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ANNUAL REPORT

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OF THE

BUREAU OF INDUSTRIES

FOR THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

1892

PUBLISHED BY THE ONTARIO DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.



121685
1912/12

TORONTO:

WARWICK BROS. & RUTTER, PRINTERS, &C., 68 AND 70 FRONT STREET WEST.
1894.

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ELEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
BUREAU OF INDUSTRIES
1892.

TO THE HONORABLE JOHN DRYDEN, MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE :

Sir,—I have the honor to submit herewith the eleventh annual Report of the Bureau of Industries for the Province of Ontario, consisting of :

- I. The Weather and the Crops ;
- II. Live Stock, the Dairy and the Apiary ;
- III. Values, Rents, and Farm Wages ;
- IV. Loan and Investment Companies ;
- V. Chattel Mortgages ;
- VI. Labor organizations, and Strikes and Lockouts ;
- VII. Municipal Statistics.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

C. C. JAMES, Secretary.

TORONTO.

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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

ONTARIO BUREAU OF INDUSTRIES.

PART I.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

THE WEATHER.

While the general quality or natural condition of the soil has a great deal to do with the character and extent of the crop grown upon it, it is apparent that temperature, sunshine, rainfall in the period of growth (and snowfall in winter) have also much to do in determining the success of operations in field, garden and orchard. Hence it is interesting and instructive to examine records of heat and cold, sunlight and cloud, rain, drouth and snow, as presented in the succeeding tables.

TEMPERATURE. The table following shows the temperature from April to September, inclusive, (the growing season for the bulk of our crops) at ten well-distributed stations, the figures being for 1891 and 1892, together with the average for the eleven years 1882-92 :

Months.	Saugeen.	Birnam.	London.	Woodstock.	Stony Creek.	Toronto.	Lindsay.	Gravenhurst.	Ottawa.	Rockliffe.	Province averages.
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
April.	1892... 38.12	41.45	44.97	41.88	43.14	40.98	39.04	38.16	40.13	35.53	40.34
	1891... 40.50	44.53	47.24	44.81	47.47	43.24	41.93	39.77	42.94	37.30	42.97
	1882-92 38.54	42.16	43.45	41.95	43.17	40.91	39.20	37.77	39.81	36.33	40.33
May	1892... 50.45	52.44	55.23	52.90	52.91	51.35	51.49	51.87	53.05	50.53	52.22
	1891... 48.00	51.61	56.17	52.75	54.99	51.51	52.10	50.65	53.21	48.40	51.94
	1882-92 49.29	53.64	54.96	53.39	53.53	51.84	52.22	51.64	54.83	50.59	52.59
June.....	1892... 62.33	66.83	69.33	66.91	67.29	65.04	65.20	64.15	64.77	62.53	65.44
	1891... 62.80	65.61	70.38	65.63	66.88	64.34	64.69	64.41	66.48	63.10	65.43
	1882-92 59.98	64.40	65.54	64.77	65.42	62.81	63.26	62.79	65.44	61.14	63.56
July.....	1892... 65.75	68.18	72.80	68.29	70.82	68.11	67.89	67.48	68.49	65.14	68.29
	1891... 61.30	63.44	66.79	63.84	67.70	63.69	62.35	62.73	64.15	61.00	63.70
	1882-92 63.72	67.28	68.57	67.76	70.04	67.20	66.14	66.12	68.33	64.18	66.93
August....	1892... 64.59	66.74	70.32	66.37	69.52	67.36	66.44	66.76	66.49	61.74	66.63
	1891... 63.01	65.70	67.95	65.66	68.08	65.56	64.21	62.57	65.44	59.88	64.81
	1882-92 62.73	65.00	65.82	64.93	68.05	65.49	63.61	63.43	65.45	60.93	64.54
September	1892... 57.29	60.39	61.93	59.12	63.00	60.10	57.32	58.42	57.58	52.42	58.76
	1891... 60.31	62.37	64.46	62.54	64.78	62.49	60.78	60.45	61.55	55.55	61.53
	1882-92 56.70	59.70	59.62	58.72	61.21	58.84	56.50	56.67	57.45	53.22	57.86
Means....	1892... 56.42	59.34	62.43	59.24	61.11	58.82	57.90	57.81	58.42	54.65	58.61
	1891... 55.99	58.88	62.16	59.21	61.65	58.47	57.68	56.76	58.96	54.21	58.40
	1882-92 55.16	58.70	59.66	58.59	60.24	57.85	56.82	56.40	58.55	54.40	57.64

The average temperature of the province was 58.61° , being $.21^{\circ}$ above that of the corresponding six months of 1891, and $.97^{\circ}$ higher than the average of the eleven years 1882-92. The average temperatures of the province in both April and May were close to their respective averages for the eleven years, but June, July and August were each much higher than usual—a fact which (together with the remarkable amount of sunshine prevailing in July) had much to do with the rapid ripening of the grain crops, resulting in the “bunching” of haying and harvesting in various sections. September was warmer than its average for the eleven years period, but fell very much short of the unusually hot month of 1891.

SUNSHINE. In the following table the record of sunshine at five stations during the six months April–September, is given for each of the years 1891 and 1892, together with the average for the ten years 1883-92. The figures in the last column represent the hours of possible sunshine, calculated for latitude 45° :

Months.	Woodstock.	Toronto.	Barrie.	Lindsay.	Kingston.	Province average.	Sun above horizon in lat. 45° .
	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.
April	1892... 175.3 1891... 186.1 1883-92 190.1	1892... 224.8 1891... 195.3 1883-92 198.9	1892... 228.0 1891... 176.1 1883-92 173.3	1892... 234.7 1891... 210.5 1883-92 208.9	1892... 213.1 1891... 185.3 1883-92 195.6	1892... 215.2 1891... 190.7 1883-92 193.4	406.4
May	1892... 143.1 1891... 245.4 1883-92 201.1	1892... 162.9 1891... 236.0 1883-92 216.7	1892... 160.1 1891... 213.8 1883-92 193.4	1892... 180.2 1891... 227.4 1883-92 215.5	1892... 180.7 1891... 225.2 1883-92 213.3	1892... 165.4 1891... 229.6 1883-92 208.0	461.1
June	1892... 216.6 1891... 247.3 1883-92 238.0	1892... 217.5 1891... 242.4 1883-92 257.2	1892... 142.0 1891... 234.4 1883-92 218.6	1892... 203.8 1891... 271.7 1883-92 253.4	1892... 227.2 1891... 231.6 1883-92 241.7	1892... 201.4 1891... 245.5 1883-92 241.8	465.7
July	1892... 321.2 1891... 275.7 1883-92 273.7	1892... 313.5 1891... 247.7 1883-92 287.9	1892... 302.3 1891... 231.0 1883-92 258.0	1892... 329.7 1891... 242.4 1883-92 282.0	1892... 308.6 1891... 249.2 1883-92 271.3	1892... 315.1 1891... 249.2 1883-92 274.6	470.9
August	1892... 239.2 1891... 222.0 1883-92 230.6	1892... 234.2 1891... 220.5 1883-92 248.9	1892... 217.7 1891... 205.9 1883-92 214.2	1892... 224.9 1891... 207.6 1883-92 255.8	1892... 242.0 1891... 230.7 1883-92 245.8	1892... 231.6 1891... 217.3 1883-92 239.0	434.5
September	1892... 178.5 1891... 231.0 1883-92 199.4	1892... 248.0 1891... 251.7 1883-92 219.3	1892... 215.6 1891... 220.3 1883-92 158.4	1892... 232.1 1891... 237.6 1883-92 210.6	1892... 216.6 1891... 214.5 1883-92 202.1	1892... 218.2 1891... 231.0 1883-92 198.0	376.3
Totals	1892... 1273.9 1891... 1407.5 1883-92 1332.9	1892... 1400.9 1891... 1893.6 1883-92 1428.9	1892... 1265.7 1891... 1281.5 1883-92 1215.9	1892... 1405.4 1891... 1397.2 1883-92 1426.2	1892... 1388.2 1891... 1336.5 1883-92 1369.8	1892... 1346.9 1891... 1363.3 1883-92 1354.8	2614.9

Taking the average of the province for the six months, less hours of sunshine were registered than usual, there being only 1,346.9 out of the possible 2,614.9, compared with 1,363.3 hours in 1891, and an average of 1,354.8 for the ten years 1883-92. April opened the season as a comparatively bright month, but May and June were cloudy and dull. The harvest months of July and August experienced an unusual amount of sunshine, the remarkable record of 315.1 out of a possible 470.9 hours being accredited to the former. September was also a bright month compared with its average, although it did not equal the number of hours registered in the previous year.

PRECIPITATION. The fall of rain and snow by districts during what may be considered the five winter months is presented in the following table for each of the years 1891 and 1892, together with the average for the eleven years 1882-92 :

Months.	West and southwest		Northwest and north		Centre.		East and northeast		Province average.	
	Rain.	Snow.	Rain.	Snow.	Rain.	Snow.	Rain.	Snow.	Rain.	Snow.
	inches	inches	inches	inches	inches	inches	inches	inches	inches	inches
November ...	1891... 4.47	8.2	4.40	11.5	3.84	5.0	2.93	4.9	3.91	7.4
	1890... 2.92	2.9	1.73	6.5	3.38	3.0	1.82	4.9	2.46	4.3
	1882-91 2.63	6.4	2.28	13.6	2.46	5.4	2.05	8.7	2.35	8.5
December ...	1891... 2.21	4.0	1.18	9.1	2.07	7.1	1.92	5.4	1.84	6.4
	1890... 0.31	25.1	0.84	25.7	0.13	15.2	0.11	14.2	0.35	20.1
	1882-91 1.50	14.3	1.20	21.0	1.44	11.6	1.12	13.8	1.32	15.2
January	1892... 0.38	21.7	0.79	23.2	0.19	21.7	0.40	20.0	0.44	21.7
	1891... 1.59	8.0	0.93	16.4	1.84	13.2	1.11	18.1	1.37	13.9
	1882-92 1.31	16.4	1.06	28.0	1.28	18.3	1.00	21.8	1.16	21.1
February....	1892... 1.66	10.2	0.14	17.5	0.77	17.3	0.06	22.0	0.66	16.7
	1891... 2.73	6.2	1.28	18.4	1.72	12.9	1.35	15.5	1.77	13.3
	1882-92 1.78	10.7	0.73	21.6	1.32	12.4	0.82	18.8	1.16	15.9
March.....	1892... 0.81	5.3	0.18	8.9	0.66	5.6	0.35	11.0	0.50	7.7
	1891... 1.48	13.4	0.50	24.8	1.43	17.7	2.44	23.1	1.46	19.7
	1882-92 1.23	10.5	0.76	14.9	1.08	10.3	0.95	14.7	1.01	12.6
Totals....	1892... 9.53	49.4	6.69	70.2	7.53	56.7	5.66	63.3	7.35	59.9
	1891... 9.03	55.6	5.28	91.8	8.50	62.0	6.83	75.8	7.41	71.3
	1882-92 8.45	58.3	6.03	99.1	7.58	58.0	5.94	77.8	7.00	73.3

In examining the foregoing table it is well to bear in mind that an inch of rain is the equivalent of ten inches of snow, although of course, snow in winter is considered more timely and beneficial than rain. It will be seen that the 7.35 inches of rain falling during the five months were .35 inch greater than the average of the eleven years. The precipitation of snow however was quite small, only 59.9 inches being recorded, as against an average of 73.3 inches for the eleven years.

Of much greater importance, however, is the extent of rainfall or drouth during the growing season. The next table gives the precipitation for the six months, April-Sept., and the total for the season, as well as the average for the eleven years 1882-92 :

Month.	West and southwest.		Northwest and north.		Centre.		East and northeast.		Province average.	
	1892.	1882-92.	1892.	1882-92.	1892.	1882-92.	1892.	1882-92.	1892.	1882-92.
	inch.	inch.	inch.	inch.	inch.	inch.	inch.	inch.	inch.	inch.
April.....	1.60	1.70	1.12	1.42	0.94	1.54	0.92	1.36	1.15	1.50
May	5.82	3.40	2.65	2.46	3.50	2.61	2.60	2.43	3.64	2.72
June	5.56	3.49	3.76	2.82	4.67	3.23	4.17	2.89	4.54	3.11
July	2.54	2.57	3.20	2.67	3.11	2.42	2.08	2.93	2.73	2.65
August....	3.23	2.83	4.73	2.92	3.61	2.60	5.45	2.97	4.26	2.83
September.	4.21	2.50	4.50	3.05	3.26	2.46	3.40	2.54	3.84	2.64
Totals...	22.96	16.49	19.96	15.34	19.09	14.86	18.62	15.12	20.16	15.45

April had a light rainfall compared with its average for the eleven years, but the other five months were unusually wet, more particularly June, August and September, the result being that the total precipitation in the six months amounted to 20.16 inches as against an average of 15.45 inches for the same months in the eleven years.

Abstract of the results of meteorological Observations at Little Forks (Rainy Lake) during the year 1892.

Months.	Temperature.							Winds from							Rain.		Snow.		No. of fogs.	No. of thunder storms.				
	Mean.	Highest.	Lowest.	Mean daily range.	Greatest daily range.	Mean temperature of warmest day.	Mean temperature of coldest day.	Mean relative humidity.	Mean amount of sky clouded.	Mean force of wind.	Winds from							Amount.			Days.	Amount.	Days.	
						North.	Northeast.				East.	Southeast.	South.	Southwest.	West.	Northwest.	Calm.							
January.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0-10	0-10	0-10	34	1	4	4	14	5	20	11	.....	in.	.....	9.9	4	.....
February.....	-1.39	37.0	-44.0	16.4	34.0	30.2	-36.3	87	3	2	31	3	.....	.....	9	17	18	9	.....	.....	.....	7.0	7	.....
March.....	6.77	32.0	-45.0	23.9	59.0	24.0	-23.8	88	4	2	23	5	10	6	20	21	4	4	.....	.....	.....	7.0	2	.....
April.....	16.10	60.0	-24.5	25.7	36.1	46.3	-10.3	88	4	2	47	13	5	1	2	8	12	2	.....	7.00	5	14.0	6	.....
May.....	33.14	62.0	-6.5	22.8	37.4	41.9	10.5	93	4	2	26	1	3	5	15	5	24	14	.....	6.10	7	15.0	2	.....
June.....	44.44	68.0	29.0	18.8	34.0	53.8	34.0	93	5	2	10	.....	.....	2	18	22	33	5	.....	5.60	5	.....	.....	2
July.....	57.85	86.0	32.0	32.9	48.0	64.3	43.5	84	2	2	27	.....	1	1	13	19	22	10	.....	6.20	8	.....	.....	7
August.....	62.62	96.0	35.0	39.7	53.5	70.8	49.2	84	3	2	10	.....	.....	3	17	28	18	17	.....	9.35	17	.....	.....	12
September.....	53.37	92.0	27.0	37.7	55.0	63.3	40.6	89	5	2	7	.....	.....	4	27	22	19	11	.....	1.93	6	.....	.....	2
October.....	53.12	88.0	30.0	25.9	42.0	68.5	39.4	89	5	2	7	.....	.....	.....	18	23	33	12	.....	0.16	3	s	1	.....
November.....	50.17	86.7	20.7	27.7	41.2	68.1	27.5	89	4	2	48	1	1	.....	7	6	13	14	.....	0.02	1	6.1	5	.....
December.....	15.46	38.0	-28.5	20.4	42.5	31.3	-17.0	90	5	2	51	.....	.....	.....	10	10	11	11	.....	...	.....	5.0	9	.....
1892.....	-2.21	31.0	-42.0	22.8	50.0	28.4	-28.5	83	4	1	321	24	24	26	170	186	227	120	.....	36.36	52	64.0	37	.....
1891.....	32.45	96.0	-45.0	26.23	59.0	70.8	-36.3	88	4	2	321	24	24	26	170	186	227	120	.....	.....	.....	48.25	69	55.9
1890.....	36.23	97.7	-32.5	22.75	52.7	79.1	-20.8	89	4	2	164	31	42	53	190	204	249	162	.....	.....	.....	48.25	69	55.9
1894.....	36.23	97.7	-32.5	22.75	52.7	79.1	-20.8	89	4	2	164	31	42	53	190	204	249	162	.....	.....	.....	48.25	69	55.9
1893.....	36.23	97.7	-32.5	22.75	52.7	79.1	-20.8	89	4	2	164	31	42	53	190	204	249	162	.....	.....	.....	48.25	69	55.9

FARM LANDS OF THE PROVINCE.

RURAL AREA ASSESSED. The table below gives the acreage assessed in townships which are municipally organized by county groups, the total for the province being given for all classes of land for 1891 and 1892.

Districts.	Acres assessed.			Acres cleared.		Acres woodland.	Acres swamp, marsh or waste.	Per cent. cleared.
	Resident.	Non-Resident.	Total.	1892.	1891.			
Lake Erie.....	2,285,991	50,383	2,336,374	1,445,756	1,411,160	795,303	95,315	61.9
Lake Huron.	2,235,004	60,843	2,295,847	1,374,372	1,353,225	652,964	268,511	59.9
Georgian Bay.....	1,955,180	68,712	2,023,892	1,083,570	1,065,043	693,314	247,008	53.5
West Midland....	3,225,462	29,707	3,255,169	2,340,885	2,315,034	608,073	306,211	71.9
Lake Ontario.....	3,001,840	45,329	3,047,169	2,325,886	2,306,834	470,385	250,898	76.3
St. Law. & Ottawa	5,085,099	225,841	5,310,940	2,374,087	2,342,351	2,116,436	820,467	44.7
East Midland.....	2,530,173	138,760	2,668,933	867,907	843,948	1,404,175	396,851	32.5
Northern Districts	1,433,021	275,289	1,708,310	176,013	164,892	1,288,691	243,606	10.3
The Province ..	1892 21,751,770	894,864	22,646,634	11,988,426	.....	8,029,341	2,628,867	52.9
	1891 21,589,562	946,421	22,535,983	.....	11,802,487	8,376,762	2,356,734	52.4

The total rural area assessed in 1892 was 22,646,634 acres, or 110,651 acres more than in 1891, although a decrease of 51,557 acres is observable in the area of non-resident land. There is an increase in the acreage of cleared land of 185,939 acres, and the percentage of cleared land to the total area assessed now reaches 52.9, being an increase of .5 over that of the preceding year.

AREA IN PASTURE. The following table shows the number of acres in pasture by county groups and for the province in each of the five years 1888-92, and also the percentage of cleared land in pasture in 1892 :

Year.	Lake Erie.	Lake Huron.	Georgian Bay.	West Midland.	Lake Ontario.	St. Lawrence and Ottawa.	East Midland.	Northern Districts.	The Province.
	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.
1892.....	238,565	350,067	222,766	504,588	360,243	673,231	184,389	28,191	2,562,040
1891.....	269,189	381,578	234,623	530,858	379,627	693,922	201,289	30,194	2,721,281
1890.....	246,107	339,984	214,561	513,612	369,063	641,597	195,303	21,865	2,542,092
1889.....	249,623	319,428	221,087	511,618	410,416	635,401	191,194	19,195	2,607,962
1888.....	239,330	307,879	213,925	504,840	406,620	665,139	179,823	18,048	2,535,604
Per cent. of cleared land in 1892	16.5	25.5	20.6	21.6	15.5	28.4	21.2	16.0	21.4

A decrease in the number of acres of pasture is to be seen in every group, the result being that the total area in pasture is but 2,562,040 acres, or 159,241 less than in the previous year. The heaviest falling off is noticed in the Lake Erie and Lake Huron districts. Of the cleared land of the province 21.4 per cent. is in pasture. In the dairy-ing counties comprising the St. Lawrence and Ottawa group, the percentage runs as high as 28.4, while in the Lake Ontario group it reaches only 15.5.

ACREAGE IN CROPS. The subjoined table gives the number of acres under staple field crops for each of the five years 1888-92, together with the average for the eleven years 1882-92 :

Field crops.	1892.	1891.	1890.	1889.	1888.	1882-92.
	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.
Fall wheat	966,522	849,956	720,101	822,115	826,537	908,636
Spring wheat.....	651,302	510,634	601,753	398,610	367,850	571,525
Barley	499,225	553,166	701,326	875,286	895,432	721,062
Oats	1,861,469	1,840,636	1,882,366	1,923,444	1,849,818	1,681,229
Rye.....	73,073	67,865	103,061	90,106	84,087	100,857
Peas	774,732	752,453	781,206	708,068	696,653	678,578
Corn	181,463 91,403	241,086	223,836	187,116	222,971	202,877
{ Husking						
{ Fodder						
Buckwheat	125,104	107,879	90,111	56,398	57,528	74,309
Beans	33,249	41,451	39,456	21,830	22,700	26,841
Potatoes	145,703	160,218	158,094	145,812	153,915	154,563
Mangel-wurzels.....	22,026	22,961	25,953	21,211	21,459	19,772
Carrots	9,941	9,858	11,977	11,261	11,524	10,379
Turnips	129,627	126,075	111,055	111,103	113,188	107,187
Hay and clover.....	2,515,367	2,549,975	2,462,002	2,386,223	2,292,638	2,310,938
Total	8,080,206	7,834,213	7,912,297	7,758,583	7,616,350	7,568,753

The total area in field crops reaches 8,080,206 acres, which is 145,993 acres more than in the previous year, and the largest area of any year in the table. There is a marked increase in the area of both fall and spring wheat, and oats, peas, corn, buckwheat, carrots and turnips also show increased acreages. The area given to barley is still contracting, and is now but little more than half that of 1888 ; while rye, beans, potatoes and mangels have each a smaller acreage than in 1891. Barley, rye, potatoes and carrots are the only crops which do not equal their respective averages for the eleven years 1882-92.

The following table presents the acreage by county groups and for the province, and for the same periods, of all the crops mentioned in the preceding table :

Year.	Lake Erie.	Lake Huron.	Georgian Bay.	West Midland.	Lake Ontario.	St. Lawrence and Ottawa.	East Midland.	Northern Districts.	The Province.
	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.
1892....	1,002,829	869,630	733,539	1,542,550	1,696,482	1,503,724	593,111	138,341	8,080,206
1891....	990,197	844,278	696,561	1,504,482	1,635,753	1,463,449	571,755	127,738	7,834,213
1890....	996,955	851,934	696,361	1,539,165	1,669,314	1,474,437	569,117	115,014	7,912,297
1889....	949,859	812,757	719,473	1,481,308	1,667,961	1,450,920	532,343	93,962	7,758,583
1888....	958,486	801,218	690,243	1,489,263	1,635,315	1,402,502	551,102	88,221	7,616,350
Average 1882-92	940,050	794,590	674,989	1,471,688	1,624,007	1,407,448	561,313	94,668	7,568,753

An increase is noticed in the figures in every group compared with those of the previous year, and every group also exceeds its own average for the eleven years' period.

PROPORTIONAL AREAS UNDER CROP. The table following shows the relative distribution of the various crops per 1,000 acres cleared, by county groups and for the province, in 1891 and 1892, together with the average for the eleven years 1882-92:

Districts.		Fall wheat.	Spring Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Peas.	Corn.	Buckwheat.	Beans.	Hay and Clover.	Potatoes.	Mangel-wurzels.	Carrots.	Turnips.	Total.
Lake Erie	1892	188.5	8.5	20.1	123.9	7.8	41.1	68.7	10.5	17.6	192.7	10.3	1.2	.6	2.1	693.6
	1891	163.9	9.5	23.9	122.1	5.4	46.7	71.6	9.9	23.2	211.4	10.3	1.3	.6	1.9	701.7
	'82-92	171.7	9.5	28.5	126.8	8.7	46.6	72.1	8.3	14.2	209.3	12.0	1.1	.6	1.7	711.1
Lake Huron	1892	107.2	32.6	27.5	149.7	1.0	68.9	12.4	1.9	.5	207.9	8.7	2.0	.6	11.8	632.7
	1891	97.6	21.7	33.7	154.9	.8	72.7	11.3	1.4	.8	205.1	9.9	2.1	.7	11.2	623.9
	'82-92	118.2	29.7	47.4	151.3	.8	68.1	9.2	1.1	.5	197.2	10.4	2.0	.8	10.7	647.4
Georgian Bay	1892	71.7	60.9	41.5	169.4	1.3	87.8	6.0	2.9	.2	206.1	12.6	.8	.9	14.9	677.0
	1891	69.5	51.1	37.7	167.1	2.2	85.6	2.9	1.5	.3	206.2	14.0	.8	.8	14.3	654.0
	'82-92	79.7	73.0	52.0	159.1	2.8	81.1	2.1	1.0	.3	197.8	13.9	1.0	1.1	13.0	677.9
West Midland	1892	110.5	41.7	41.1	159.4	2.4	65.2	16.1	1.5	.4	188.6	10.2	2.9	.7	17.3	659.0
	1891	98.4	29.7	49.5	167.3	1.2	67.0	14.4	1.2	.3	188.3	11.6	3.6	.8	16.6	649.9
	'82-92	114.7	35.9	58.2	156.9	2.2	62.9	13.4	1.1	.5	186.9	12.0	2.9	1.0	16.1	664.7
Lake Ontario	1892	77.1	84.1	79.1	136.1	9.2	85.4	19.7	20.9	.8	185.2	12.6	2.5	.9	15.8	729.4
	1891	65.2	70.0	88.3	140.4	9.2	77.8	15.7	15.1	.8	192.9	14.5	2.1	.8	16.3	709.1
	'82-92	71.4	74.7	122.7	129.7	13.6	70.2	14.2	9.4	1.0	182.8	14.0	2.3	1.2	13.6	720.8
St. Lawrence & Ottawa	1892	4.0	56.5	24.6	185.4	7.7	38.9	21.9	15.0	1.3	258.7	15.4	.9	.9	2.2	633.4
	1891	5.2	45.1	28.0	175.0	9.1	38.7	17.3	15.7	1.8	267.6	17.1	.9	.9	2.4	624.8
	'82-92	7.0	53.6	40.7	177.1	14.4	42.0	11.0	13.3	1.5	256.8	17.5	.8	.7	1.9	638.3
East Midland	1892	24.1	105.8	52.8	150.3	14.5	73.7	16.1	17.7	1.1	200.6	13.0	2.4	1.1	10.2	683.4
	1891	25.8	83.4	56.1	155.0	12.9	67.1	12.9	17.6	.7	218.4	14.9	2.2	1.0	9.5	677.5
	'82-92	32.6	93.3	94.9	147.0	21.6	65.5	10.1	9.1	.7	195.7	15.2	1.7	1.0	7.6	696.0
Northern Districts	1892	4.0	51.4	16.4	185.5	5.6	88.9	3.2	6.1	.9	382.2	23.6	.5	1.9	15.8	786.0
	1891	3.6	41.0	14.9	175.9	4.9	91.9	3.2	8.0	.9	379.2	27.3	.4	1.7	21.8	774.7
	'82-92	4.6	69.6	15.8	167.6	7.5	76.5	3.0	5.2	.7	366.6	25.5	.7	1.3	18.3	762.9
The Province	1892	80.6	54.3	41.7	155.3	6.1	64.6	22.8	10.4	2.8	209.8	12.2	1.8	.8	10.8	674.0
	1891	72.0	43.3	46.9	156.0	5.7	63.8	20.4	9.1	3.5	216.1	13.6	1.9	.8	10.7	663.8
	'82-92	81.5	51.3	64.7	150.8	9.0	60.9	18.2	6.7	2.4	207.3	13.8	1.8	.9	9.6	678.9

The total for the province shows that out of every 1,000 acres cleared 674 are under the crops given in the table. This shows an increase of 10.2 acres per 1,000 over the previous year, although 4.9 acres below the average for the eleven years. The Northern Districts have the largest proportional area under cultivation, namely, 786 acres per 1,000 cleared, while of the older and more settled groups the Lake Ontario counties make the best showing with 729.4 acres per 1,000. The Lake Erie district is the only group which failed to reach its figures for 1891. That group however has the largest proportional area under fall wheat, corn and beans. The beefing counties of the West Midland group have the greatest ratio in mangels and turnips, the Lake Ontario district lead in spring wheat, barley and buckwheat, while the East Midland has the largest proportion of rye. The Northern Districts has the highest proportional area for the following crops: Oats (the St. Lawrence and Ottawa group coming within .1 of it), peas, hay and clover, potatoes and carrots.

FALL WHEAT.

The bulletin sent out in November, 1891, had the following concerning the growing crop of fall wheat: "The acreage of fall wheat sown in 1891 is at least 15 per cent. greater than that sown in 1890 (the actual figures make it nearly 14 per cent.), the increase being entirely in the western part of the province. The reasons assigned by correspondents for this increase are the following: The extraordinarily fine results of the crop this year, the low price of barley the past summer, and the very favorable weather of September for sowing. Most of the land which had been specially prepared for fall wheat was in good condition, but a great deal of land has been put down to this crop that is dirty and poorly prepared as a consequence of the increased acreage. On the whole the condition of the land at sowing may be termed 'fair.' Sowing commenced in the latter part of August and continued up to the end of October, but most of it was done from the 5th to the 20th of September. The early sown made rapid growth, became too rank if anything, and in many sections now shows very yellow and appears in very poor form. The late sown came up very slowly and unevenly owing to the dry weather. The general condition at present is hardly equal to that reported in 1890. Wire-worm and rust are reported from a few sections, but not enough as yet to cause any alarm. The reports of Hessian fly are far more numerous, but in all cases the reason assigned is the yellowing of the crop which may be due to other causes. No one reports any direct evidence of the presence of the fly, and many reports are worded thus: 'Early sown is yellowing, supposed to be due to the Hessian fly, but have not been able to find any.' The varieties principally sown are the following: Clawson—the favorite of the province—Democrat and Manchester in many districts, Hybrid-Mediterranean and Surprise in one or two districts, and small sowings of Canadian Velvet Chaff all over the west. A great many new varieties are being tested."

The bulletin issued in April, 1892, contained the following reference to the crop: "The past winter has proved a very favorable one for fall wheat, and the crop—particularly the early sown—presented an exceptionally promising appearance when spring opened. Being protected by a sufficient depth of snow, it suffered but slightly from winter killing. The snow left very rapidly, and fair growth was made until about the end of the first week in April, when the fields looked at their best. Frosty nights, sunny days and cold winds then followed, so that at the time of writing the weather was particularly detrimental to growth, and it is reported that on this account the young crop has received a noticeable set-back and now presents a somewhat browned appearance. The fear of a continuance of such conditions was causing some anxiety, and warm, moist weather was earnestly looked for, as with its advent, if not too long delayed, the crop will doubtless quickly recover itself. As regards the condition of the crop on various soils—although there is much uniformity—it is looking particularly well on light, warm loams and well drained clays and clay loams. On black mould and on low-lying wet lands it has suffered to some extent from frost. The damage from insects, etc., appears to have been inconsiderable. The Hessian fly did slight injury in some localities on early sown fields, as did also the wire-worm on recently-broken pasture lands. Practically the only unfavorable reports as to the condition of the crop come from the county of Essex and vicinity, where, on account of local drouth, the crop did not start the winter in very satisfactory shape. Excepting in this locality, the present indications are that very little winter wheat will be plowed up, and provided the critical time between now and the middle of May is successfully passed, the prospects for a good crop are promising."

The June bulletin presented fall wheat under a rather favorable aspect. It said: "This crop is still in a very promising condition, very little has been plowed up and the only unfavorable conditions are noted in connection with late-sown grain and that put in upon low-lying undrained lands. The diverse conditions of climate of this Province are shown by two reports—one stating that fall wheat was heading out, another that spring seeding had just fairly commenced. The greatest loss appears to have fallen on the extra acreage of last fall which was hastily put in on poorly-prepared land. The principal fall wheat counties report as follows: Essex and Kent, suffered most from drouth and frost in April and rains in May, some plowed up, only two-thirds of an average crop promised;

Elgin, fair ; Norfolk and Haldimand first-class, especially where properly put in ; Wel- land, fair ; Lambton affected by heavy rains, two-thirds of a crop ; Huron, Bruce and Grey, early sown good, late sown poor, crop late, prospects above average ; Simcoe, never better except on low lands ; Middlesex, crops affected by weather and are backward, prospects fair for good crop ; Oxford, Brant and Perth, prospects very good except on low lands ; Wellington, Waterloo and Dufferin, prospects good, crops a little backward ; Lincoln, very fine : Wentworth, good, except on low land, straw rank ; Halton and Peel, very good ; York, to Prince Edward, good. On the whole, present conditions point to a first-class crop of fall wheat, warm weather however being very desirable and neces- sary, as a very rapid growth of straw has taken place and a continuance of wet weather would cause great loss from drowning-out and from lodging. An extra good crop may be expected should bright warm weather continue."

August reports were not so encouraging as those made earlier in the season, as will be seen by the following from the bulletin issued in that month : "Some wheat was cut in Essex as early as July 4th, but the harvest in general extended from the middle of July to the end of the first week of August ; in the north it was even later, but the busy season was from July 15th to July 30th. The heavy rains of June and many severe wind storms lodged a great deal of the grain, rust was thereby encouraged in all the principal wheat counties. Then came a very hot July which ripened the grain a little too rapidly—the result is that much of the grain is shrunken and light and the yield will not be so large as expected. In the east, where grown, the quality is reported very good. The straw is a good yield ; the yield of grain is reported good, but the quality only fair. On the whole the fall wheat will not turn out nearly so good a crop as that of last year."

In the November bulletin fall wheat was characterized as one of the most successful crops of the year. The following table gives the acreage and yield by county groups and for the province for 1891 and 1892, together with the average for the eleven years 1882-92 :

Districts.	1892.			1891.			Yearly average for the eleven years 1882-92.		
	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.
Lake Erie.....	272,537	5,071,262	18.6	231,292	5,940,500	25.7	227,034	4,342,723	19.1
Lake Huron.....	147,345	3,087,012	21.0	132,026	3,536,347	26.8	145,055	2,914,114	20.1
Georgian Bay.....	77,702	1,721,786	22.2	73,973	1,839,186	24.9	79,433	1,651,459	20.8
West Midland.....	258,618	6,082,323	23.5	227,652	6,405,516	28.1	253,939	5,272,061	20.8
Lake Ontario.....	179,337	3,906,047	21.8	150,465	3,515,869	23.4	160,834	3,297,719	20.5
St. Lawrence and Ottawa.	9,371	207,601	22.2	12,195	214,109	17.6	15,496	280,579	18.1
East Midland.....	20,904	398,547	19.1	21,753	407,012	18.7	26,273	510,275	19.4
Northern Districts.....	708	17,919	25.3	600	13,949	23.2	572	11,510	20.1
Totals.....	966,522	20,492,497	21.2	849,956	21,872,488	25.7	908,636	18,280,440	20.1

The area of fall wheat in the province now reaches 966,522 acres, there being an increase of 116,566 acres over that of 1891. The St. Lawrence and Ottawa and East Midland districts do not share in the general increase, but the acreage of fall wheat in these two groups is at the best inconsiderable. The average yield per acre for the province is 21.2 bushels, being 4.5 bushels lower than the unusually large average yield of the preceding year, but 1.1 bushel more than the average for the eleven years. The total yield is 20,492,497 bushels, which is 1,379,991 bushels less than in the previous year, but exceeds the average for the eleven years by 2,212,057 bushels.

THE NEW CROP OF FALL WHEAT. Owing to the protracted harvesting of the spring-sown crops and varying conditions of weather, sowing of the new fall wheat crop was spread over a larger period of time than usual. Most of the sowing was done

September 1st to 15th. The early sown looks better than the late sown. Although the growth has not been as heavy as might be desired, on the whole the condition is very good. Very little damage has been observed from any source. While it is difficult to accurately estimate the acreage, the reports indicate about the same acreage sown as last year; there may be a slight decrease.

SPRING WHEAT.

Correspondents in April had little or nothing to say regarding the sowing of spring wheat. The June bulletin had the following regarding the crop: "The Lake Erie counties report much damage from rain in the west, with improvement in condition as we come east; yet even in that section at present it is only fair. Lambton and Huron report a backward growth and much loss through rain; Bruce, Grey and Simcoe on the whole give most satisfactory returns, some parts being affected by too much rain and the growth being a little backward. The prospects in the West Midland counties are good, as also they are from Lincoln to Prince Edward county. The eastern and northern sections report spring wheat in very good condition, except on low land. While the spring wheat can, on the whole, be considered in hardly as good condition as the fall wheat, the present prospects are up to the average, but success is now dependent upon continued warm weather."

The August bulletin told the following story regarding the crop: "Harvesting was in progress on August 10th over almost the entire Province. The general condition of spring wheat is reported to be not so good as that of fall wheat. What little is grown in the west is light and much of it rusted. The Lake Ontario and eastern counties report a fair crop in volume, but under the average in quality, the most favorable reports being from Lennox, Hastings, Victoria, Lanark, Leeds, Dundas and Stormont. At present in Muskoka and the other northern sections the general appearance is very promising. Taking the Province as a whole the straw is a good crop, and the grain is in good quantity but lighter than usual. Rust is reported from nearly every county; the midge from Halton, Peel and York, and the Hessian fly also has done some damage."

The November reports were not cheering regarding the yield of spring wheat. The bulletin issued in that month declared that the crop had turned out very poor, and the complaints of comparative failures were general.

The appended table gives by county groups and for the province the acreage and yield for 1891 and 1892, and also the average for the eleven years 1882-92:

Districts.	1892.			1891.			Yearly average for the eleven years 1882-92.		
	Acres.	Bushels.	Bushels per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bushels per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bushels per acre.
Lake Erie.	12,322	126,898	10.3	13,411	221,758	16.5	12,502	180,078	14.4
Lake Huron.	44,773	598,496	13.4	29,413	610,312	20.7	36,413	520,276	14.3
Georgian Bay.	66,017	808,670	12.2	54,568	1,071,181	19.6	72,659	1,064,624	14.7
West Midland.	97,642	1,264,339	12.9	68,786	1,514,049	22.0	79,489	1,205,001	15.2
Lake Ontario.	195,494	2,103,090	10.8	161,574	3,356,283	20.8	168,402	2,655,098	15.8
St. Lawrence and Ottawa	134,211	2,265,243	16.9	105,704	2,494,112	23.6	118,214	1,974,192	16.7
East Midland.	91,792	985,404	10.7	70,409	1,307,802	18.6	75,213	1,075,822	14.3
Northern Districts.	9,051	138,255	15.3	6,769	136,041	20.1	8,633	154,034	17.8
Totals.	651,302	8,290,395	12.7	510,634	10,711,538	21.0	571,525	8,829,125	15.4

The area of spring wheat in the province was 651,302 acres, which is 140,168 acres of an increase over that of the previous year. Nevertheless the exceedingly low yield per acre has caused the total yield to fall far below that of 1891; and indeed to go below the average for the eleven years. The average yield per acre of the province was only 12.7 bushels per acre, compared with 21.0 in the preceding year, and an average of 15.4

bushels for the eleven years. The Lake Erie counties had the lowest average yield per acre, and was the only group which had a smaller area than in 1891. The best average yield per acre was experienced in the St. Lawrence and Ottawa group.

BARLEY.

This cereal has always commanded particular attention in Ontario, and of late years additional interest has been lent to its culture, owing to the enactment of the McKinley Bill, and the introduction of the two-rowed barley with a view to gaining an entrance to the British market. It can hardly be said that the prospects of barley growing are encouraging. The June bulletin said: "The acreage is still decreasing, Essex, Kent, Lambton and Middlesex appear to have suffered most from rain and frost. There is an improvement in condition along Lake Erie in going east, and Bruce and Huron give better reports than the counties to the south. As to the rest of the western section the general report is that the high lands look very promising, the low lands very poor. From Lincoln to the eastern boundary of the province, the returns are quite favorable. The inland and northern regions report backward growth, favorable only on well-drained soils. The present condition of barley over the province is fair but backward, with the prospect of a very much decreased total yield unless the weather soon becomes and continues more favorable."

That important factor, color, is reported upon in the August bulletin as follow: "The excessive rain of June caused a rapid and rank growth of straw, the storms lodged a good deal, and as a consequence the larger portion of the barley is this year discolored. It ripened too rapidly under the heat of July and August and the grain is not perfectly filled. The best reports as to two-rowed barley come from the east. Many correspondents think the season has been even more unfavorable for two rowed than for six-rowed. The quantity of barley available and suitable for export for malting will probably be very limited, and much less than in former years."

The November bulletin spoke briefly and discouragingly of the crop as follows: "Barley is under the average in yield, and the quality on the whole is not first-class. It has been a poor season for two-rowed barley, and very little has been said in its favor."

The following table shows the acreage and yield by county groups and for the province for 1891 and 1892, together with the average for the eleven years 1882-92:

Districts.	1892.			1891.			Yearly average for the eleven years 1882-92.		
	Acres.	Bushels.	Bushels per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bushels per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bushels per acre.
Lake Erie.....	29,081	649,488	22.3	33,771	856,901	25.4	37,657	921,908	24.5
Lake Huron.....	37,801	936,046	24.8	45,633	1,325,143	29.0	58,227	1,550,310	26.6
Georgian Bay.....	44,966	1,172,530	26.1	40,124	1,183,350	29.5	51,772	1,325,524	25.6
West Midland.....	96,251	2,529,277	26.3	114,653	3,543,512	30.9	128,822	3,653,671	28.4
Lake Ontario.....	183,978	4,553,022	24.7	203,705	5,859,191	28.8	276,425	7,195,020	26.0
St. Lawrence and Ottawa	58,393	1,293,049	22.1	65,491	1,970,465	30.1	89,654	2,172,038	24.2
East Midland.....	45,875	1,069,877	23.3	47,333	1,341,597	28.3	76,549	1,841,163	24.1
Northern Districts.....	2,880	71,029	24.7	2,466	61,745	25.1	1,956	46,532	23.8
Totals.....	499,225	12,274,318	24.6	553,166	16,141,904	29.2	721,062	18,706,166	25.9

The area of barley grown in the province was 499,225 acres, as against 553,116 acres in the preceding year, and 895,432 in 1888. An increased acreage as compared with 1891 is noticed in the Georgian Bay group and the Northern Districts. The average yield per acre for the province is 24.6 bushels, which is less by 4.6 bushels than the average for the previous year, and 1.3 bushel less than the average for the eleven years. The West Midland counties are credited with the best average yields for the three periods comprising the table.

OATS.

This crop suffered much from the rains prevailing in the early part of the summer. The June bulletin thus described the growing crop: "As with barley, the greatest loss has occurred in the southwestern portion of the province, many reporting at least one-third of the crop in that section destroyed by water. The condition improves as we go east and northeast. The central, eastern and northern sections report a large acreage doing exceedingly well on high land and poorly on low land, the growth however being much retarded. On the whole the condition of oats is better than that of barley, and should the weather be favorable for the next few weeks a more than average crop may be expected."

The August bulletin was encouraging in tone when referring to the oat crop. It remarked: "As was stated in our last bulletin the early rains drowned out a considerable portion of the crop in low-lying and poorly-drained land. The oats that survived those rains have come on in fine condition and are to-day very promising, although not up to the very high yield of 1891. The harvest in the west will be a little late owing to rain and lodging—it will be in full operation between the 15th and 20th of August. The most promising reports come from the Lake Ontario, St. Lawrence and Ottawa and the East Midland counties. The Northern Districts promise well, but it is too early yet to make very definite estimates. A few reports of rust and of poor yield through being blown down are to hand, but on the whole the crop is one of the most promising of those on our list." The table following gives by county groups and for the province the acreage and yield for 1891 and 1892, together with the average for the eleven years 1882-92:

Districts.	1892.			1891.			Yearly average for the eleven years 1882-92.		
	Acres.	Bushels.	Bushels per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bushels per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bushels per acre.
Lake Erie	179,183	5,525,918	30.8	172,276	6,570,071	38.1	167,586	5,908,429	35.3
Lake Huron	205,681	7,482,859	36.4	209,600	8,462,066	40.4	185,684	6,593,416	35.5
Georgian Bay	183,583	6,687,382	36.4	177,988	6,777,596	38.1	158,458	5,312,667	33.5
West Midland	373,111	14,064,563	37.7	387,307	17,075,815	44.1	347,387	13,267,681	38.2
Lake Ontario	316,658	11,625,133	36.7	323,775	13,700,031	42.3	292,328	10,710,389	36.6
St. Lawrence and Ottawa	440,184	14,104,168	32.0	409,849	16,804,660	41.0	390,443	12,790,506	32.8
East Midland	130,418	4,200,054	32.2	130,844	4,735,777	36.2	118,551	3,757,353	31.7
Northern Districts	32,651	1,067,976	32.7	28,997	883,526	30.5	20,792	647,203	31.1
Totals	1,861,469	64,758,053	34.8	1,840,636	75,009,542	40.8	1,681,229	58,987,644	35.1

Notwithstanding a decrease in acreage in the Lake Huron, West Midland, Lake Ontario and East Midland groups, the total increase in the area of oats in the province is 20,833 acres more than in the previous year. The total yield of the province is less by 10,251,489 bushels than in 1891, however, owing to the average yield per acre falling as low as 34.8 bushels, compared with 40.8 bushels in 1891 and an average of 35.1 bushels for the eleven years. The best average yields for the three periods given in the table are recorded in the West Midland district.

RYE.

This crop is grown only to a limited extent, and is utilized as a rule for early soiling. It suffered but little from winter-killing in the season of 1891-2, and its appearance in April was quite satisfactory. But little mention was made of rye in the June bulletin, but the probabilities were that the crop would be in every way a small one. The slight mention made of the crop in the August bulletin however was to the effect that reports concerning it were favorable. The November bulletin also stated that rye had done fairly well. The acreage and yield for 1891 and 1892 by county groups and for the province is given in the following table, together with the average for the eleven years 1882-92:

Districts.	1892.			1891.			Yearly average for the eleven years 1882-92.		
	Acres.	Bushels.	Bushels per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bushels per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bushels per acre.
Lake Erie	11,223	165,839	14.8	7,613	132,517	17.4	11,540	179,072	15.5
Lake Huron	1,447	24,049	16.6	1,060	19,940	18.8	1,029	18,151	17.6
Georgian Bay	1,391	23,559	16.9	2,346	43,510	18.5	2,751	49,135	17.9
West Midland	5,687	95,611	16.8	2,636	50,828	19.3	4,938	81,993	16.6
Lake Ontario	21,352	301,816	14.1	21,254	315,752	14.9	30,646	451,355	14.7
St. Lawrence and Ottawa	18,390	317,409	17.3	21,288	386,831	18.2	31,608	564,330	17.9
East Midland	12,590	183,150	14.5	10,865	169,546	15.6	17,416	270,991	15.6
Northern Districts	993	21,071	21.2	803	15,706	19.6	929	18,120	19.5
Totals.....	73,073	1,132,504	15.5	67,865	1,134,630	16.7	100,857	1,633,147	16.2

The total acreage of rye was 73,073, which is 5,208 acres more than in the preceding year, although far short of the average acreage of the eleven years. The greatest increase is observed in the Lake Erie group. The average yield per acre for the province was 15.5 bushels, which is less than in 1891, and less also than the average for the eleven years' period. The St. Lawrence counties had the best yield per acre, and the poorest yield was in the Lake Ontario district, which group, by the way, has the largest acreage of rye.

PEAS.

The crop got a late start, as will be seen from the following extract from the June bulletin: "The report as to peas are necessarily incomplete, as, owing to the lateness of the season, sowing was still in progress in many sections. With the exception of the southwest the pea crop of western Ontario is one of great promise, above the average, the most encouraging reports coming from Grey and Simcoe. From Toronto east the returns are uniformly very good, Prince Edward especially reporting a large acreage and fine condition. Present indications point to a fine pea crop over almost the entire province."

The August bulletin was not so bright in its report. It stated that the crop was very variable. "In Essex, Kent, Lambton and Middlesex the crop may be termed a failure owing to the early rains and the bugs. As we go east and north the condition is much improved. Along Lake Ontario the crop is fair, in the east some sections report splendid crops, others close by complete failures. On the whole the crop is much under the average."

Reports of correspondents in November were to the effect that the pea crop was under the average, and that the "bug" had been unusually destructive. The following table gives the acreage and yield for 1891 and 1892, and also the average for the eleven years 1882-92:

Districts.	1892.			1891.			Yearly average for the eleven years 1882-92.		
	Acres.	Bushels.	Bushels per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bushels per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bushels per acre.
Lake Erie	59,382	873,754	14.7	65,934	1,309,973	19.9	61,679	1,127,171	18.3
Lake Huron	94,755	1,969,203	20.1	98,334	2,599,112	26.4	83,635	1,858,025	22.2
Georgian Bay	95,115	1,818,872	19.1	91,163	2,297,147	25.2	80,770	1,739,202	21.5
West Midland	154,982	2,734,472	17.6	155,149	3,976,675	25.6	139,326	2,974,565	21.3
Lake Ontario	198,524	4,027,254	20.3	179,439	4,181,917	23.3	158,134	3,198,700	20.2
St. Lawrence and Ottawa	92,334	1,474,026	16.0	90,627	2,253,956	24.9	92,682	1,813,857	19.6
East Midland	63,991	1,241,606	19.4	56,660	1,334,226	23.5	52,865	1,030,911	19.5
Northern Districts	15,649	355,243	22.7	15,147	370,453	24.5	9,487	219,479	23.1
Totals.....	774,732	14,494,430	18.7	752,453	18,323,459	24.4	678,578	13,961,910	20.6

There has been an increase in acreage in five of the eight county groups, and the total area in peas is now 774,732 acres, or 22,279 acres more than in 1891. The yield per acre is light, the average for the province being 18.7 bushels, compared with 24.4 bushels in the preceding year, and an average of 20.6 bushels for the eleven years. In the Lake Erie counties the average yield per acre was only 14.7 bushels, and in the St. Lawrence and Ottawa group, 16.0 bushels. The Northern Districts however had an average yield per acre of 22.7 bushels. The total yield of the province was 14,494,430 bushels, which is 3,829,029 bushels less than the unusually large crop of the previous year.

CORN.

A late start is a serious matter for the corn crop, and hence it was felt that the outlook for the crop was not of the best when the June bulletin appeared with the following reference to corn: "All over the province, but more particularly in the corn-growing counties of the Lake Erie group, the repeated rains of May greatly hindered corn planting. A few fields on high situations were doing nicely, but on low and level land there was much washing out of seed and yellowing of the young plants, and some replanting will have to be done. The rains have delayed corn planting by a week or ten days, and when correspondents send in their reports fully half the corn area remained to be planted. The weather was then more promising, and there is no reason to doubt that the usual acreage will be given to corn."

The general condition and prospects of the corn crop were briefly summarised in the August bulletin as follows: "Lake Erie, late planted owing to rains, poor, not more than half a crop; Lake Huron, poor in Lambton, better in Huron, best in Bruce; Georgian Bay, good in Grey and Simcoe; Lake Ontario, good on the average, very good on well-drained land; St. Lawrence and Ottawa, fair to good; East Midland, good; Northern, little grown, fair. Most of the crop reported upon is for fodder purposes. A continuance of warm weather will greatly improve the crop which is now growing rapidly. On the whole the condition is fair, but the quantity is not so large as usual. Any deficiency of corn ensilage or fodder corn however will be more than made up by the excess of hay this year."

The November bulletin remarked that the past season was less favorable for corn than 1891. The crop was planted late owing to spring rains, and the early growth was retarded, though the late growth was satisfactory. The result is that there is a limited crop of seed corn, but it is of fair quality. Corn on low land was slightly touched by frost in many districts. The acreage of corn planted was greater than in the preceding year; the amount of corn produced for fodder was only 10.33 tons per acre. The table following gives the acreage and yield of corn for 1892, by county groups and for the province, divided into the two classes "for husking" and "for fodder," together with the total area and yield for 1891, 1892, and the average for the eleven years:

Districts.	1892.			1892.			Total area.		
	For husking.			For Fodder.			1892.	1891.	Average 1882-92.
	Acres.	Bushels (in the ear)	Bushels per acre.	Acres.	Tons.	Tons per acre.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Lake Erie	20,845	5,618,919	61.8	8,435	69,529	8.24	99,278	101,037	95,368
Lake Huron	10,606	676,018	37.3	6,441	70,135	10.91	17,047	15,318	11,229
Georgian Bay	1,712	105,266	61.5	4,834	62,752	12.98	6,546	3,125	2,135
West Midland	19,927	1,377,179	64.1	17,760	182,372	10.27	37,687	33,377	29,636
Lake Ontario	26,488	1,671,387	63.1	19,230	179,565	9.34	45,718	36,251	31,898
St. Lawrence and Ottawa	23,560	1,426,673	60.6	28,413	320,267	11.26	52,005	10,570	24,107
East Midland	7,944	504,961	63.6	6,078	62,486	10.28	14,022	10,878	8,126
Northern Districts	383	17,995	47.0	180	1,500	8.33	563	530	378
Totals	181,463	11,229,498	61.9	91,403	948,907	10.38	272,866	241,086	202,877

The area of corn reported in the province is 272,866 acres, of which 181,463 acres—about two-thirds—are devoted to husking corn. Of this corn grown for the ear fully one-half is raised in the counties comprising the Lake Erie group, the only district which shows a decrease in acreage. The largest area for corn for fodder (including the silo) is found in the cheese district known as the St. Lawrence and Ottawa group. The yield per acre of corn in the ear for the province was 61.9 bushels, which is about an average compared with the record for ten years. Fodder corn averaged 10.38 tons per acre, ranging from 8.33 tons in the Northern Districts to 12.98 tons in the Georgian Bay group.

BUCKWHEAT.

This crop, which is confined chiefly to the Lake Ontario and St. Lawrence and Ottawa counties, is not reported upon by many of our correspondents. Those who wrote, however, spoke rather favorably of its condition, and very little injury was reported by early frosts. The appended table gives acreage and yield for 1891 and 1892, together with the average for the eleven years 1882-92 :

Districts.	1892.			1891.			Yearly average for the eleven years 1882-92.		
	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.
Lake Erie	15,217	288,391	19.0	14,010	353,608	25.2	10,981	205,310	18.7
Lake Huron	2,614	55,240	21.1	1,837	46,940	25.6	1,336	24,602	18.4
Georgian Bay	3,085	71,836	23.3	1,547	23,341	19.0	1,026	18,624	18.2
West Midland	3,562	66,315	18.6	2,781	63,433	22.8	2,498	44,879	18.0
Lake Ontario	48,638	1,009,593	20.8	34,795	821,230	23.6	21,150	488,335	20.7
St. Law. and Ottawa.	35,577	676,024	19.0	36,733	936,792	25.5	29,365	619,065	21.1
East Midland	15,346	327,268	21.3	14,862	324,330	21.8	7,306	149,206	20.4
Northern Districts...	1,065	26,547	24.9	1,314	32,468	24.7	647	14,544	22.5
Totals.....	125,104	2,521,214	20.2	107,879	2,608,142	24.2	74,309	1,514,565	20.4

The acreage of the province is somewhat larger than last year, the greatest gain occurring in the Lake Ontario group ; there was a slight decrease, however, in the St. Lawrence and Ottawa counties and the Northern Districts. The average yield per acre was 20.2 bushels, compared with 24.2 bushels in the previous year, and an average of 20.4 bushels for the eleven years 1882-92. The total yield was less than that of 1891.

BEANS.

Correspondents writing under date of June 1st stated that the planting of this crop, as in the case of corn, has been delayed by wet weather, making it difficult to prepare the soil for the seed. Very little had yet been planted in Kent and adjacent counties, where most of our beans are raised, and some correspondents ventured the opinion that the area grown would not be as large as usual.

The August bulletin stated that the crop promised well, but that it was then too early to be very accurate in making an estimate, as the crop was a little late.

The November reports were not favorable, as owing to late planting and drouth of midsummer the crop was not only limited in area, but also light in quality and yield.

The table following gives the yield and acreage by county groups and for the Province for 1891 and 1892, and for the eleven years 1882-92 :

Districts.	1892.			1891.			Yearly average for the eleven years 1882-92.		
	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.
Lake Erie.....	25,369	388,731	15.3	32,706	582,169	17.8	18,745	320,779	17.1
Lake Huron	682	9,467	13.9	1,024	21,090	20.6	636	11,347	17.8
Georgian Bay	263	5,975	22.7	307	6,782	22.1	250	4,379	17.5
West Midland.....	812	15,385	18.9	717	14,161	19.7	1,149	18,746	16.3
Lake Ontario.....	1,953	35,401	18.1	1,838	37,685	20.5	2,126	38,696	18.2
St. Law. and Ottawa.	3,057	58,532	19.1	4,145	94,237	22.7	3,256	69,293	21.3
East Midland	956	19,665	20.6	559	10,317	18.5	590	10,542	17.9
Northern Districts...	157	2,775	17.7	155	3,159	20.4	89	1,659	18.6
Totals.....	33,249	535,931	16.1	41,451	769,600	18.6	26,841	475,441	17.7

A decided decrease has taken place in the acreage of beans, the falling off being chiefly in the Lake Erie group, where the greater part of the crop is grown. In that group also the yield per acre was light, reducing the average yield of the province to 16.1 bushels per acre, compared with 18.6 bushels in the preceding year, and an average of 17.7 bushels for the eleven years. The total yield was just about five-sevenths of that of 1891; and the West Midland group alone had the honor of exceeding its last year's figures.

HAY AND CLOVER.

The April bulletin thus referred to the crop : "As in the case of fall wheat, clover wintered well. The crop had not however made much advancement at the time of writing, and no very positive opinion could be expressed as to the outlook. The present indications are that over the greater portion of the province it will average a very light yield. The most favorable reports come from the Lake Huron and Georgian Bay counties—particularly from Simcoe, Grey and Bruce—where the indications for a fair yield are satisfactory. In nearly all other parts of the province the drouth of last summer did much harm to old fields, while the catch of seed in the fall was for the most part uneven. The plant is consequently too thin on the ground for a heavy crop of clover hay to be looked for. Elsewhere than in the districts above mentioned, considerable damage has been caused from heaving, especially on old meadows and on low, undrained soils. The recent heavy frosts have also injured red clover to some extent."

The prospects in June were brighter. The bulletin issued early in that month said : "During the past few weeks the hay crop has made wonderful growth owing to the continuous rains. Since our last report, the prospects of the crop have continued steadily to improve, so that now a heavy yield is assured. The appearance of timothy was perhaps never better than at present. Although clover was badly winter-killed and still looks uneven and patchy, yet what survived is making strong growth and is looking well."

The August reports confirmed the cheerful expectations of the June bulletin : "The best crop of this year is that of timothy and clover hay. The harvesting began in Essex on June 20th, and on August 10th there was still a considerable acreage to be cut in Muskoka, Algoma and Nipissing. For the larger portion of the province haying extended from the beginning to the end of July, when it was interrupted by the rapid maturing of the fall wheat. The result of this is that much hay was left until after the wheat had been secured and there will doubtless be a considerable quantity over-mature. On the

whole the yield has been extraordinary, seldom less than one and a half tons per acre and in some cases it is reported to have gone over three tons per acre. The most of it was harvested in good condition ; rains did a little damage in Grey and elsewhere. Timothy is better than clover as the latter suffered some, especially in the west, from winter-killing. The quantity and quality of crop promise to be exceptionally good." The acreage and yield by county groups, and for the province is as follows :

Districts.	1892.			1891.			Yearly average for the eleven years 1882-92.		
	Acres.	Tons.	Tons per acre.	Acres.	Tons.	Tons per acre.	Acres.	Tons.	Tons per acre.
Lake Erie	278,637	484,623	1.74	298,233	298,329	1.00	276,651	400,924	1.45
Lake Huron	285,802	512,063	1.79	277,622	245,810	.89	242,015	339,111	1.40
Georgian Bay	223,318	379,498	1.70	219,568	208,809	.95	196,942	259,232	1.32
West Midland	441,377	847,025	1.92	435,867	498,241	1.14	413,789	640,190	1.55
Lake Ontario	430,761	781,253	1.81	444,932	429,630	.97	411,952	581,956	1.41
St. Lawrence & Ottawa	614,130	1,020,714	1.66	626,893	546,845	.87	566,257	753,825	1.33
East Midland	174,078	250,712	1.44	184,330	124,592	.68	157,836	188,173	1.19
Northern Districts....	67,264	108,950	1.62	62,530	40,542	.65	45,496	55,877	1.23
Totals... ..	2,515,367	4,384,838	1.74	2,549,975	2,392,798	.94	2,310,938	3,219,288	1.39

Notwithstanding the fact that there are 34,608 acres less of an area, the total yield is nearly double that of 1891, owing to the fact that the average yield per acre in that year was an exceptionally small one, being only .94 ton, while that of 1892 is 1.74 ton, or .35 ton more than the average for the eleven years. The West Midland counties average 1.92 ton per acre. The smallest average yield per acre, 1.44, is seen in the East Midland group, although even this exceeds the provincial average for the eleven years.

CLOVER SEED. The crop of red clover seed will not be up to the average of past years or equal to what the growth of the plant indicated. Owing to unfavorable weather in so many sections, the seed has not filled well and the midge has been destructive all over the province. From various causes the total yield of clover seed will be light, the most favorable reports coming from Middlesex, Haldimand, Durham and Norfolk. Four-fifths of the correspondents report smaller acreage of clover for seed and light crops. Very little appears to have been grown in the east and north. The reports as to alsike however are on the whole quite favorable and the yield will probably be very good. More definite information cannot at this time be given as very little threshing of clover seed is reported to have taken place.

FIELD ROOTS.

Correspondents writing for the June bulletin stated that comparatively little had been done with roots owing to wet weather at seeding time. In the August bulletin, however, the condition of roots was regarded as promising, although late, and the rush of other crops not having allowed much time for cleaning. The November bulletin dealt more fully with each crop, as will be seen in the following paragraphs.

POTATOES.—The weather greatly delayed the planting of potatoes in most sections. From the Lake Erie counties came reports for the June bulletin of the rotting of potato seed in the ground, and more scattered reports to a similar effect came from other parts of Western Ontario. The August bulletin looked for a fair crop only, as the wet had done great damage in the south-western districts, and bugs were reported as unusually destructive in all sections. The crop was expected to be an uneven one, a failure on low and heavy land, and grand crops on light, well-drained soils, being reported from the same districts.

The November bulletin had the following regarding potatoes: "Rain, drouth and rot, in the order named, have been playing havoc with potatoes. Owing to early rains much late planting and re-planting had to be done, and later on the exceedingly dry weather prevailing prevented a normal development of the tubers. There are consequently many small potatoes. Rot has appeared in almost every locality, and in some instances farmers have left their potatoes undug as not being worth the trouble. Odd fields on high, well-drained sandy soils have done well, but there are not many such. Several correspondents say that there will not be enough potatoes for seed in their neighborhoods. Owing to the tendency to rot in cellar and in pit the average yield per acre presented in the table must be discounted to a considerable degree."

The acreage and yield is given in the following table by county groups and for the province for 1891 and 1892, together with the average for the years 1882-92:

Districts.	1892.			1891.			Yearly average for the eleven years 1882-92.		
	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.
Lake Erie	14,915	994,974	66.7	14,518	1,726,531	118.9	15,847	1,638,448	103.4
Lake Huron	11,895	943,917	79.4	13,401	2,111,991	157.6	12,757	1,465,647	114.9
Georgian Bay	13,687	1,242,619	90.8	14,870	2,311,767	155.5	13,795	1,752,886	127.1
West Midland	23,964	2,019,875	84.3	26,911	4,251,297	158.0	26,508	3,122,131	117.8
Lake Ontario	29,371	2,815,073	95.8	33,458	4,616,546	138.0	31,612	3,528,179	111.6
St. Lawrence & Ottawa	36,441	2,540,351	69.7	40,040	6,449,536	161.1	38,647	4,754,116	123.0
East Midland	11,274	1,121,153	99.4	12,526	1,790,550	142.9	12,235	1,501,074	122.7
Northern Districts...	4,156	611,855	147.2	4,494	797,668	177.5	3,162	482,674	152.6
Totals	145,703	12,289,817	84.3	160,218	24,053,886	150.1	154,563	18,245,150	118.0

The acreage of the province is below that of the previous year, and less also than that of the average of the eleven years. The Lake Erie district is the only one showing a larger area of potatoes than in 1891. The average yield per acre is 84.3 bushels, compared with 15.1 bushels in the preceding year, and an average of 118.0 for the eleven years. The total yield of the province reaches only 12,289,817 bushels, being about half that of the preceding year, and about two-thirds of the average yield for the eleven years. The Northern Districts, as usual, give the best average yield per acre, while the smallest average yield is found in the Lake Erie group.

MANGEL-WURZELS. Correspondents had but little to say regarding mangels. The crop was regarded as rather backward in August, but even then, as in the November

reports, the expressions regarding the general prospect were hopeful in tone. The yield and acreage is given in the following table, by county groups and for the province :

Districts.	1892.			1891.			Yearly average for the eleven years 1882-92.		
	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.
Lake Erie	1,695	681,194	402	1,846	893,381	484	1,404	563,795	402
Lake Huron	2,691	1,390,785	517	2,892	1,568,156	542	2,466	1,117,437	453
Georgian Bay	814	395,362	486	897	397,180	443	980	415,103	424
West Midland	6,702	3,068,005	458	8,347	4,614,874	553	6,464	2,983,242	462
Lake Ontario	5,855	2,889,080	493	4,359	2,399,151	494	5,213	2,338,275	449
St. Lawrence & Ottawa	2,108	802,748	381	2,166	1,018,671	470	1,792	683,523	381
East Midland	2,068	1,090,798	527	1,872	859,238	459	1,371	578,607	422
Northern Districts...	93	32,502	349	82	28,797	351	82	22,875	279
Totals	22,026	10,350,474	470	22,961	11,779,448	513	19,772	8,702,857	440

The total area is slightly less than that of the preceding year, although a substantial increase is observed in the Lake Ontario group. The average yield per acre is 470 bushels, which, while 30 bushels more than the average for the eleven years, is 43 bushels short of the average yield of 1891. The total yield is therefore 1,428,974 bushels less than in the preceding year. The best average yield per acre is found in the Lake Huron district, and the poorest in the St. Lawrence and Ottawa counties.

CARROTS. Notwithstanding their backward appearance early in the season, carrots turned out well, although correspondents did not give much space to describing the crop. The yield would probably have been better still, but for the fact that the harvesting of the grain crops prevented as careful cleaning of roots as usual. The following table gives acreage and yield by county groups and for the province :

Districts.	1892.			1891.			Yearly average for the eleven years 1882-92.		
	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.
Lake Erie	895	268,228	300	834	305,715	367	744	216,403	291
Lake Huron	844	333,552	395	982	382,209	389	986	352,588	358
Georgian Bay	955	375,491	393	903	344,301	381	1,093	401,408	367
West Midland	1,722	674,280	392	1,885	875,220	464	2,187	822,286	376
Lake Ontario	2,052	868,782	423	1,917	718,633	375	2,701	1,017,618	377
St. Lawrence & Ottawa	2,196	772,727	352	2,230	809,609	363	1,667	530,874	318
East Midland	938	419,651	447	833	289,938	348	833	286,582	344
Northern Districts....	339	114,650	338	274	88,391	323	168	46,862	279
Totals	9,941	3,827,361	385	9,858	3,814,016	387	10,379	3,674,621	354

There is very little to notice in acreage or yield compared with the previous year. The acreage is a little larger and the average yield a trifle less. The average yield per acre is unusually high in the East Midland group, but very light in the Lake Erie counties.

TURNIPS. Seeding was delayed by wet weather, but turned out fairly well. The crop was attacked by "caterpillars" in some quarters, and there was a tendency to become "rooty" on low lands, but otherwise nothing serious was reported. Broken weather in the fall delayed the storing of turnips. The acreage and yield by county groups and for the province is given below :

Districts.	1892.			1891.			Yearly average for the eleven years 1882-92.		
	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.
Lake Erie	3,095	1,060,595	343	2,716	1,205,035	444	2,312	819,430	354
Lake Huron	16,253	8,623,819	531	15,136	8,289,606	548	13,122	5,485,775	418
Georgian Bay	16,097	7,612,242	473	15,182	8,585,368	565	12,925	5,471,374	423
West Midland	40,433	20,097,485	497	38,414	23,198,607	604	35,556	15,313,466	431
Lake Ontario	36,791	18,864,814	513	37,491	19,969,208	533	30,586	13,182,057	431
St. Lawrence & Ottawa	5,327	2,107,319	396	5,518	2,619,058	475	4,260	1,524,091	358
East Midland	8,859	4,194,882	474	8,031	3,678,599	458	6,149	2,310,054	376
Northern Districts....	2,772	980,455	354	3,587	1,307,971	365	2,277	744,157	327
Totals.....	129,627	63,541,641	490	126,075	63,853,452	546	107,187	44,850,404	418

The area of turnips now reaches 129,627 acres, which is 3,552 acres more than in 1891. The average yield per acre, 490 bushels, is 56 bushels below that of the previous year, although far above the average for the eleven years. The total yield is 5,311,811 bushels less than in 1891. The increased area is seen chiefly in the west.

COMPARATIVE YIELD OF FIELD CROPS.

AGGREGATE YIELD OF FIELD CROPS. The following table presents the total yield of the field crops named for each of the past five years, together with the averages for the eleven years 1882-92 :

Field Crops.	1892.	1891.	1890.	1889.	1888.	1882-92.
	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.
Fall wheat	20,492,497	21,872,488	14,267,383	13,001,865	13,830,787	18,260,440
Spring wheat	8,290,395	10,711,538	7,683,905	5,697,707	6,453,559	8,829,125
Barley	12,274,318	16,141,904	15,600,169	23,386,388	23,366,569	18,706,166
Oats	64,758,053	75,009,542	52,768,207	64,346,301	65,466,911	58,987,644
Rye.....	1,132,504	1,134,630	1,563,345	1,431,679	1,295,302	1,633,147
Peas	14,494,430	18,323,459	15,889,313	13,509,237	14,269,863	13,961,910
Buckwheat	2,521,214	2,608,142	2,053,720	1,272,578	2,222,283	1,514,565
Beans	535,931	769,600	761,341	271,893	534,526	475,441
Potatoes	12,289,817	24,055,886	17,561,117	14,355,529	22,273,607	18,245,150
Mangel-wurzels	10,350,474	11,779,448	11,594,518	7,223,478	10,020,659	8,702,857
Carrots	3,827,361	3,814,016	4,210,542	3,431,959	3,898,584	3,674,621
Turnips	63,541,641	68,853,452	47,040,563	37,021,260	47,640,237	44,850,404
Hay and clover	tons. 4,384,838	tons. 2,392,798	tons. 4,305,815	tons. 3,728,313	tons. 2,009,017	tons. 3,219,288

It must be remembered that variations in the acreage, as well as in the average yield, account for the differences in the aggregate yields of the various years. The year 1891 appears to be the best in the table, taking it all together, although in that year hay was a very poor crop. None of the remaining years equal 1892 in general yield.

RATIOS OF AGGREGATE CROPS. In the following table the ratio of yield of each crop is given by county groups and for the province, 100 representing the average for the eleven years 1882-92 :

Districts.	Fall wheat.	Spring wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Peas.	Buckwheat.	Beans.	Hay and Clover.	Potatoes.	Mangel-wurzels.	Carrots.	Turnips.
Lake Erie.....	117	70	70	94	93	78	140	121	121	61	121	124	129
Lake Huron.....	106	115	60	113	132	106	225	83	151	64	124	95	157
Georgian Bay.....	104	76	88	126	48	105	386	136	146	71	95	94	139
West Midland.....	115	105	69	106	117	92	148	82	132	64	103	82	131
Lake Ontario.....	118	79	63	109	67	126	230	91	134	80	124	85	143
St. Lawrence and Ottawa.....	74	115	60	110	56	81	109	84	135	53	117	146	138
East Midland.....	78	92	58	112	68	120	219	187	133	75	189	146	182
Northern Districts.....	156	90	153	165	116	162	183	167	195	127	142	245	132
The Province.....	112	94	66	110	69	104	166	113	136	67	119	104	142

In the foregoing statement both acreage and yield combine to give the result. There are only four crops failing to reach 100, namely, spring wheat, barley, rye and potatoes. Barley and potatoes do not reach the standard in any group outside of the Northern Districts. Buckwheat and turnips have the highest ratios for the province, and go above 100 in every group.

RATIOS OF YIELD PER ACRE. In the following table the yield per acre only is the factor in the comparison. The average yield for the eleven years 1882-92 is represented by 100, and the yield for 1892 is compared by county groups and for the province :

Districts.	Fall wheat.	Spring wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Peas.	Buckwheat.	Beans.	Hay and clover.	Potatoes.	Mangel-wurzels.	Carrots.	Turnips.
Lake Erie.....	97	72	91	87	95	80	102	90	120	65	100	103	97
Lake Huron.....	104	94	93	103	94	91	115	78	128	69	114	110	127
Georgian Bay.....	107	83	102	109	94	89	128	130	129	71	115	107	112
West Midland.....	113	85	93	99	101	83	103	116	124	72	99	104	115
Lake Ontario.....	106	68	95	100	96	100	100	99	128	86	110	112	119
St. Lawrence and Ottawa.....	123	101	91	98	97	82	90	90	125	57	100	111	111
East Midland.....	98	75	97	102	93	99	104	115	121	81	125	130	126
Northern Districts.....	126	86	104	105	109	98	111	95	132	96	125	121	108
The Province.....	105	82	95	99	96	91	99	91	125	71	107	109	117

Taking the figures for the province it will be observed that but five of the crops, namely, fall wheat, hay and clover, mangel-wurzels, carrots and turnips go above 100, although oats and buckwheat reach 99. The Georgian Bay group goes over the standard in the case of nine out of the thirteen items named in the table.

ONTARIO VS. AMERICAN STATES. A comparison of the average yield per acre of cereals in Ontario and the principal grain-growing states of the American Union is presented in the following table for the eleven years 1882-92.

	1892.	1891.	1890.	1889.	1888.	1887.	1886.	1885.	1884.	1883.	1882.	1882-92.
Fall wheat :	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.
Ontario	21.2	25.7	19.8	15.8	16.7	16.1	20.4	24.5	24.0	10.6	26.3	20.1
New York.....	14.3	16.6	15.2	13.8	14.1	15.2	16.3	15.4	16.5	10.3	15.7	14.9
Pennsylvania	14.4	14.8	12.0	12.3	13.5	9.7	12.7	9.7	13.6	13.2	13.6	12.7
Ohio	13.2	17.1	12.5	14.6	10.8	13.1	15.0	10.2	15.3	10.0	15.1	13.4
Michigan.....	14.7	17.6	15.2	14.7	14.6	13.3	16.0	19.3	16.5	14.0	16.3	15.6
Indiana	14.0	17.7	9.5	14.7	10.4	13.5	14.8	10.6	12.5	10.4	16.5	13.1
Illinois	16.7	17.8	11.5	16.0	13.7	15.2	13.7	8.5	11.6	10.0	17.7	13.9
Missouri	12.1	13.2	11.2	13.0	12.0	16.2	13.2	7.4	11.8	10.1	11.8	12.0
Kansas.....	17.0	15.5	13.5	18.4	15.2	9.6	11.4	10.6	16.5	17.5	19.9	14.9
California	12.8	11.7	12.0	13.3	12.1	11.0	11.6	9.4	13.2	13.0	13.0	12.1
Spring wheat :												
Ontario	12.7	21.0	12.8	14.3	17.5	11.6	16.5	11.4	20.2	16.6	16.5	15.4
Wisconsin	11.5	13.5	12.5	14.2	11.5	10.3	11.5	11.5	14.0	12.3	14.4	12.5
Minnesota	11.7	17.6	12.0	14.6	9.0	11.6	14.0	11.1	15.0	13.0	13.0	13.0
Iowa	11.5	15.3	11.7	13.1	9.8	10.0	12.2	11.3	12.0	11.3	10.3	11.7
Nebraska	13.5	15.0	11.1	12.0	9.3	10.1	11.0	11.3	14.5	15.5	11.0	12.2
Dakota	12.3	16.5	9.0	9.4	9.7	14.3	11.5	12.8	14.5	16.0	15.9	12.9
Barley :												
Ontario	24.6	29.2	22.2	26.7	26.1	22.3	26.5	27.7	27.3	24.3	28.6	25.9
New York.....	22.2	23.3	16.7	21.1	21.8	20.3	22.0	22.0	22.5	24.2	24.8	21.9
Wisconsin	25.5	26.5	22.7	24.5	22.5	18.5	22.0	26.5	23.2	24.1	25.0	23.7
Minnesota.....	24.9	27.3	22.5	25.6	18.5	19.0	22.0	23.8	24.2	22.9	23.3	23.1
Iowa	21.1	27.3	22.6	22.4	21.0	19.0	22.5	23.0	22.3	21.9	22.6	22.3
Nebraska	22.2	27.2	17.3	22.7	22.5	21.0	22.0	23.4	21.0	22.1	23.0	22.2
California	24.0	23.7	22.3	20.3	20.0	20.5	22.2	18.1	23.6	16.2	16.4	20.7
Oats :												
Ontario	34.8	40.8	28.0	33.5	35.4	29.6	36.2	35.8	38.9	38.5	36.4	35.1
New York.....	28.0	31.5	17.8	24.5	28.1	23.5	28.7	27.9	30.0	31.3	29.9	27.4
Pennsylvania.....	24.5	27.2	17.2	26.2	26.5	25.5	28.7	26.3	27.9	30.6	27.3	26.2
Ohio	22.5	32.3	18.5	32.3	31.8	30.0	32.4	37.3	28.0	33.9	26.4	29.6
Michigan.....	29.1	32.5	25.0	33.7	33.2	29.6	29.5	35.4	33.4	34.6	31.7	31.6
Indiana	25.9	26.0	16.3	27.7	26.5	27.0	30.7	26.8	30.0	29.7	26.8	26.7
Illinois	26.5	34.0	18.0	37.5	35.8	29.5	31.8	32.8	32.8	36.1	40.7	32.3
Wisconsin	30.0	36.3	28.0	35.5	29.4	24.2	28.4	33.8	33.5	30.4	29.6	30.9
Minnesota.....	27.5	37.5	26.6	28.0	28.7	30.0	34.4	34.9	35.2	33.1	35.7	31.9
Iowa	25.2	39.2	26.5	34.5	26.2	30.5	34.1	33.8	36.7	34.1	31.0	32.0
Missouri	20.0	25.3	17.4	25.5	25.2	29.3	23.4	22.3	26.7	28.7	30.1	24.9
Kansas.....	28.5	33.2	25.0	31.5	25.3	26.6	26.4	31.8	35.0	39.4	27.0	30.0
Nebraska	27.3	32.3	21.3	31.6	25.8	27.5	29.5	34.3	33.7	40.0	23.5	29.7

The above states with which a comparison of Ontario's grain-producing power is made are, as stated, the principal grain-growing states of the American Union. The average yields per acre are taken from the Annual Reports of the United States Department of Agriculture and are, like those of Ontario, carefully compiled from actual results of threshing. Ontario leads in fall wheat in 1892 and in the average for the eleven years of the Bureau's existence; Michigan holds second place, being $4\frac{1}{2}$ bushels per acre below Ontario's average. In spring wheat Nebraska leads in 1892, but in the eleven years' average Ontario beats its next competitor by 2.4 bushels per acre. In barley in 1892 Ontario holds third place, but for the eleven years' record it holds first place. Ontario holds first place for oats in 1892 and the average for the period of eleven years, the nearest rival for the period being Illinois, with an average 2.8 bushels below.

AVERAGE YIELDS PER ACRE. The next table gives the average yield of each of the staple field crops by county groups for 1892, and for the province for both 1891 and 1892, together with the average for the province for the eleven years 1882-92:

Field crops.	Lake Erie.	Lake Huron	Georgian Bay.	West Midland.	Lake Ontario.	St. Lawrence and Ottawa.	East Midland.	Northern Districts.	The Province.		
									1892.	1891.	1882-92.
	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.
Fall wheat.....	18.6	21.0	22.2	23.5	21.8	22.2	19.1	25.3	21.2	25.7	20.1
Spring wheat.....	10.3	13.4	12.2	12.9	10.8	16.9	10.7	15.3	12.7	21.0	15.4
Barley.....	22.3	24.8	26.1	26.3	24.7	22.1	23.3	24.7	24.6	29.2	25.9
Oats.....	30.8	36.4	36.4	37.7	36.7	32.0	32.2	32.7	34.8	40.8	35.1
Rye.....	14.8	16.6	16.9	16.8	14.1	17.3	14.5	21.2	15.5	16.7	16.2
Peas.....	14.7	20.1	19.1	17.6	20.3	16.0	19.4	22.7	18.7	24.4	20.6
Buckwheat.....	19.0	21.1	23.3	18.6	20.8	19.0	21.3	24.9	20.2	24.2	20.4
Beans.....	15.3	13.9	22.7	18.9	18.1	19.1	20.6	17.7	16.1	18.6	17.7
Potatoes.....	66.7	79.4	90.8	84.3	95.8	69.7	99.4	147.2	84.3	150.1	118.0
Mangel-wurzels.....	402	517	486	458	493	381	527	349	470	513	440
Carrots.....	300	395	393	392	423	352	447	338	385	387	354
Turnips.....	343	531	473	497	513	396	474	354	490	546	418
	ton.	ton.	ton.	ton.	ton.	ton.	ton.	ton.	ton.	ton.	ton.
Hay and clover.	1.74	1.79	1.70	1.92	1.81	1.66	1.44	1.62	1.74	.94	1.39

Of the thirteen crops reported upon, fall wheat, rye, peas, buckwheat and potatoes have largest average yields in the Northern Districts, while the West Midland group is credited with the best average yields for barley, oats and hay. The East Midland counties lead in mangel-wurzels and carrots, the Lake Huron in turnips, the Georgian Bay in beans and the St. Lawrence and Ottawa in spring wheat. The averages yields for the province for 1892 compared with those for 1891 are less in every instance except the item of hay and clover; but fall wheat, mangel-wurzels, carrots, turnips and hay and clover exceed their respective averages for the eleven years.

FRUIT AND FRUIT TREES.

Spring opened up somewhat earlier than usual, but as the weather remained dry and cool, vegetation made but little headway until the beginning of April. During the few warm days at the early part of the month, grass made a vigorous start, and the fields in the southern and western portions of the province are quite green. But on account of the unfavorable weather at the middle of the month, all growth was more or less arrested, and vegetation was in a backward condition, as correspondents wrote for the April bulletin.

The June bulletin contained the following regarding orchard and garden: "Vegetation appears to be about a week backward. In many places the woods were only in earliest leaf, but the genial weather just ushered in gave promise of a more generous foliage. While in some of the northern counties apple blossoms were only just beginning to show, the more southern sections reported the bloom as well advanced, and with but few exceptions the accounts regarding this staple of our orchards were most favorable. It was stated, however, that notwithstanding the abundance of blossom, the heavy rains prevailing at the time of bloom may have washed off much of the pollen, and that imperfect fertilization may result. Pears where grown promise well. Peaches along the Lake Erie and Lake Ontario counties were more or less injured by the winter. Plums and cherries are still assailed by their enemy, the black-knot. A few localities report a profusion of plum blossoms, but in some of the recognized plum sections the yield is not expected to reach that of last year. In eastern Ontario the interest in orcharding appears to be developing. From various points come reports regarding winter injury to grapes, but in the main the remarks of correspondents are hopeful. Strawberries were hurt by frost and "heaving" on a few exposed fields, but the general condition is far from unsatisfactory. Raspberries appear to have sustained more injury than any other fruit. Other small fruits came through the winter well. The fruit prospect is on the whole encouraging."

August reports were not very satisfactory, as may be seen from the following extract from the bulletin of that month: "This is on the whole a poor year for fruit. Berries have been generally an abundant crop of fair quality. Cherries can be set down as nothing other than a total failure. Peaches in both the Niagara and southwestern districts are very scarce, almost a failure. Plums in most cases are a small crop, below the average. The black-knot is reported to be killing out the cherry and plum trees at a rapid rate, and the curculio has affected the plums very much. Pears are generally reported as an abundant crop of good condition in all parts of Ontario. Grape vines in most sections are heavily laden and prospects are very good though mildew and rot are feared by many. Apples, which are reported on at length elsewhere, are somewhat limited in quantity and inferior in quality. This appears to have been a year peculiarly unfortunate in the destruction of blossoms and in the production of all sorts of fruit pests and parasites. The larger fruits may be arranged in the following order from best to poorest: pears, plums, apples, peaches, cherries."

November reports were more reassuring, as will be seen by the following from the bulletin issued early in that month: "With the exception of the cherry and the plum, which are being rapidly thinned out by the black-knot, fruit trees appear to be healthy, and have suffered but little from blight or storms. The curculio has also helped to keep down the yield of plums. The reports on apples show a great variation in different localities. The yield was light in most of the Lake Erie counties and also in Lambton, but in Huron, Bruce, Grey and Simcoe and several of the West Midland, Lake Ontario and St. Lawrence and Ottawa counties a surplus was reported. Several correspondents in the county of Grey report that buyers could not get enough barrels to pack the fruit in, and hundreds of bushels of apples had to be fed to the hogs or to lie rotting in piles which had been made ready for the packers. Prices for selected apples were from \$1.25 to \$1.50 per barrel, though farmers were selling as low as 25 cents a bag in several quarters. There appear to be too many fall or early apples grown. The codling moth was worse than usual and wormy fruit is common. There is also a large proportion of spotted or scabby apples. Unless packers have been very careful Ontario apples will hardly keep up their reputation this year for first-class appearance and quality. Pears, notwithstanding blight in some sections, yielded well and will be of good form and size. Grapes suffered but little from mildew and bore fairly well. The absence of fall frosts enabled the fruit to hang on the vines for an unusually late period, thus ensuring perfect ripening. Small fruits were only moderate in yield, excepting wild raspberries, which were plentiful. However the fall has permitted the new wood to ripen well, and the bushes enter the winter in good condition."

The table following presents the areas in orchard and garden for each of the five years 1888-92, together with the rate per 1,000 acres cleared in 1892, by county groups and for the province:

Year.	Lake Erie.	Lake Huron.	Georgian Bay.	West Midland.	Lake Ontario.	St. Lawrence and Ottawa.	East Midland.	Northern Districts.	The Province.
	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.
1892.....	42,412	22,815	12,351	38,598	56,275	11,686	9,416	545	194,098
1891.....	40,802	22,167	11,858	37,704	53,267	12,011	9,130	893	187,832
1890.....	39,517	21,600	11,858	37,338	52,438	11,098	8,330	617	182,796
1889.....	39,699	21,105	11,729	37,256	52,242	12,079	8,130	526	182,766
1888.....	38,015	20,342	11,620	36,524	53,881	11,733	7,839	603	180,557
Rate per 1,000 acres cleared, 1892.....	29.3	16.6	11.4	16.5	24.2	4.9	10.8	3.1	16.2

The total area in orchard and garden now reaches 194,098, being 6,266 of an increase over the previous year. The St. Lawrence and Ottawa counties and the Northern Districts however fail to equal their respective figures of 1891. Out of every 1,000 acres of cleared land in the Province 16.2 are in orchard and garden. This ratio falls as low as 3.1 in the Northern Districts and 4.9 in the St. Lawrence and Ottawa counties, but goes as high as 29.3 in the lake Erie group.

FARM SUPPLIES IN THE SPRING.

The following appeared in the April bulletin: "There is barely sufficient hay in farmers' hands to meet local demands, and only in rare instances is there any for sale. In some districts not more than one-twentieth of the wheat of last season remains unsold, in other districts at least one-third has been held for a higher price. Taking the province as a whole, at least one-fifth of last year's wheat is yet in farmers' hands. Oats are everywhere reported plentiful. A large portion of the extraordinary crop of 1891 still remains unmarketed, especially in the eastern counties. It may be worth while calling attention to the contrast between the above report and that of May, 1891. One year ago hay was abundant and cheap, oats very scarce and dear, and many farmers were buying their flour; this spring hay is scarce, wheat plentiful and oats abundant. The supply of fat cattle is hardly up to the average, owing to the shortage of hay. Beyond the requirements of home demand and those already disposed of, there are not many fat animals available, but the supply is greatest in the West Midland counties. The supply of store cattle is up to the average, and is a little greater than home demands."

FALL PLOWING.

The November bulletin said: "Owing to the late harvest plowing was not begun as early as usual. Although reports from the same sections are often contradictory, operations were fairly well advanced by the end of October except on clay lands which had become baked by the long drouth of the early fall. The rains of the first week of November however greatly improved the condition of these fields and at last accounts plowing was going on with a rush, and in many quarters had been finished."

THRESHING AND MARKETING.

"Except in the eastern portion of the province," remarked the November bulletin, "threshing was far advanced, and in many instances completed when correspondents furnished reports. Peas were scarce and in demand, and found an early market, but wheat and barley were being marketed 'reluctantly,' to quote a word used by a correspondent, owing to the low prices prevailing. Barley was being fed largely on account of the low market price of forty cents and the scarcity of peas, and some correspondents expressed the opinion that unless something higher was paid for wheat it would be better to feed that too."

FARM IMPROVEMENTS.

The November bulletin had the following to say regarding farm improvements: "In the Lake Erie and other western groups a considerable amount of underdraining was done during the season, and there was plenty of tile, although skilled labor was rather scarce. Very few correspondents speak a good word for the tile draining machines. In the eastern part of the province there has been but little underdraining done, and that chiefly with stone or wood, owing to the cost of tile, and the difficulty in getting it. Marked improvement is being made in fencing. The old 'snake fence' is being transformed into a straight railed fence with the aid of wire, and wire fencing of various designs is also in favor. With the change of fencing there is a noticeable tendency to larger fields. While some speak of improvements in the way of placing stone basements for stables, etc., under the old style barns, and the introduction of a more modern style of buildings generally, the bulk of our correspondents express the opinion that low prices and hard times are unfavorable to much improvement in farm property at present."

REMARKS OF CORRESPONDENTS.

Colchester S., Essex: Sorghum is grown extensively in Essex, more especially in this township. It requires a long season to bring it to maturity, and should be planted early in May.

Gosfield N., Essex: Considerable Hungarian grass was raised here this year on land prepared for corn, but which, on account of the excessive rains, had not been planted. The result was an excellent crop of Hungarian grass, which will be a great help in feeding stock, as the quantity of corn fodder is only about half as much as usual.

Malden, Essex: Since the introduction of the disc harrow and the spring-tooth cultivator but few farmers plow their corn stubble, preferring to use the disc or spring-tooth in the spring.

Mersea, Essex: I had the only patch of rape in this district. It grew to be two feet high. I cut and pulled some for my cows, and later on turned the cows on it. It yielded a good deal of feed, but cows prefer corn fodder.

Camden, Kent: The travelling dairy sent out by the Ontario Government visited our locality, and although there was not a very large attendance the visit will have a beneficial effect. I would also like to say a word regarding spraying fruit trees. Great Britain desires the choicest apples we can raise, but in order to have the best fruit we must kill the insect, and spraying seems to be the only way of accomplishing this. I commenced to spray with a force pump sprayer immediately after the blossoms fell off, and as the season was wet I only sprayed twice; but the consequence was I had the best apples in this section. Very few were wormy, while my neighbors who did not spray had very wormy apples. I used a pound of Paris green to 300 gallons of water.

Harwich, Kent: There are a few small patches of tobacco raised. It seems to do well in this locality.

Raleigh, Kent: Canada thistles have been getting more troublesome every year. The pathmasters have been in charge of the destruction of thistles, but so far with unfavorable results, but this year the council proposes to appoint five paid inspectors with full powers, which it is expected will have more effect than in the case of the unpaid pathmasters.

Plympton, Lambton: Since binders came into use farmers have not been sufficiently attentive in trying to exterminate Canada thistles as was the case when binding had to be done by hand. I have heard of some farmers who have had to shock their grain in the field with a pitchfork, or else use leather gloves to handle it.

Plympton, Lambton: Changes are being introduced. Knowledge is spreading. Land is being underdrained. The best machinery only can obtain a purchaser. New varieties of grain, etc., are being introduced. Agricultural meetings and institutes are making their influence felt, and it is becoming much more difficult in this locality to fool the farmer with any humbug in either machinery or seed grain.

Tuckersmith, Huron: Lucerne is beginning to be cultivated here to a small extent, but most farmers make a very great mistake by sowing a small quantity mixed with other clovers or grass seeds. To be suc-

cessful in the cultivation of lucerne the subsoil should be open, the land fallowed or made perfectly clean and abundance of seed should be sown without any mixture of any other grasses or clovers. Grown in this way it is a most valuable crop for feeding hogs cheaply in summer.

Sunnidale, Simcoe: Many farmers are going a great deal more into seeding down and stock raising, which, I think, is an improvement in the right direction, for it keeps up the farmer and keeps down the weeds.

Oxford East, Oxford: I think that too many farmers try to work too much land for the amount of farm help they can get and pay. I am quite satisfied that some of the men in this neighborhood who farm from fifty to one hundred acres realize much better from the capital invested than others who are working larger farms.

Dereham, Oxford: There is great need of practical farm help. A good faithful man with a knowledge of farming cannot be obtained. Nearly all farmers have the usual number of hands, but they are usually all young men from sixteen to twenty years of age, or old-country men who know nothing about farming, and are not very willing to learn. In a word, there is a lack of good, faithful, intelligent farm work.

Guelph, Wellington: The growing of rape is also an important factor in cleaning as well as enriching the land. The rape is eaten off the land by cattle and sheep—chiefly by sheep and lambs—and their droppings being chiefly distributed over the field have a splendid effect on the land. It should be lightly plowed in the fall after the rape is eaten off, in order to loosen the hard-tramped earth and to prevent the droppings from washing away with the spring and winter rains.

Grantham, Lincoln: The Farmers Institutes are waking the people up, and setting them thinking, and to trying to get out of the old rut. There is now more of the spirit of co-operation amongst our farmers.

Beverly, Wentworth: I think there is nothing better to clean land of thistles than to seed with rye in the fall, and pasture in the spring and fore part of the summer until time to sow rape. Then seed to rape and plow late in the fall and seed to barley the next spring, and seed with clover with the barley. The result of such a method will be pasture in early spring and late fall, milk for the dairy, fat lambs for the market, land enriched by the droppings, thistles exterminated to a great extent, a good crop of barley and a good catch of clover.

Saltfleet, Wentworth: Fruit is grown here to a considerable extent. Some 500 tons of grapes have been shipped from this station this fall, and there are vines enough planted to double the product in five years. Hundreds of acres have been set with plum trees during the last five years. We have large pear and peach orchards, and also large areas in small fruits. As many as 1,000 crates of strawberries have been shipped from Winona in a single day, and there have been shipments of 300 to 500 crates of raspberries daily for a week or two in the heart of the season.

Gwillimbury E., York: The old rail-worm fence has got to go. All new fences are built in some other style—some use straight post and rail, and others use post and wire. Some of our farmers have been induced to have hedges of the honey locust planted, but it is a new thing and farmers are shy about having anything to do with it until they see results.

Markham, York: As several of the farmers in this locality are building silos the root crop will not be so large as in previous years. Taking into consideration the difference in labor of cultivating and hoeing roots and growing corn this new move is in the farmer's favor, as the time to hoe turnips, carrots and mangels comes in one of the busiest seasons of the year.

Cramahe, Northumberland: Tomato culture, within the last two or three years, has grown to be quite an institution. Farmers raise all the way from two to thirty acres. A good crop will yield about 300 bushels to the acre. The tomatoes are taken to the canning factories at Lakeport and Brighton, for which the growers receive about 25 cents per bushel.

Hallowell, Prince Edward: A few are growing lucerne, and the results are quite profitable. It affords three good crops, and when not cut the second time the growth of pasture is luxuriant.

Sophiasburg, Prince Edward: Many are sowing peas for the seedhouses for the foreign market; and the canning industry is taking a large part of our farm products. This is better for our overworked soils than the raising of so much barley.

Bastard, Leeds and Grenville: Using clover meadows for pasture in this cold country in the fall deprives the root of any protection. I have learned this from observation of my own and my neighbors' meadows. It is a common practice to turn cows on to a clover meadow because it is a good producer of milk; but I have noticed that where this is done there is no clover the next year. We have found that where we let the after clover remain we seldom fail of the second good clover crop.

Finch, Stormont: Farmers in this locality are beginning to be greatly interested in the silo. Two years ago there was only one in the township, last year five were built, and this year there will be ten or twelve additional ones built. Farmers' Institute meetings have done much good in this line.

Hawkesbury E., Prescott: Hops used to be largely cultivated in this township, but of late years have been given up, with the exception of little plots for home consumption. The farmers around here are cultivating more corn and roots.

Plantagenet S., Prescott: The Government is doing a splendid work in supplying literature to the farmers—or rather to the members of Farmers' Institutes. I only wish all the farmers of the province were members.

Dummer, Peterborough: The want of sufficient underdraining is a great cause of late seeding, sickly plants and light crops. If something could be done to educate the farmers on this point the crop production of the country might be increased one-third more.

Plantagenet S., Prescott: Hops are grown to quite an extent on the high, sandy land in this township, and pay well. This year the crop came to from \$180 to \$200 per acre. There were about 100 acres in small yards of from three to thirteen acres, each of which realized more money than any other crop which could be grown on the same land and with the same expense.

Thurlow, Hastings: There is no very great change in the method of farming, except that more improved machinery is being introduced. There is a marked change, however, in the crop sown. A barley-growing district has been supplanted by a dairy and mixed crop district—wheat and peas predominating.

Watt, Muskoka: Not much flax is grown here, but it is a crop that does well. In a German settlement near here they grow some every season and convert it into linen by hand. Were there a possibility of disposing of the fibre I think it would be more grown.



STATISTICS OF

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

THE WEATHER.

TABLE I. Showing for each month the highest, lowest, mean highest, mean lowest, and mean temperature at the principal stations in Ontario in 1892; also the annual mean for each station.

Temperature.		Saugeen.	Birnam.	London.	Woodstock.	Stony Creek.	Toronto.	Lindsay.	Gravenhurst.	Ottawa.	Rocklife.
		°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
January.	Highest.....	44.9	49.1	49.0	49.8	54.0	46.1	41.7	41.0	37.2	36.0
	Lowest.....	-5.4	-21.3	-26.2	-28.0	-19.0	-10.2	-26.0	-20.0	-24.2	-10.0
	Mean highest.....	26.9	25.3	26.9	27.2	30.8	27.6	25.1	23.8	20.5	20.2
	Mean lowest.....	12.1	10.1	9.6	5.9	15.0	11.3	4.2	3.8	2.4	-2.0
	Monthly mean.....	19.56	17.70	19.86	19.19	23.16	20.55	15.28	15.29	11.96	7.46
February.	Highest.....	43.9	40.3	42.0	43.0	42.0	39.1	42.5	45.1	43.5	46.0
	Lowest.....	-5.5	-7.8	-6.0	-8.0	0.0	-6.2	-11.2	-19.0	-16.8	-34.0
	Mean highest.....	32.9	30.9	32.9	32.5	33.5	31.0	28.1	28.6	24.9	26.2
	Mean lowest.....	15.5	18.4	18.6	15.2	21.9	17.5	9.0	7.8	6.9	3.4
	Monthly mean.....	22.46	24.69	26.14	25.03	27.77	25.25	18.99	19.25	16.87	13.00
March.	Highest.....	54.8	54.1	55.0	55.0	50.0	43.6	46.5	47.0	42.3	50.0
	Lowest.....	-3.0	-2.0	0.0	-1.0	7.0	5.3	-2.2	-6.4	-10.0	-15.0
	Mean highest.....	35.3	34.0	35.5	35.5	36.1	34.2	32.6	32.4	30.2	33.3
	Mean lowest.....	18.2	19.2	20.1	17.1	23.1	21.7	14.0	11.7	12.5	10.2
	Monthly mean.....	24.50	26.59	28.85	26.41	29.97	27.58	22.80	23.09	22.00	20.42
April.	Highest.....	74.5	71.7	71.0	74.0	71.0	71.6	71.4	63.0	66.4	70.0
	Lowest.....	14.1	17.0	19.1	15.0	22.0	20.2	14.9	14.0	14.6	4.0
	Mean highest.....	49.0	51.3	53.4	52.4	52.9	50.4	52.0	47.9	50.5	49.8
	Mean lowest.....	30.3	31.6	32.3	30.7	34.0	32.4	28.6	28.0	30.4	25.7
	Monthly mean.....	38.12	41.45	44.97	41.88	43.14	40.98	39.04	38.16	40.13	35.53
May.	Highest.....	80.0	82.2	84.0	85.0	76.0	75.0	82.8	82.0	78.5	81.0
	Lowest.....	31.1	32.3	30.3	31.0	34.0	35.1	29.6	29.0	31.0	24.0
	Mean highest.....	60.3	60.9	62.5	61.6	60.9	59.6	62.9	61.9	63.0	63.2
	Mean lowest.....	42.8	44.0	43.8	41.7	45.4	44.9	41.2	40.6	42.4	37.4
	Monthly mean.....	50.45	52.44	55.23	52.90	52.91	51.35	51.49	51.87	53.05	50.53
June.	Highest.....	89.0	89.1	90.0	91.4	93.0	85.9	91.2	89.0	90.3	95.0
	Lowest.....	47.2	45.1	48.0	46.5	48.0	48.1	46.5	40.0	45.8	35.0
	Mean highest.....	72.8	76.7	78.0	77.4	78.2	74.2	75.7	74.5	75.3	76.3
	Mean lowest.....	54.4	56.9	57.8	56.0	59.2	56.7	55.1	53.5	55.2	50.0
	Monthly mean.....	62.33	66.83	69.33	66.91	67.29	65.04	65.20	64.15	64.77	62.53
July.	Highest.....	89.0	93.3	93.0	92.0	97.0	93.5	90.7	90.5	96.6	92.0
	Lowest.....	42.1	42.8	42.5	41.0	44.0	44.0	38.1	41.0	44.5	36.0
	Mean highest.....	76.5	80.0	81.4	80.7	83.0	78.8	81.4	80.6	81.3	81.3
	Mean lowest.....	55.2	56.4	57.3	55.8	60.5	57.6	53.7	53.1	57.0	52.4
	Monthly mean.....	65.75	68.18	72.80	68.29	70.82	68.11	67.89	67.48	68.49	65.14
August.	Highest.....	90.8	93.3	93.0	92.5	97.0	91.5	89.5	95.0	87.5	90.0
	Lowest.....	42.2	45.0	41.0	43.0	50.0	50.1	48.7	41.0	46.5	40.0
	Mean highest.....	75.1	76.8	79.4	78.4	80.1	76.5	79.0	80.8	76.1	77.9
	Mean lowest.....	55.9	56.7	55.8	54.3	59.6	58.6	55.2	54.9	57.1	52.6
	Monthly mean.....	64.59	66.74	70.32	66.37	69.52	67.36	66.44	66.76	66.49	61.74
September.	Highest.....	83.9	82.5	81.0	84.0	85.0	79.7	83.6	83.0	82.5	82.0
	Lowest.....	35.0	37.2	35.0	37.0	42.0	41.6	34.3	33.0	33.5	30.0
	Mean highest.....	68.9	70.2	71.8	70.9	73.1	69.3	69.4	69.9	69.2	68.5
	Mean lowest.....	50.6	50.6	48.9	47.4	53.3	51.0	47.6	48.2	47.1	44.5
	Monthly mean.....	57.29	60.39	61.93	59.12	63.00	60.10	57.32	58.42	57.58	52.42
October.	Highest.....	71.0	71.4	74.0	72.5	76.0	73.0	71.0	70.0	70.2	72.0
	Lowest.....	28.6	29.0	27.5	28.0	32.0	29.9	28.1	27.0	26.9	24.0
	Mean highest.....	55.2	56.4	57.9	56.4	62.1	55.8	55.4	56.5	53.2	52.9
	Mean lowest.....	39.3	39.2	38.6	37.1	41.7	39.6	35.8	36.4	37.2	33.9
	Monthly mean.....	45.53	47.85	49.10	46.76	51.26	47.66	44.29	45.18	44.79	43.18
November.	Highest.....	50.2	59.0	60.0	58.5	62.0	52.4	53.8	52.0	58.0	48.0
	Lowest.....	15.1	16.0	10.2	10.0	18.0	14.3	11.0	12.0	13.2	5.0
	Mean highest.....	40.5	38.5	40.2	39.4	44.2	40.3	37.2	37.0	35.2	34.2
	Mean lowest.....	29.5	29.6	28.9	27.8	32.7	29.8	25.5	25.3	25.2	22.4
	Monthly mean.....	34.24	34.03	35.11	33.58	38.00	35.35	31.25	31.47	30.53	27.61
December.	Highest.....	43.4	44.0	48.0	43.6	50.0	42.4	39.2	39.0	36.8	34.0
	Lowest.....	1.1	-4.0	-14.2	0.1	-5.0	-8.4	-17.0	-18.0	-18.3	-22.0
	Mean highest.....	30.3	28.7	29.0	28.5	34.0	31.0	26.8	26.0	22.3	20.8
	Mean lowest.....	20.2	19.5	18.1	16.3	19.9	20.4	13.0	10.2	9.0	4.6
	Monthly mean.....	25.37	24.12	25.09	24.11	26.59	26.01	20.23	19.14	16.27	11.69
Annual mean.....		43.52	44.25	46.56	44.21	46.95	44.61	41.69	41.69	41.08	37.36

THE WEATHER.

TABLE II. Showing for each month the annual average of the highest, lowest, mean highest, mean lowest, and mean temperature at the principal stations in Ontario derived from the eleven years 1882-93; also the average annual mean at each station for the same period.

Temperature.		Saugeen.	Binnam.	London.	Woodstock.	Stony Creek.	Toronto.	Lindsay.	Gravenhurst.	Ottawa.	Rockliffe.
		°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
January.	Highest.....	45.4	47.1	47.5	47.3	52.6	44.9	42.4	43.2	39.9	38.7
	Lowest.....	-9.3	-10.7	-9.8	-14.8	-5.7	-9.4	-24.0	-28.2	-23.0	-34.5
	Mean highest.....	27.2	26.0	27.8	27.6	34.6	27.9	23.4	23.3	18.9	18.0
	Mean lowest.....	11.7	13.0	12.8	9.3	20.7	12.6	5.2	2.7	0.5	-6.6
	Monthly mean.....	19.78	19.47	21.33	19.99	23.13	20.85	14.63	14.05	10.38	6.17
February.	Highest.....	46.4	48.5	47.1	47.0	47.9	44.2	42.7	43.6	40.2	42.8
	Lowest.....	-8.6	-13.6	-9.5	-10.6	-4.7	-7.5	-16.9	-22.7	-22.3	-34.3
	Mean highest.....	28.6	28.2	30.0	30.0	36.3	29.7	26.5	26.2	21.6	21.8
	Mean lowest.....	11.9	13.5	13.5	11.1	22.6	13.9	6.1	4.5	2.1	-4.2
	Monthly mean.....	19.97	20.86	22.34	21.83	23.92	22.38	16.68	16.09	12.54	8.88
March.	Highest.....	50.0	54.6	53.2	53.0	54.4	49.6	47.2	47.0	44.3	47.6
	Lowest.....	-6.0	-8.0	-5.9	-6.7	2.3	1.1	-11.6	-16.6	-12.4	-25.2
	Mean highest.....	32.7	33.5	34.4	34.4	36.6	33.8	31.7	32.0	30.0	31.0
	Mean lowest.....	15.9	17.8	17.8	16.1	23.7	19.6	12.6	10.5	11.7	4.3
	Monthly mean.....	23.56	25.09	26.88	26.14	28.84	26.76	22.29	21.70	21.22	18.13
April.	Highest.....	74.0	78.2	76.6	76.6	78.1	70.1	74.5	69.2	72.9	73.4
	Lowest.....	12.9	14.5	17.7	15.6	23.0	20.7	12.4	9.2	12.5	3.9
	Mean highest.....	48.4	52.3	51.0	52.7	54.7	49.5	50.4	48.2	48.9	48.5
	Mean lowest.....	30.0	32.0	32.2	30.4	36.7	32.4	28.9	27.5	29.3	24.4
	Monthly mean.....	38.54	42.16	43.45	41.95	43.17	40.91	39.20	37.77	39.81	36.33
May.	Highest.....	78.8	82.7	80.8	80.6	81.9	75.9	81.8	81.9	81.2	84.6
	Lowest.....	27.5	27.7	30.3	28.4	35.6	31.5	27.3	26.6	29.6	23.5
	Mean highest.....	60.0	64.9	64.8	63.6	63.2	61.0	64.5	63.0	65.2	64.0
	Mean lowest.....	40.0	42.4	43.4	41.1	44.2	42.8	40.5	41.2	43.0	37.1
	Monthly mean.....	49.29	53.64	54.96	53.39	53.53	51.84	52.22	51.64	54.83	50.59
June.	Highest.....	85.8	87.8	86.6	87.9	90.4	84.8	89.0	88.4	88.4	89.7
	Lowest.....	37.6	36.9	40.0	35.6	45.2	42.8	38.0	36.6	40.6	33.7
	Mean highest.....	70.6	76.1	75.1	76.2	78.2	72.8	75.8	74.6	75.9	75.1
	Mean lowest.....	50.1	52.7	53.9	52.0	58.1	53.2	50.7	51.1	53.4	46.4
	Monthly mean.....	59.98	64.40	65.54	64.77	65.42	62.81	63.26	62.79	65.44	61.14
July.	Highest.....	86.8	90.8	89.5	89.5	94.0	88.5	90.4	88.7	90.3	90.6
	Lowest.....	41.2	40.7	44.6	43.7	50.1	47.6	42.1	42.7	46.5	39.9
	Mean highest.....	74.1	79.5	78.2	79.1	81.4	77.0	79.2	77.7	78.6	77.5
	Mean lowest.....	54.0	55.0	56.2	54.4	59.4	57.2	53.4	54.7	56.8	52.1
	Monthly mean.....	63.72	67.28	68.57	67.76	70.04	67.20	66.14	66.12	68.33	64.18
August.	Highest.....	86.6	90.8	88.8	89.7	92.4	87.2	90.0	88.4	88.5	89.1
	Lowest.....	40.5	39.2	40.1	41.4	47.8	46.1	39.0	39.7	42.6	37.9
	Mean highest.....	73.2	76.6	75.7	77.0	78.6	74.8	76.5	75.3	75.5	74.6
	Mean lowest.....	53.8	53.4	51.0	52.5	58.7	56.4	52.0	52.9	54.2	50.3
	Monthly mean.....	62.73	65.00	65.82	64.93	68.05	65.49	63.61	63.43	65.45	60.93
September.	Highest.....	84.5	86.4	84.2	86.3	88.4	81.8	86.1	83.5	83.4	84.0
	Lowest.....	32.6	32.9	33.0	31.5	37.6	37.3	30.3	31.7	31.6	29.7
	Mean highest.....	67.8	70.5	69.6	70.4	73.7	68.0	69.4	68.9	68.1	67.4
	Mean lowest.....	47.9	48.7	49.1	46.2	53.3	49.7	45.2	44.3	46.6	42.9
	Monthly mean.....	56.70	59.70	59.62	58.72	61.21	58.84	56.50	56.37	57.45	53.22
October.	Highest.....	78.1	75.8	73.6	74.5	74.9	71.0	75.9	72.0	69.5	72.3
	Lowest.....	22.6	23.0	23.5	22.0	26.1	25.4	19.4	20.9	22.0	17.3
	Mean highest.....	54.9	55.9	55.4	55.6	50.3	54.3	54.0	54.8	51.7	51.5
	Mean lowest.....	38.0	38.8	37.5	36.0	42.4	38.8	34.6	36.0	34.6	32.1
	Monthly mean.....	45.42	47.32	46.78	46.23	48.59	46.79	43.39	44.34	43.83	40.62
November.	Highest.....	60.7	63.5	62.2	62.3	65.2	58.9	60.4	60.4	58.6	55.7
	Lowest.....	11.8	13.0	13.1	9.7	16.2	12.9	3.2	5.9	4.5	2.9
	Mean highest.....	42.8	42.4	43.6	42.5	46.4	42.6	40.0	41.1	38.2	36.5
	Mean lowest.....	29.4	30.3	29.6	27.3	33.0	30.1	25.2	24.9	24.8	21.6
	Monthly mean.....	35.48	36.36	36.93	35.72	39.06	36.61	32.39	32.98	31.97	28.98
December.	Highest.....	49.1	48.9	50.2	47.9	52.9	46.3	43.8	45.0	41.8	42.4
	Lowest.....	-1.1	-2.2	-3.9	-5.3	3.1	-1.8	-14.2	-12.6	-15.6	-23.7
	Mean highest.....	33.2	32.2	33.6	32.5	36.8	33.4	28.9	29.6	24.8	24.8
	Mean lowest.....	20.6	20.5	19.9	17.6	23.1	20.7	13.4	13.5	8.9	5.1
	Monthly mean.....	26.89	26.37	27.57	26.27	30.15	27.58	21.72	22.44	17.60	14.90
Annual mean.....		41.84	43.97	44.98	43.98	46.26	44.01	41.00	40.85	40.74	37.01

THE WEATHER.

TABLE III. Monthly summary of bright sunshine at the principal stations in Ontario in 1892, showing the number of hours the sun was above the horizon, the hours of registered sunshine, the total for the year, and the average derived from the eleven years 1882-1892.

Stations.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total for the year.
	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.
Hours of sun above horizon. }	285.7	302.5	369.9	406.4	461.1	465.7	470.9	434.5	376.3	340.2	286.9	274.3	4474.4
Woodstock. { 1892... 81.0 { 1882-92 62.3	81.0 62.3	77.0 78.8	137.7 135.8	175.3 190.1	143.1 201.1	216.6 238.1	321.2 273.7	239.2 230.6	178.5 199.4	127.6 126.8	33.0 66.7	38.3 56.0	1768.5 1859.4
Toronto. { 1892... 89.5 { 1882-92 77.1	89.5 77.1	109.8 94.7	181.0 152.5	224.8 198.9	162.9 216.7	217.5 257.2	313.5 287.9	234.2 248.9	248.0 219.2	162.5 140.8	46.2 77.4	64.5 56.9	2054.4 2028.2
Barrie. { 1892... 64.2 { 1882-92 53.9	64.2 53.9	72.9 66.4	170.6 131.0	228.0 173.3	160.1 193.4	142.0 218.6	302.3 258.0	217.7 214.2	215.6 158.4	130.9 98.5	30.8 46.7	39.9 37.3	1775.0 1649.7
Lindsay. { 1892... 69.4 { 1882-92 74.6	69.4 74.6	107.7 97.5	187.6 162.7	234.7 208.9	180.2 215.5	203.8 253.4	329.7 282.0	224.9 255.8	232.1 210.6	145.9 132.6	25.6 70.3	65.2 58.8	2006.8 2022.7
Kingston { 1892... 60.1 { 1882-92 53.8	60.1 53.8	100.6 99.1	197.5 159.1	213.1 195.6	180.7 213.3	227.2 241.7	308.6 271.3	242.0 245.8	216.6 202.1	160.9 128.9	40.0 73.8	75.2 68.6	2022.5 1965.1
Average of five stations { 1892... 72.8 { 1891... 62.6 { 1882-92 66.8	72.8 62.6 66.8	93.6 89.8 87.3	174.9 139.0 148.2	215.2 190.7 193.4	165.4 229.6 208.0	201.4 245.5 241.8	315.1 249.2 274.6	231.6 217.3 239.1	218.2 231.0 198.0	145.6 160.1 125.5	35.1 69.3 67.0	56.6 89.7 55.5	1925.5 1973.8 1905.2

The average possible sunshine for February 1882-92 was 294.4.

TABLE IV. Monthly summary of inches of rain and snow precipitation in the several districts of Ontario in 1892; also the average derived from the eleven years 1882-92.

Districts.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total for the year.
<i>West and southwest:</i>	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.
Rain { 1892... 0.38 { 1882-92 1.31	0.38 1.31	1.66 1.78	0.81 1.23	1.60 1.70	5.82 3.40	5.56 3.49	2.54 2.57	3.23 2.83	4.21 2.50	1.91 2.66	2.08 2.58	0.93 1.47	30.73 27.52
Snow..... { 1892... 21.7 { 1882-92 16.4	21.7 16.4	10.2 10.7	5.3 10.5	0.8 3.0	* 0.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9.6 6.7	8.0 13.7	55.6 61.3
<i>Northwest and north:</i>													
Rain { 1892... 0.79 { 1882-92 1.06	0.79 1.06	0.14 0.73	0.18 0.76	1.12 1.42	2.65 2.46	3.76 2.82	3.20 2.67	4.73 2.92	4.50 3.05	2.77 2.80	1.76 2.23	0.49 1.13	26.09 24.05
Snow..... { 1892... 23.2 { 1882-92 28.0	23.2 28.0	17.5 21.6	8.9 14.9	2.5 3.8	1.5 0.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	* 1.2	13.5 13.6	20.5 20.9	87.6 104.6
<i>Centre:</i>													
Rain { 1892... 0.19 { 1882-92 1.28	0.19 1.28	0.77 1.32	0.66 1.08	0.94 1.54	3.50 2.61	4.67 3.23	3.11 2.42	3.61 2.60	3.26 2.46	1.21 2.25	2.29 2.44	0.87 1.39	25.08 24.62
Snow..... { 1892... 21.7 { 1882-92 18.3	21.7 18.3	17.3 12.4	5.6 10.3	0.1 2.8	* 0.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9.4 5.8	4.0 10.9	58.1 60.8
<i>East and northeast:</i>													
Rain { 1892... 0.40 { 1882-92 1.00	0.40 1.00	0.06 0.82	0.35 0.95	0.92 1.36	2.60 2.43	4.17 2.89	2.08 2.93	5.45 2.97	3.40 2.54	1.88 2.05	2.25 2.07	0.42 1.06	23.98 23.07
Snow..... { 1892... 20.0 { 1882-92 21.8	20.0 21.8	22.0 18.8	11.0 14.7	0.7 4.4 0.3	* 0.4	10.8 8.9	14.1 13.8	78.6 83.1

* Not measurable.

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TABLE V. Summary of the total fall of rain and snow, and of the number of days on which rain or snow fell in Ontario during the years 1891 and 1892 at stations reporting for the whole year, and the average for the province.

Station.	Observer.	Rain.				Snow.			
		1891.		1892.		1891.		1892.	
		Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.
ESSEX :									
Cottam	W. E. Wagstaff	26.30	92	34.18	108	28.3	23	33.6	29
Pelee Island	J. Quick	26.07	45	41.86	46	35.0	8	27.0	12
KENT :									
Blenheim	W. R. Fellows	31.28	82	32.30	76	27.8	21	41.5	25
Dealtown	S. J. Pardo	29.40	106	34.90	109	15.3	20	21.6	30
Ridgetown	T. Scane	30.22	95	32.92	106	40.0	41	39.5	43
ELGIN :									
Cowal	S. Maccoll	29.44	78	26.37	73	33.3	30	47.0	31
Port Stanley	M. Payne	30.17	144	33.88	155	51.0	50	64.5	93
NORFOLK :									
Port Dover	J. L. Morgan	23.77	132	26.77	142	46.1	63	59.3	57
HALDIMAND :									
Decewsville	R. E. King	26.20	105	27.43	100	52.4	38	95.5	40
WELLAND :									
Niagara Falls, S. . .	E. Morden	31.21	97	29.30	101	39.9	24	70.7	34
LAMBTON :									
Birnam	J. S. Mellor	33.21	98	24.96	106	55.5	34	109.0	42
Sarnia	Wm. Mowbray	27.03	56	27.48	52	42.5	14	58.5	17
Thedford	Martin Wattson	33.02	87	28.03	98	53.0	32	81.5	38
Watford	D. Ross	33.66	63	36.06	84				
Wyoming	J. Osborne	29.14	80	32.68	87	18.0	10	36.5	19
HURON :									
Goderich, L. H. . . .	R. Campbell	24.78	68	19.13	65	72.5	28	70.0	27
Sunshine	G. Hood	30.87	87	26.69	86	69.8	51	88.1	62
Zurich	G. Hess	36.73	94	28.04	76	49.3	29	73.0	47
BRUCE :									
Lucknow	M. Macdonald	31.91	105	25.86	121	72.2	70	111.1	85
North Bruce	J. B. Muir	30.43	96	29.12	114	39.9	49	52.3	73
Point Clark	J. Ray	31.74	51	29.48	54	22.0	6	54.0	29
Saugeen	Mrs. J. R. Stewart . . .	27.26	116	28.06	127	106.4	77	138.0	93
GREY :									
Bognor	C. H. Heming	30.06	122	28.59	128	135.5	62	152.0	66
Durham	J. Gunn, M.D.	24.74	95	24.71	101	170.3	74	96.0	69
Owen Sound	John McLean	30.59	61	30.02	73	103.3	30	124.0	41
Presque Isle	J. McKenzie	36.21	86	37.49	98	95.0	38	125.5	51
SIMCOE :									
Barrie	J. J. Gillam	23.01	100	25.82	113	88.5	56	100.5	72
Coldwater	J. B. Lazonby	27.60	88	29.21	94	152.8	59	108.6	62
Orillia	H. A. Fitton	20.52	84	23.70	98	124.9	77	95.5	64
MIDDLESEX :									
Coldstream	Daniel Zavitz	36.32	91	31.71	102	41.0	22	106.0	40
London	J. S. Dewar	37.33	124	38.19	118	48.9	63	76.9	77
Wilton Grove	H. Anderson	26.81	63	31.33	87	35.0	26	44.0	21
OXFORD :									
Princeton	D. Beamers	25.14	95	26.46	86	41.4	24	47.0	26
Woodstock	J. I. Bates, B. A. . . .	32.77	115	32.16	101	55.7	32	46.7	52
BRANT :									
Paris	John Kay	31.60	93	34.54	90	30.1	20	40.3	24
St. George	Dr. Kitchen	30.64	103	31.38	115	35.7	24	47.6	35
PERTH :									
St. Marys	J. Thomson	21.97	83	31.30	86	76.0	25	66.0	37
WELLINGTON :									
Elora	T. Connor	30.91	59	28.09	56	32.0	30	36.3	30
Guelph, O. A. C. . .	Prof. J. H. Pantou . . .	26.47	103	24.92	102	53.2	62	27.2	53

TABLE V. THE WEATHER.—(Continued.)

Station.	Observer.	Rain.				Snow.			
		1891.		1892.		1891.		1892.	
		Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.
DUFFERIN :									
Orangeville.	N. Gordon	28.38	67	21.84	59	80.2	32	66.6	30
WENTWORTH :									
Stony Creek	C. F. Van Wagner	33.66	81	29.09	86	40.2	24	54.0	23
HALTON :									
Georgetown	J. Barber, jr	25.40	132	25.22	127	77.0	70	49.8	82
YORK :									
Aurora	Rev. R. W. Amos..	21.43	77	24.92	85	50.7	41	52.1	41
Scarborough	R. Martin	27.49	102	25.05	98	31.7	41	42.1	51
Sharon	J. D. Graham	26.14	109	24.17	110	63.0	49	73.3	71
Toronto	Observatory.....	26.74	125	25.28	134	47.8	70	42.2	83
PEEL :									
Alton	W. J. Dods	28.16	103	25.27	112	59.3	45	49.2	59
LEN'X & ADDINGTON									
Denbigh	J. Lane	22.65	56	24.14	68	74.1	29	87.1	37
FRONTENAC :									
Kingston	A. P. Knight.....	24.94	143	26.78	127	51.3	60	83.2	73
GLENGARRY :									
Alexandria.....	J. Smith, M. A....	27.42	106	30.69	101	63.6	60	102.0	66
CARLETON :									
Ottawa	W. T. Ellis	30.40	124	23.10	115	75.0	48	106.0	70
RENFREW :									
Clontarf	A. Schultz	25.47	97	22.14	91	85.7	60	106.1	65
Rockliffe.....	C. McIntyre	23.21	99	21.63	67	98.5	53	78.5	59
LANARK :									
Oliver's Ferry	W. J. McLean	24.40	77	25.27	69	40.5	21	56.0	26
VICTORIA :									
Lindsay	Thomas Beall	24.93	116	23.40	119	95.4	74	92.0	67
PETERBOROUGH :									
Ennismore	John N. Telford ...	19.79	67	22.99	58	54.0	32	45.5	21
Norwood	Rev. J. Carmichael	21.76	70	25.12	80	63.0	24	103.0	29
Peterborough	T. Telford	24.75	106	26.16	90	85.1	50	68.5	35
HALIBURTON :									
Haliburton	C. R. Stewart	21.55	95	26.52	92	61.8	60	60.9	57
HASTINGS :									
Bancroft	J. Cleak	22.44	82	31.25	82	100.2	54	110.3	48
Deseronto	J. Russell	31.57	93	26.11	82	53.4	36	61.4	42
Shannonville	John Kemp	21.09	60	18.65	47	47.0	18	76.0	26
MUSKOKA :									
Bala	E. B. Sutton	27.12	112	32.19	120	82.6	67	83.7	70
Beatrice	J. Hollingworth ...	30.66	94	31.41	95	98.9	47	91.3	55
Novar	C. J. Tisdall.	28.92	91	31.47	101	102.0	71	90.1	69
Gravenhurst.....	T. M. Robinson...	24.92	92	29.68	99	74.8	53	86.2	58
Burk's Falls.....	G. Whelpton	23.04	76	26.54	90	72.5	52	91.5	64
PARRY SOUND :									
Parry Sound.....	Rev. R. Mosely....	26.51	116	28.92	129	95.1	54	149.3	88
Sprucedale	A. Kirkam	25.01	71	31.92	79	90.0	32	98.6	46
Uplands	P. Macdonald	27.93	87	29.81	104	106.4	80	95.9	88
ALGOMA :									
Cartier.....	Agent C. P. R.	19.90	55	23.01	59	81.0	37	76.0	36
Port Arthur.....	W. P. Cook	17.56	79	16.06	76	29.6	44	26.8	34
Savanne	Agent C. P. R.	22.29	57	20.79	48	82.0	43	59.0	37
White River.....	Agent C. P. R.	14.43	80	12.51	78	21.0	82	8.2	97
Average for the Province.....		27.41	91	27.76	93	64.7	43	73.1	50

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TABLE VI. Comparative Meteorological Register for the seven years 1886-92, as recorded at Toronto Observatory, in Latitude 43° 39.4' N, and Longitude 5h. 17m. 34.65s. W.

Register.	1892.	1891.	1890.	1889.	1888.	1887.	1886.
Average temperature	44.61	45.87	45.02	45.44	42.70	44.14	43.71
Difference from average (52 years)	+ 0.45	+ 1.71	+ 0.86	+ 1.28	- 1.46	- 0.02	- 0.45
Thermic anomaly (Lat. 43° 40')	- 6.41	- 5.15	- 6.00	- 5.58	- 8.32	- 6.88	- 7.31
Highest temperature	93.5	91.9	89.4	88.7	92.0	97.2	89.5
Lowest temperature	-10.2	- 2.0	- 2.7	-11.3	-16.1	-16.6	-22.8
Annual ranges	103.7	93.9	92.1	100.0	108.1	113.8	112.3
Average daily range	15.58	16.45	16.22	15.55	16.55	17.12	16.53
Greatest daily range	38.6	37.8	36.0	42.8	37.7	34.0	32.6
Average height of bar, at 32° Fah	29.6325	29.6385	29.6313	29.6177	29.6448	29.6329	29.6255
Difference from average (51 years)	+ 0.0138	+ 0.0198	+ 0.0126	- 0.0010	+ 0.0261	+ 0.0142	+ .0068
Highest barometer	30.356	30.266	30.334	30.365	30.432	30.607	30.283
Lowest barometer	28.846	28.536	28.762	28.582	28.793	28.704	28.752
Annual ranges	1.510	1.730	1.572	1.783	1.639	1.903	1.531
Average humidity of the air	77	75	78	77	74	75	77
Difference from average		- 2	+ 1		- 3	- 2	
Average elasticity of aqueous vapor	0.272	0.267	0.272	0.271	0.243	0.261	0.260
Average temperature of dew point	42.5	42.0	42.5	42.4	39.5	41.4	41.3
Average of cloudiness	0.61	0.59	0.62	0.63	0.63	0.63	0.61
Difference from average (38 years)	- 0.01	- 0.03	.00	+ .01	+ .01	+ .01	- .01
Resultant direction of wind	N 54 W	N 57 W	N 48 W	N 63 W	N 59 W	N 46 W	N 56 W
“ velocity of wind	1.81	1.63	1.80	2.04	2.67	1.92	2.13
Average velocity (miles per hour)	8.17	7.33	9.19	9.08	9.71	9.88	9.73
Difference from average (16 years)	*		- 0.45	- 0.56	+ 0.07	+ 0.24	+ 0.09
Total amount of rain in inches	25.285	26.735	32.110	24.575	22.819	17.969	27.726
Difference from average (52 years)	-2.119	-0.669	+4.706	-2.829	-4.585	-9.435	+0.322
Number of days of rain	134	125	145	127	133	106	112
Total amount of snow in inches	42.2	47.8	52.6	66.5	34.6	77.9	73.5
Difference from average (49 years)	-27.16	-21.56	-16.76	- 2.86	-34.76	+ 8.54	+ 4.14
Number of days of snow	83	70	81	60	83	78	66
Number of fair days	165	193	159	187	175	203	196
Number of days completely clouded	57	60	68	79	58	76	74
Number of auroras observed	33	18	7	6	21	25	29
Possible to see aurora (No. of nights)	195	212	188	169	183	180	189
Number of thunder storms	40	19	21	24	23	22	26
Number of fogs	36	38	43	34	26	39	29
Number of hours of bright sunshine	2054.4	2065.4	1977.6	1909.2	2048.3	2063.5	2034.4
Difference from average (11 years)	+ 26.2	+ 37.2	- 50.6	-119.0	+ 20.1	+ 35.3	+ 6.2
Number of hours of possible sunshine	4474.4	4463.3	4463.3	4463.3	4474.4	4463.3	4463.3

* During the years 1891-92, the wind has been obtained from the records of the anemograph at the Island and the entries at observation hours, and no comparison has been made with the result of former years.

RURAL AREA.

TABLE VII. Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the Rural Area of Ontario, as returned by municipal assessors for 1892.

Counties.	Acres of assessed land.			Acres cleared.		Acres. Woodland	Acres swamp or marsh.	Per cent. cleared.
	Resident.	Non- Resident.	Total occupied.	1892.	1891.			
Essex	416,424	12,876	429,300	223,320	216,029	189,030	16,950	52.0
Kent	548,645	18,719	567,364	321,661	311,605	221,085	24,618	56.7
Elgin	435,338	1,660	437,058	285,119	283,056	141,042	10,897	65.2
Norfolk	387,182	7,434	394,616	237,285	233,664	130,106	27,225	60.1
Halimand	274,612	5,143	279,755	210,418	203,719	59,286	10,051	75.2
Welland	223,730	4,551	228,281	167,953	163,087	54,754	5,574	73.6
Totals	2,285,991	50,383	2,336,374	1,445,756	1,411,160	795,303	95,315	61.9
Lambton	638,607	23,187	661,794	323,615	318,722	268,684	69,495	48.9
Huron	790,286	8,399	798,685	576,639	569,017	131,617	90,429	72.2
Bruce	806,111	29,257	835,368	474,118	465,486	252,663	108,587	56.8
Totals	2,235,004	60,843	2,295,847	1,374,372	1,353,225	652,964	268,511	59.9
Grey	1,037,739	23,768	1,061,507	579,596	567,705	298,283	183,628	54.6
Simcoe	917,441	44,944	962,385	503,974	497,338	395,031	63,380	52.4
Totals	1,955,180	68,712	2,023,892	1,083,570	1,065,043	693,314	247,008	53.5
Middlesex	749,935	7,550	757,485	535,601	532,110	202,277	19,607	70.7
Oxford	472,209	718	472,927	351,896	350,903	93,552	27,479	74.4
Brant	213,320	2,617	215,947	175,155	172,462	19,986	20,806	81.1
Perth	516,956	960	517,916	381,177	371,368	82,283	54,456	73.6
Wellington	624,041	3,062	627,103	451,781	441,646	90,460	84,862	72.0
Waterloo	302,756	4,150	306,906	240,567	244,156	47,349	18,990	78.4
Dufferin	346,235	10,650	356,885	204,708	202,389	72,166	80,011	57.4
Totals	3,225,462	29,707	3,255,169	2,340,885	2,315,034	608,073	306,211	71.9
Lincoln	186,097	4,926	191,023	155,200	152,227	33,858	1,965	81.2
Wentworth	270,521	1,249	271,770	207,493	209,074	41,997	22,280	76.3
Halton	221,025	3,610	224,635	166,256	168,246	41,577	16,802	74.0
Peel	288,226	108	288,334	241,862	239,241	33,268	13,204	83.9
York	527,482	7,843	535,325	419,875	415,537	66,075	49,375	78.4
Ontario	489,480	13,880	503,360	342,303	346,488	35,316	75,741	68.0
Durham	366,737	2,579	369,316	281,034	273,832	54,050	34,232	76.1
Northumberland	430,329	4,571	434,900	325,744	319,902	82,361	26,795	74.9
Prince Edward	221,943	6,563	228,506	186,119	182,287	31,883	10,504	81.5
Totals	3,001,840	45,329	3,047,169	2,325,886	2,306,834	470,385	250,898	76.3
Lennox & Addington	385,103	44,305	429,408	210,078	211,127	130,850	88,480	48.9
Frontenac	598,387	81,875	680,262	226,676	219,918	286,736	166,850	33.3
Leeds and Grenville	740,645	3,505	744,150	430,515	421,463	220,248	93,387	57.9
Dundas	235,480	2,350	237,830	137,274	135,259	60,247	40,309	57.7
Stormont	248,427	2,151	250,578	122,611	122,440	108,157	19,810	48.9
Glengarry	285,291	2,210	287,501	149,624	149,337	116,291	21,586	52.0
Prescott	268,547	19,010	287,557	149,900	142,885	119,029	18,628	52.1
Russell	241,777	10,783	252,560	80,390	79,422	170,237	1,933	31.8
Carleton	554,996	8,577	563,573	295,171	288,668	123,206	145,196	52.4
Renfrew	881,944	27,616	909,560	276,488	267,705	543,333	89,739	30.4
Lanark	644,502	23,459	667,961	295,310	304,127	238,102	134,549	44.2
Totals	5,085,099	225,841	5,310,940	2,374,037	2,342,351	2,116,436	820,467	44.7
Victoria	559,170	23,457	582,627	254,468	249,405	180,382	147,777	43.7
Peterborough	516,173	27,205	543,378	230,258	226,298	239,264	73,856	42.4
Haliburton	540,721	22,304	563,025	32,486	31,508	501,309	29,230	5.8
Hastings	914,109	65,794	979,903	350,695	336,737	483,220	145,988	35.8
Totals	2,530,173	138,760	2,668,933	867,907	843,948	1,404,175	396,851	32.5
Muskoka	457,376	59,814	517,190	55,551	54,721	380,458	81,181	10.7
Parry Sound	453,043	40,958	494,001	49,502	48,140	373,862	70,637	10.0
Nipissing	132,812	69,136	201,948	14,065	11,640	154,847	33,035	7.0
*Algoma	389,790	105,381	495,171	56,895	50,391	379,524	58,752	11.5
Totals	1,433,021	275,289	1,708,310	176,013	164,892	1,288,691	243,606	10.3
The Province. { 1892	21,751,770	894,864	22,646,634	11,988,426	.....	8,029,341	2,628,867	52.9
{ 1891	21,589,562	946,421	22,535,983	.....	11,802,487	8,376,762	2,356,734	52.4

* Not including the acreages of the organized townships of Keewatin, Neebing, Shuniah and Macdonald and Meredith.

AREA AND PRODUCE—FALL WHEAT.

TABLE VIII. Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the area and produce of Fall Wheat in Ontario in the years 1891 and 1892, with the yearly average for the eleven years 1882-92; also the yield per acre.

Counties.	1892.			1891.			Yearly average for the eleven years 1882-92.		
	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.
Essex	44,161	644,751	14.6	37,930	952,043	25.1	32,931	643,677	19.5
Kent	72,175	1,342,455	18.6	62,322	1,639,069	26.3	60,696	1,219,794	20.1
Elgin	50,541	1,051,253	20.8	42,621	1,223,223	28.7	44,007	897,067	20.4
Norfolk	40,579	917,085	22.6	34,006	911,361	26.8	33,558	644,691	19.2
Haldimand	40,325	709,720	17.6	32,265	709,830	22.0	33,883	561,191	16.8
Welland	24,756	405,998	16.4	22,148	504,974	22.8	22,459	376,303	16.8
Totals.....	272,537	5,071,262	18.6	231,292	5,940,500	25.7	227,034	4,342,723	19.1
Lambton	45,529	842,287	18.5	40,642	1,081,077	26.6	36,018	707,935	19.7
Huron	61,867	1,385,821	22.4	55,265	1,519,788	27.5	63,882	1,307,318	20.5
Bruce	39,949	858,904	21.5	36,119	935,482	25.9	45,155	898,861	19.9
Totals.....	147,345	3,087,012	21.0	132,026	3,536,347	26.8	145,055	2,914,114	20.1
Grey	20,821	447,652	21.5	20,278	496,811	24.5	25,500	507,197	19.9
Simcoe	56,881	1,274,134	22.4	53,695	1,342,375	25.0	53,933	1,144,262	21.2
Totals.....	77,702	1,721,786	22.2	73,973	1,839,186	24.9	79,433	1,651,459	20.8
Middlesex.....	83,323	1,899,764	22.8	69,151	2,019,209	29.2	72,371	1,507,967	20.8
Oxford	43,850	1,034,860	23.6	38,359	1,104,739	28.8	38,893	823,892	21.2
Brant	32,331	772,711	23.9	26,912	745,462	27.7	28,941	574,444	19.8
Perth	40,857	923,368	22.6	36,113	1,072,556	29.7	42,797	884,881	20.7
Wellington	13,899	323,847	23.3	13,816	366,124	26.5	22,904	467,157	20.4
Waterloo	39,438	1,010,893	25.6	36,721	947,402	25.8	38,848	833,509	21.5
Dufferin	4,870	116,880	24.0	6,580	150,024	22.8	9,185	180,211	19.6
Totals.....	258,618	6,082,323	23.5	227,652	6,405,516	28.1	253,939	5,272,061	20.8
Lincoln	24,324	469,453	19.3	21,227	496,712	23.4	21,537	401,033	18.6
Wentworth	32,072	721,620	22.5	23,941	632,042	26.4	29,664	573,133	19.3
Halton	23,730	541,044	22.8	18,728	432,617	23.1	21,384	426,409	19.9
Peel	26,119	621,632	23.8	23,331	513,282	22.0	25,261	541,563	21.4
York	36,128	791,203	21.9	32,451	814,520	25.1	35,403	786,060	22.2
Ontario	8,096	180,541	22.3	5,560	142,892	25.7	8,598	191,430	22.3
Durham	5,115	101,277	19.8	4,641	110,456	23.8	3,889	80,224	20.6
Northumberland	17,148	349,819	20.4	13,998	254,764	18.2	12,074	242,539	20.1
Prince Edward	6,605	129,458	19.6	6,588	118,584	18.0	3,024	55,328	18.3
Totals.....	179,337	3,906,047	21.8	150,465	3,515,869	23.4	160,834	3,297,719	20.5
Lennox and Addington	2,808	57,564	20.5	4,839	83,231	17.2	2,449	43,702	17.8
Frontenac	922	19,823	21.5	1,244	22,516	18.1	1,552	28,942	18.6
Leeds and Grenville	2,384	50,302	21.1	3,001	50,417	16.8	4,479	82,149	18.3
Dundas	670	17,822	26.6	508	10,719	21.1	946	17,640	18.6
Stormont	145	3,422	23.6	98	2,450	25.0	522	9,602	18.4
Glengarry	188	4,418	23.5	195	3,413	17.5	479	7,987	16.7
Prescott							58	721	12.4
Russell				42	1,126	26.8	175	3,124	17.9
Carleton	475	11,875	25.0	69	1,918	27.8	1,213	18,713	15.4
Renfrew	499	11,527	23.1	233	3,914	16.8	800	14,400	18.0
Lanark	1,280	30,848	24.1	1,966	34,405	17.5	2,823	53,599	19.0
Totals.....	9,371	207,601	22.2	12,195	214,109	17.6	15,496	280,579	18.1
Victoria	2,949	64,878	22.0	2,694	59,807	22.2	7,019	139,197	19.8
Peterborough	6,338	121,056	19.1	6,213	109,349	17.6	9,475	183,360	19.4
Haliburton	107	1,980	18.5	89	1,851	20.8	127	2,050	16.1
Hastings	11,510	210,633	18.3	12,757	236,005	18.5	9,652	185,668	19.2
Totals.....	20,904	398,547	19.1	21,753	407,012	18.7	26,273	510,275	19.4
Muskoka	32	512	16.0	27	432	16.0	58	1,005	17.3
Parry Sound	55	935	17.0	60	948	15.8	50	802	16.0
Nipissing	7	140	20.0				2	38	19.0
Algoma	614	16,332	26.6	513	12,569	24.5	462	9,665	20.9
Totals.....	708	17,919	25.3	600	13,949	23.2	572	11,510	20.1
The Province	966,522	20,492,497	21.2	849,956	21,872,488	25.7	908,636	18,280,440	20.1

AREA AND PRODUCE—SPRING WHEAT.

TABLE IX. Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the area and produce of Spring Wheat in Ontario in the years 1891 and 1892, with the yearly average for the eleven years 1882-92; also the yield per acre.

Counties.	1892.			1891.			Yearly average for the eleven years 1882-92.		
	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.
Essex	1,369	12,047	8.8	1,916	34,680	18.1	1,666	24,719	14.8
Kent	4,542	51,779	11.4	4,079	76,277	18.7	3,667	56,619	15.4
Elgin	915	12,993	14.2	1,015	19,793	19.5	1,561	24,283	15.6
Norfolk	894	9,387	10.5	971	16,313	16.8	843	11,951	14.2
Haldimand	4,324	38,051	8.8	4,822	66,061	13.7	3,513	45,254	12.9
Welland	278	2,641	9.5	608	8,634	14.2	1,252	17,252	13.8
Totals.....	12,322	126,898	10.3	13,411	221,768	16.5	12,502	180,078	14.4
Lambton	6,511	60,552	9.3	5,959	119,180	20.0	6,295	91,577	14.5
Huron	19,344	288,226	14.9	11,642	259,617	22.3	16,313	231,793	14.2
Bruce	18,918	249,718	13.2	11,812	231,515	19.6	13,805	196,906	14.3
Totals.....	44,773	598,496	13.4	29,413	610,312	20.7	36,413	520,276	14.3
Grey	25,631	328,077	12.8	24,981	464,647	18.6	37,689	533,519	14.2
Simcoe	40,386	480,593	11.9	29,587	606,534	20.5	34,970	531,105	15.2
Totals.....	66,017	808,670	12.2	54,568	1,071,181	19.6	72,659	1,064,624	14.7
Middlesex.....	6,318	75,816	12.0	4,229	87,117	20.6	9,539	145,187	15.2
Oxford	5,982	66,998	11.2	5,845	126,252	21.6	8,598	138,969	16.2
Brant	1,393	16,577	11.9	918	17,442	19.0	1,203	16,934	14.1
Perth	14,752	194,726	13.2	10,504	243,693	23.2	12,232	186,425	15.2
Wellington	35,738	525,349	14.7	23,280	521,472	22.4	21,756	335,056	15.4
Waterloo	6,532	94,061	14.4	2,654	58,919	22.2	4,781	72,126	15.1
Dufferin	26,927	290,812	10.8	21,356	459,154	21.5	21,380	310,304	14.5
Totals.....	97,642	1,264,339	12.9	68,786	1,514,049	22.0	79,489	1,205,001	15.2
Lincoln	2,187	17,933	8.2	2,345	34,472	14.7	2,200	30,654	13.9
Wentworth	4,150	44,320	10.8	4,351	75,707	17.4	3,001	44,141	14.7
Halton	8,176	92,389	11.3	5,417	96,423	17.8	4,469	65,677	14.7
Peel	23,708	310,575	13.1	17,608	373,290	21.2	14,611	241,390	16.5
York	32,660	437,644	13.4	24,034	526,345	21.9	26,747	449,701	16.8
Ontario	51,657	526,901	10.2	49,256	1,113,186	22.6	47,582	794,955	16.7
Durham	35,312	300,152	8.5	31,623	657,758	20.8	35,990	567,794	15.8
Northumberland.....	30,044	297,436	9.9	23,166	410,038	17.7	27,415	374,555	13.7
Prince Edward.....	7,600	75,240	9.9	3,774	69,064	18.3	6,387	86,231	13.5
Totals.....	195,494	2,103,090	10.8	161,574	3,356,283	20.8	168,402	2,655,098	15.8
Lennox and Addington ..	5,487	66,941	12.2	2,841	52,274	18.4	5,641	81,133	14.4
Frontenac	9,266	139,917	15.1	8,473	177,086	20.9	8,747	133,374	15.2
Leeds and Grenville	13,378	200,670	15.0	9,242	206,097	22.3	12,825	204,445	15.9
Dundas	5,555	88,325	15.9	3,500	95,550	27.3	4,573	86,939	19.0
Stormont	5,103	81,138	15.9	3,388	80,634	23.8	4,435	79,983	18.0
Glengarry	8,464	138,810	16.4	7,641	164,232	21.5	7,926	131,765	16.6
Prescott	9,247	139,630	15.1	8,336	178,390	21.4	8,322	134,232	16.1
Russell	3,848	56,950	14.8	3,496	91,945	26.3	3,973	68,778	17.3
Carleton	26,886	483,948	18.0	22,510	679,802	30.2	22,327	405,628	18.2
Renfrew	29,260	558,866	19.1	22,187	463,708	20.9	24,686	419,919	17.0
Lanark	17,717	310,048	17.5	14,090	304,341	21.6	14,759	297,996	15.4
Totals.....	134,211	2,265,243	16.9	105,704	2,494,112	23.6	118,214	1,974,192	16.7
Victoria.....	44,272	451,574	10.2	30,340	628,038	20.7	33,004	486,729	14.7
Peterborough	31,374	320,015	10.2	30,573	513,626	16.8	26,608	356,319	13.4
Haliburton	1,854	23,731	12.8	1,652	28,084	17.0	1,436	19,089	13.3
Hastings	14,292	190,084	13.3	7,844	138,054	17.6	14,165	213,685	15.1
Totals.....	91,792	985,404	10.7	70,409	1,307,802	18.6	75,213	1,075,822	14.3
Muskoka	1,227	17,178	14.0	855	15,732	18.4	1,312	19,561	14.9
Parry Sound.....	1,264	16,053	12.7	910	14,196	15.6	1,330	20,829	15.7
Nipissing	343	6,174	18.0	286	5,148	18.0	81	1,368	16.9
Algoma	6,217	98,850	15.9	4,718	100,965	21.4	5,910	112,276	19.0
Totals.....	9,051	138,255	15.3	6,769	136,041	20.1	8,633	154,034	17.8
The Province	651,302	8,290,395	12.7	510,634	10,711,538	21.0	571,525	8,829,125	15.4

AREA AND PRODUCE—BARLEY.

TABLE X. Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the area and produce of Barley in Ontario in the years 1891 and 1892, with the yearly average for the eleven years 1882-92; also the yield per acre.

Counties.	1892.			1891.			Yearly average for the eleven years 1882-92.		
	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.
Essex	3,264	74,746	22.9	4,588	123,417	26.9	3,434	88,752	25.8
Kent	6,923	179,306	25.9	7,689	228,363	29.7	6,839	185,847	27.2
Elgin	5,691	129,186	22.7	5,392	167,691	31.1	4,938	132,315	26.8
Norfolk	2,877	62,719	21.8	4,967	125,665	25.3	5,762	145,735	25.3
Haldimand	7,411	143,773	19.4	8,015	130,645	16.3	13,028	284,485	21.8
Welland	2,915	59,758	20.5	3,120	81,120	26.0	3,656	84,774	23.2
Totals	29,081	649,488	22.3	33,771	856,901	25.4	37,657	921,908	24.5
Lambton	10,035	170,595	17.0	11,378	335,651	29.5	14,130	360,392	25.5
Huron	17,139	467,895	27.3	21,508	617,280	28.7	26,338	724,230	27.5
Bruce	10,627	297,556	28.0	12,747	372,212	29.2	17,759	465,688	26.2
Totals	37,801	936,046	24.8	45,633	1,325,143	29.0	58,227	1,550,310	26.6
Grey	13,948	359,858	25.8	12,833	361,891	28.2	20,843	517,304	24.8
Simcoe	31,018	812,672	26.2	27,291	821,459	30.1	30,929	808,220	26.1
Totals	44,966	1,172,530	26.1	40,124	1,183,350	29.5	51,772	1,325,524	25.6
Middlesex	11,585	262,980	22.7	13,728	418,704	30.5	14,894	394,351	26.5
Oxford	11,299	296,034	26.2	14,329	480,022	33.5	16,255	485,412	29.9
Brant	13,983	303,431	21.7	14,501	378,476	26.1	18,159	485,335	26.7
Perth	9,948	279,539	28.1	14,145	472,443	33.4	16,693	495,398	29.7
Wellington	25,423	689,099	27.1	28,976	915,642	31.6	34,219	972,305	28.4
Waterloo	14,202	453,044	31.9	17,859	562,559	31.5	16,862	519,709	30.8
Dufferin	9,806	245,150	25.0	11,115	315,666	28.4	11,740	301,161	25.7
Totals	96,251	2,529,277	26.3	114,653	3,543,512	30.9	128,822	3,653,671	28.4
Lincoln	2,433	59,122	24.3	3,098	66,607	21.5	4,147	100,993	24.4
Wentworth	9,399	233,035	24.8	10,925	266,570	24.4	12,734	344,505	27.1
Halton	6,922	178,588	25.8	8,790	225,024	25.6	12,224	338,579	27.7
Peel	20,938	573,701	27.4	27,431	757,096	27.6	33,631	924,365	27.5
York	39,163	1,057,401	27.0	43,812	1,423,890	32.5	54,378	1,574,395	29.0
Ontario	26,842	665,682	24.8	29,303	914,254	31.2	36,964	1,041,833	28.2
Durham	31,950	821,115	25.7	33,802	1,047,862	31.0	44,162	1,178,335	26.7
Northumberland	24,570	535,626	21.8	24,019	617,288	25.7	41,253	926,780	22.5
Prince Edward	21,761	428,692	19.7	22,525	540,600	24.0	36,932	765,235	20.7
Totals	183,978	4,553,022	24.7	203,705	5,859,191	28.8	276,425	7,195,020	26.0
Lennox and Addington	16,729	317,851	19.0	17,958	463,316	25.8	34,958	767,917	22.0
Frontenac	5,374	123,002	23.0	8,208	215,870	26.3	15,926	363,768	22.8
Leeds and Grenville	8,482	189,907	22.4	8,898	261,601	29.4	10,365	257,486	24.8
Dundas	4,015	91,542	22.8	4,866	155,712	32.0	6,214	180,315	29.0
Stormont	2,746	68,101	24.8	2,501	80,282	32.1	2,441	66,874	27.4
Glengarry	2,086	46,309	22.2	2,168	61,571	28.4	2,221	51,604	23.2
Prescott	4,579	92,496	20.2	3,913	116,607	29.8	3,244	84,090	25.9
Russell	1,885	40,339	21.4	2,221	72,405	32.6	1,634	41,193	25.2
Carleton	7,457	205,068	27.5	10,489	418,511	39.9	8,209	245,892	30.0
Renfrew	1,380	30,636	22.2	1,435	36,736	25.6	1,458	35,032	24.0
Lanark	3,660	87,108	23.8	2,834	87,854	31.0	2,984	77,867	26.1
Totals	58,393	1,293,049	22.1	65,491	1,970,465	30.1	89,654	2,172,038	24.2
Victoria	22,512	542,539	24.1	22,838	723,806	31.7	29,207	745,105	25.5
Peterborough	5,638	129,110	22.9	5,672	143,502	25.3	11,899	286,708	24.1
Haliburton	167	3,173	19.0	253	6,199	24.5	268	6,311	23.5
Hastings	17,558	395,055	22.5	18,575	468,090	25.2	35,175	803,039	22.8
Totals	45,875	1,069,877	23.3	47,333	1,341,597	28.3	76,549	1,841,163	24.1
Muskoka	692	13,494	19.5	635	15,621	24.6	558	12,069	21.6
Parry Sound	747	16,658	22.3	912	21,067	23.1	691	15,733	22.8
Nipissing	228	5,700	25.0	135	3,308	24.5	51	1,212	23.8
Algoma	1,213	35,177	29.0	774	21,749	28.1	656	17,518	26.7
Totals	2,880	71,029	24.7	2,456	61,745	25.1	1,956	46,532	23.8
The Province	499,225	12,274,318	24.6	553,166	16,141,904	29.2	721,062	18,706,166	25.9

AREA AND PRODUCE--OATS.

TABLE XI. Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the area and produce of Oats in Ontario in the years 1891 and 1892, with the yearly average for the eleven years 1882-92; also the yield per acre.

Counties.	1892.			1891.			Yearly average for the eleven years 1882-92.		
	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.
Essex	40,339	1,202,102	29.8	33,872	1,293,910	38.2	31,745	1,171,053	36.9
Kent	37,807	1,421,543	37.6	36,835	1,598,639	43.4	33,693	1,339,531	39.8
Elgin	31,432	958,676	30.5	32,085	1,366,821	42.6	32,498	1,208,403	37.2
Norfolk	26,331	797,829	30.3	25,557	971,166	38.0	26,700	854,487	32.0
Haldimand	24,191	672,510	27.8	24,026	627,079	26.1	23,227	729,246	31.4
Welland	19,083	473,258	24.8	19,901	712,456	35.8	19,723	605,709	30.7
Totals	179,183	5,525,918	30.8	172,276	6,570,071	38.1	167,586	5,908,429	35.3
Lambton	46,869	1,331,080	28.4	49,276	2,138,578	43.4	42,267	1,507,089	35.7
Huron	88,421	3,519,156	39.8	86,709	3,607,094	41.6	80,281	2,988,138	37.2
Bruce	70,391	2,632,623	37.4	73,615	2,716,394	36.9	63,136	2,098,189	33.2
Totals	205,681	7,482,859	36.4	209,600	8,462,066	40.4	185,684	6,593,416	35.5
Grey	104,194	3,813,500	36.6	105,102	3,825,713	36.4	91,754	2,990,138	32.6
Simcoe	79,389	2,873,882	36.2	72,886	2,951,883	40.5	66,704	2,322,529	34.8
Totals	183,583	6,687,382	36.4	177,988	6,777,596	38.1	158,458	5,312,667	33.5
Middlesex	75,456	2,573,050	34.1	75,316	3,276,246	43.5	73,794	2,798,909	37.9
Oxford	54,932	2,087,416	38.0	55,812	2,617,683	46.9	53,608	2,084,056	38.9
Brant	19,006	598,689	31.5	20,026	805,405	40.2	18,481	666,896	36.1
Perth	67,219	2,675,316	39.8	66,984	3,208,534	47.9	58,875	2,425,930	41.2
Wellington	72,895	2,850,195	39.1	87,511	3,780,475	43.2	73,698	2,764,724	37.5
Waterloo	44,461	1,765,102	39.7	42,414	1,853,492	43.7	37,297	1,422,951	38.2
Dufferin	39,142	1,514,795	38.7	39,244	1,534,440	39.1	31,634	1,104,215	34.9
Totals	373,111	14,064,563	37.7	387,307	17,075,815	44.1	347,387	13,267,681	38.2
Lincoln	18,420	653,910	35.5	18,899	587,759	31.1	17,968	590,443	32.9
Wentworth	26,078	912,730	35.0	27,935	1,047,563	37.5	28,500	1,027,028	36.0
Halton	22,068	812,102	36.8	21,918	846,035	38.6	19,577	709,325	36.2
Peel	32,200	1,310,540	40.7	35,855	1,620,646	45.2	30,561	1,169,195	38.3
York	72,400	2,975,640	41.1	74,071	3,614,665	48.8	65,416	2,667,989	40.8
Ontario	57,184	2,213,021	38.7	57,609	2,698,166	45.1	50,770	1,975,160	38.9
Durham	39,093	1,360,436	34.8	40,112	1,652,614	41.2	34,842	1,246,352	35.8
Northumberland	34,081	991,757	29.1	32,474	1,208,033	37.2	30,860	933,101	30.2
Prince Edward	15,134	394,997	26.1	14,902	524,550	35.2	13,834	391,796	28.3
Totals	316,638	11,625,133	36.7	323,775	13,700,031	42.3	292,328	10,710,389	36.6
Lennox and Addington	24,803	652,319	26.3	21,996	820,451	37.3	22,590	648,662	28.7
Frontenac	33,159	918,504	27.7	30,278	1,108,175	36.6	28,395	821,757	28.9
Leeds and Grenville	76,143	2,162,461	28.4	71,190	2,383,529	39.1	67,194	2,134,864	31.8
Dundas	33,696	1,172,621	34.8	30,245	1,336,829	44.2	29,991	1,075,258	35.9
Stormont	27,985	985,072	35.2	28,096	953,865	41.3	24,392	853,366	35.0
Glengarry	33,648	1,127,208	33.5	31,718	1,230,658	38.8	30,625	992,649	32.4
Prescott	32,321	982,558	30.4	27,581	1,039,804	37.7	27,083	849,886	31.4
Russell	19,690	590,700	30.0	19,972	858,796	43.0	18,738	614,161	32.8
Carleton	68,515	2,404,877	35.1	64,883	3,120,872	48.1	61,406	2,202,350	35.9
Renfrew	44,828	1,573,463	35.1	46,390	1,758,181	37.9	41,675	1,362,785	32.7
Lanark	45,396	1,534,385	33.8	42,500	1,793,500	42.2	38,354	1,234,768	32.2
Totals	440,184	14,104,168	32.0	409,849	16,804,660	41.0	390,443	12,790,506	32.8
Victoria	45,605	1,678,264	36.8	43,639	1,741,196	39.9	39,903	1,365,907	34.2
Peterborough	33,182	1,045,233	31.5	36,658	1,290,362	35.2	30,839	977,473	31.7
Haliburton	5,372	139,672	26.0	5,180	166,278	32.1	5,154	143,153	27.8
Hastings	46,259	1,336,885	28.9	45,367	1,537,341	33.9	42,655	1,270,820	29.8
Totals	130,418	4,200,054	32.2	130,844	4,735,777	36.2	118,551	3,757,353	31.7
Muskoka	11,178	334,222	29.9	10,285	335,291	32.6	9,232	271,400	29.4
Parry Sound	10,095	303,860	30.1	9,419	276,919	29.4	5,807	174,615	30.1
Nipissing	2,577	94,576	36.7	2,078	68,574	33.0	575	19,290	33.5
Algoma	8,801	335,318	38.1	7,215	202,742	28.1	5,178	181,898	35.1
Totals	32,651	1,067,976	32.7	28,997	883,526	30.5	20,792	647,203	31.1
The Province	1,861,469	64,758,053	34.8	1,840,636	75,009,542	40.8	1,681,229	58,987,644	35.1

AREA AND PRODUCE—RYE.

TABLE XII. Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the area and produce of Rye in Ontario in the years 1891 and 1892, with the yearly average for the eleven years 1882-92; also the yield per acre.

Counties.	1892.			1891.			Yearly average for the eleven years 1882-92.		
	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.
Essex.....	966	15,456	16.0	503	10,513	20.9	792	15,701	19.8
Kent.....	905	15,204	16.8	760	16,796	22.1	755	15,884	21.0
Elgin.....	2,302	31,768	13.8	610	11,773	19.3	1,339	23,329	17.4
Norfolk.....	5,519	80,026	14.5	4,999	81,484	16.3	7,281	101,563	13.9
Haldimand.....	1,186	17,381	15.3	353	4,695	13.3	797	12,715	16.0
Welland.....	395	6,004	15.2	388	7,256	18.7	576	9,880	17.2
Totals.....	11,223	165,839	14.8	7,613	132,517	17.4	11,540	179,072	15.5
Lambton.....	319	4,562	14.3	124	1,984	16.0	244	4,067	16.7
Huron.....	782	15,093	19.3	348	6,960	20.0	324	5,809	17.9
Bruce.....	346	4,394	12.7	588	10,996	18.7	461	8,275	18.0
Totals.....	1,447	24,049	16.6	1,060	19,940	18.8	1,029	18,151	17.6
Grey.....	405	7,290	18.0	515	9,270	18.0	553	9,651	17.5
Simcoe.....	986	16,269	16.5	1,831	34,240	18.7	2,198	39,484	18.0
Totals.....	1,391	23,559	16.9	2,346	43,510	18.5	2,751	49,135	17.9
Middlesex.....	553	11,060	20.0	396	8,158	20.6	511	9,073	17.8
Oxford.....	1,117	17,537	15.7	512	10,240	20.0	1,161	18,294	15.8
Brant.....	1,674	24,106	14.4	445	7,877	17.7	1,090	16,348	15.0
Perth.....	263	3,235	12.3	7	117	16.7	180	2,601	14.5
Wellington.....	1,352	23,930	17.7	639	11,310	17.7	854	15,188	17.8
Waterloo.....	530	11,130	21.0	322	6,825	21.2	514	9,175	17.9
Dufferin.....	198	4,613	23.3	315	6,300	20.0	628	11,314	18.0
Totals.....	5,687	95,611	16.8	2,636	50,828	19.3	4,938	81,993	16.6
Lincoln.....	319	6,444	20.2	78	1,451	18.6	390	6,151	15.8
Wentworth.....	433	7,131	16.4	692	12,733	18.4	904	15,386	17.0
Halton.....	827	12,736	15.4	564	11,562	20.5	559	9,310	16.7
Peel.....	1,508	23,374	15.5	469	7,316	15.6	1,225	23,298	19.0
York.....	1,116	17,633	15.8	758	14,857	19.6	1,538	25,768	16.8
Ontario.....	1,219	19,882	15.9	1,135	18,614	16.4	2,380	41,969	17.4
Durham.....	2,346	31,906	13.6	2,695	44,198	16.4	4,427	67,304	15.2
Northumberland.....	8,550	107,730	12.6	9,485	119,511	12.6	10,988	146,175	13.3
Prince Edward.....	5,034	75,510	15.0	5,378	85,510	15.9	8,235	116,594	14.2
Totals.....	21,352	301,816	14.1	21,254	315,752	14.9	30,646	451,355	14.7
Lennox and Addington..	2,070	30,015	14.5	2,808	40,716	14.5	4,485	66,305	14.8
Frontenac.....	2,343	32,568	13.9	3,517	54,865	15.6	3,552	57,455	16.2
Leeds and Grenville....	2,110	36,503	17.3	2,122	42,652	20.1	5,293	92,405	17.5
Dundas.....	861	19,373	22.5	584	13,841	23.7	1,213	27,429	22.6
Stormont.....	243	5,176	21.3	286	5,720	20.0	420	8,640	20.6
Glengarry.....	76	1,140	15.0	.....	.....	.....	63	1,033	16.4
Prescott.....	68	1,428	21.0	.....	.....	.....	213	3,940	18.5
Russell.....	275	5,308	19.3	453	11,325	25.0	257	5,322	20.7
Carleton.....	1,896	31,284	16.5	1,443	32,179	22.3	5,178	94,022	18.2
Renfrew.....	6,728	122,450	18.2	7,365	134,043	18.2	6,824	131,138	19.2
Lanark.....	1,720	32,164	18.7	2,710	51,490	19.0	4,110	76,641	18.6
Totals.....	18,390	317,409	17.3	21,288	386,831	18.2	31,608	564,330	17.9
Victoria.....	1,157	20,942	18.1	849	15,791	18.6	1,190	20,684	17.4
Peterborough.....	3,619	55,594	15.4	3,301	48,525	14.7	3,461	53,086	15.3
Haliburton.....	170	2,533	14.9	207	3,705	17.9	252	4,220	16.7
Hastings.....	7,653	104,081	13.6	6,508	101,525	15.6	12,513	193,001	15.4
Totals.....	12,590	183,150	14.5	10,865	169,546	15.6	17,416	270,991	15.6
Muskoka.....	231	3,396	14.7	122	2,367	19.4	348	6,486	18.6
Parry Sound.....	335	8,375	25.0	293	5,860	20.0	320	6,829	21.3
Nipissing.....	98	1,470	15.0	179	3,383	18.9	33	583	17.7
Algoma.....	329	7,830	23.8	209	4,096	19.6	228	4,222	18.5
Totals.....	993	21,071	21.2	803	15,706	19.6	929	18,120	19.5
The Province.....	73,073	1,132,504	15.5	67,865	1,134,630	16.7	100,857	1,633,147	16.2

AREA AND PRODUCE—PEAS.

TABLE XIII. Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the area and produce of Peas in Ontario in the years 1891 and 1892, with the yearly average for the eleven years 1882-92; also the yield per acre.

Counties.	1892.			1891.			Yearly average for the eleven years 1882-92.		
	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.
Essex	1,332	24,642	18.5	1,954	36,149	18.5	3,466	64,516	18.6
Kent	3,136	44,531	14.2	6,173	117,904	19.1	9,640	182,410	18.9
Elgin	13,548	170,705	12.6	14,822	366,103	24.7	13,227	239,245	18.1
Norfolk	21,191	347,532	16.4	20,485	450,670	22.0	16,720	319,033	19.1
Haldimand	15,654	214,460	13.7	17,451	251,294	14.4	14,272	248,730	17.4
Welland	4,521	71,884	15.9	5,049	87,853	17.4	4,354	73,237	16.8
Totals	59,382	873,754	14.7	65,934	1,309,973	19.9	61,679	1,127,171	18.3
Lambton	6,827	83,289	12.2	9,964	214,226	21.5	9,776	179,471	18.4
Huron	42,552	914,868	21.5	41,424	1,126,733	27.2	34,669	781,633	22.5
Brace	45,376	971,046	21.7	46,946	1,258,153	26.8	39,190	896,921	22.9
Totals	94,755	1,969,203	20.1	98,334	2,599,112	26.4	83,635	1,858,025	22.2
Grey	52,154	886,618	17.0	52,323	1,302,843	24.9	47,115	1,004,633	21.3
Simcoe	42,961	932,254	21.7	38,840	994,304	25.6	33,655	734,569	21.8
Totals	95,115	1,818,872	19.1	91,163	2,297,147	25.2	80,770	1,739,202	21.5
Middlesex	19,893	244,684	12.3	24,689	632,038	25.6	22,657	433,190	19.1
Oxford	19,294	289,410	15.0	19,555	510,386	26.1	16,500	341,693	20.7
Brant	12,438	205,227	16.5	12,664	300,137	23.7	9,793	196,676	20.1
Perth	27,585	474,462	17.2	25,862	739,653	28.6	24,117	537,271	22.3
Wellington	39,528	747,079	18.9	37,645	937,361	24.9	37,924	845,625	22.3
Waterloo	18,723	451,224	24.1	18,697	501,079	26.8	15,498	353,869	22.8
Dufferin	17,521	322,386	18.4	16,037	356,021	22.2	12,837	266,241	20.7
Totals	154,982	2,734,472	17.6	155,149	3,976,675	25.6	139,326	2,974,565	21.3
Lincoln	6,116	125,378	20.5	6,406	94,809	14.8	5,203	92,789	17.8
Wentworth	11,351	205,453	18.1	12,642	266,746	21.1	11,127	223,311	20.1
Halton	11,387	210,660	18.5	11,339	253,994	22.4	10,766	226,406	21.0
Peel	19,141	426,844	22.3	16,976	370,077	21.8	14,948	311,951	20.9
York	36,643	636,217	19.0	32,036	797,696	24.9	29,730	654,610	22.0
Ontario	31,590	631,800	20.0	30,927	807,195	26.1	27,485	575,134	20.0
Durham	33,052	737,060	22.3	25,943	614,849	23.7	22,951	458,224	20.9
Northumberland	28,043	588,903	21.0	22,721	502,134	22.1	21,107	380,797	18.0
Prince Edward	21,201	404,939	19.1	20,449	474,417	23.2	14,817	275,478	18.6
Totals	198,524	4,027,254	20.3	179,439	4,181,917	23.3	158,134	3,198,700	20.2
Lennox and Addington	12,195	198,779	16.3	10,923	242,491	22.2	9,322	171,583	18.4
Frontenac	10,349	172,828	16.7	10,625	249,688	23.5	10,806	194,471	18.0
Leeds and Grenville	6,203	93,665	15.1	6,215	157,861	25.4	6,264	118,829	19.0
Dundas	1,359	19,570	14.4	1,555	41,985	27.0	1,633	34,853	21.3
Stormont	2,245	23,797	10.6	2,251	60,327	26.8	2,467	48,915	19.8
Glengarry	4,374	36,304	8.3	4,416	98,035	22.2	5,449	95,101	17.5
Prescott	5,670	39,123	6.9	6,063	166,126	27.4	8,106	131,925	16.3
Russell	3,035	28,226	9.3	2,725	66,242	24.3	3,583	67,589	18.9
Carleton	11,239	182,072	16.2	12,367	353,696	28.6	12,583	271,055	21.5
Renfrew	22,513	454,763	20.2	21,701	496,953	22.9	20,900	433,731	20.8
Lanark	13,152	224,899	17.1	11,785	320,552	27.2	11,569	245,805	21.2
Totals	92,334	1,474,026	16.0	90,627	2,253,956	24.9	92,682	1,813,857	19.6
Victoria	22,362	456,185	20.4	17,662	436,251	24.7	16,737	349,075	20.9
Peterborough	17,417	344,857	19.8	15,913	377,138	23.7	15,379	300,980	19.6
Haliburton	2,287	39,336	17.2	2,297	44,792	19.5	1,721	32,352	18.8
Hastings	21,925	401,228	18.3	20,788	476,045	22.9	19,028	348,504	18.3
Totals	63,991	1,241,606	19.4	56,660	1,334,226	23.5	52,865	1,030,911	19.5
Muskoka	4,209	70,711	16.8	4,187	104,675	25.0	3,056	63,419	20.8
Parry Sound	3,206	65,082	20.3	3,365	75,040	22.3	1,786	37,617	21.1
Nipissing	821	17,816	21.7	725	16,240	22.4	204	4,412	21.6
Algoma	7,413	201,634	27.2	6,870	174,498	25.4	4,441	114,031	25.7
Totals	15,649	355,243	22.7	15,147	370,453	24.5	9,487	219,479	23.1
The Province	774,732	14,494,430	18.7	752,453	18,323,459	24.4	678,578	13,961,910	20.6

AREA AND PRODUCE—CORN.

TABLE XIV. Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the area, produce and yield per acre of Corn for husking and for silo and fodder for the year 1892, also the total acreage for 1891 and 1892, with the yearly average for the eleven years 1882-92.

Counties.	For husking.			For silo and fodder.			Total area.		
	Acres.	Bushels in ear.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Tons.	Tons per acre.	1892. Acres.	1891. Acres.	1882-92. Acres.
Essex	30,989	1,735,384	56.0	1,947	14,797	7.60	32,936	36,949	31,809
Kent	28,264	1,888,035	66.8	1,280	10,394	8.12	29,544	30,300	26,698
Elgin	13,500	828,900	61.4	1,887	14,436	7.65	15,387	14,625	14,599
Norfolk	11,966	805,812	67.3	1,761	13,209	10.34	13,727	12,272	13,972
Haldimand	1,322	68,347	51.7	638	3,828	6.00	1,960	1,155	1,998
Welland	4,802	290,041	60.4	922	7,865	8.53	5,724	5,736	6,292
Totals	90,843	5,616,019	61.8	8,435	69,529	8.24	99,278	101,037	95,368
Lambton	8,907	515,715	57.9	1,967	13,985	7.11	10,874	10,588	8,164
Huron	1,228	67,786	55.2	2,725	32,455	11.91	3,953	2,870	2,109
Bruce	471	26,517	56.3	1,749	23,996	13.72	2,220	1,860	956
Totals	10,606	610,018	57.5	6,441	70,436	10.94	17,047	15,318	11,229
Grey	649	32,450	50.0	2,380	25,942	10.90	3,029	1,567	960
Simcoe	1,063	72,816	68.5	2,454	36,810	15.00	3,517	1,558	1,175
Totals	1,712	105,266	61.5	4,834	62,752	12.98	6,546	3,125	2,135
Middlesex	9,919	633,824	63.9	4,240	37,821	8.92	14,159	12,732	11,634
Oxford	5,065	324,160	64.0	5,504	53,334	9.69	10,569	10,332	9,325
Brant	3,233	198,506	61.4	1,337	15,295	11.44	4,570	4,685	4,883
Perth	337	30,330	90.0	3,152	33,758	10.71	3,489	2,229	1,234
Wellington	385	23,100	60.0	2,153	26,697	12.40	2,538	1,348	937
Waterloo	659	50,809	77.1	1,284	14,252	11.10	1,943	1,795	1,478
Dufferin	329	16,450	50.0	90	1,215	13.50	419	256	145
Totals	19,927	1,277,179	64.1	17,760	182,372	10.27	37,687	33,377	29,636
Lincoln	6,097	431,058	70.7	913	7,003	7.67	7,010	6,262	6,449
Wentworth	2,863	206,995	72.3	4,357	47,012	10.79	7,220	5,337	4,964
Halton	775	46,500	60.0	1,599	11,193	7.00	2,374	2,015	1,425
Peel	377	15,080	40.0	2,006	19,258	9.60	2,383	1,184	806
York	745	42,838	57.5	2,728	22,724	8.33	3,473	2,957	1,881
Ontario	2,305	153,052	66.4	1,334	18,670	10.18	4,139	2,827	2,842
Durham	4,822	127,176	69.8	946	7,975	8.43	2,768	2,557	2,107
Northumberland	4,815	290,826	60.4	3,078	30,534	9.92	7,893	6,090	4,704
Prince Edward	6,689	357,862	53.5	1,769	15,196	8.59	8,458	7,022	6,720
Totals	26,488	1,671,387	63.1	19,230	179,565	9.34	45,718	36,251	31,898
Lennox and Addington	1,801	108,420	60.2	1,703	18,733	11.00	3,504	3,658	2,619
Frontenac	2,179	149,262	68.5	1,957	17,613	9.00	4,136	3,153	2,128
Leeds and Grenville	8,530	531,419	62.3	7,848	76,440	9.74	16,378	12,006	7,347
Dundas	2,500	145,750	58.3	2,447	27,235	11.13	4,947	4,478	2,253
Stormont	2,077	118,597	57.1	2,078	28,531	13.73	4,155	2,871	1,001
Glengarry	769	50,445	65.6	2,768	31,694	11.45	3,537	2,402	1,267
Prescott	2,371	145,579	61.4	765	9,494	12.41	3,136	2,486	1,593
Russell	411	25,359	61.7	1,431	21,937	15.33	1,842	1,398	674
Carleton	1,020	50,388	49.4	4,127	49,276	11.94	5,147	4,053	2,101
Renfrew	514	29,555	57.5	1,064	12,523	11.77	1,578	1,298	678
Lanark	1,388	71,898	51.8	2,257	26,791	11.87	3,645	2,767	1,756
Totals	23,560	1,426,673	60.6	28,445	320,267	11.26	52,005	40,570	24,107
Victoria	438	22,995	52.5	482	6,748	14.00	920	1,056	652
Peterborough	230	13,110	57.0	1,049	9,924	9.46	1,279	761	512
Haliburton	152	12,920	85.0	22	66	3.00	174	118	122
Hastings	7,124	455,936	64.0	4,525	45,748	10.11	11,649	8,943	6,840
Totals	7,944	504,961	63.6	6,078	62,486	10.28	14,022	10,878	8,126
Muskoka	218	9,745	44.7	72	528	7.33	290	266	228
Parry Sound	67	3,350	50.0	81	810	10.00	148	100	57
Nipissing	42	2,100	50.0	.....	.....	.....	42	73	14
Algoma	56	2,800	50.0	27	162	6.00	83	91	79
Totals	383	17,995	47.0	180	1,500	8.33	563	530	378
The Province	181,463	11,229,498	61.9	91,403	948,907	10.38	272,866	241,086	202,877

AREA AND PRODUCE—BUCKWHEAT.

TABLE XV. Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the area and produce of Buckwheat in Ontario in the years 1891 and 1892, with the yearly average for the eleven years 1882-92; also the yield per acre.

Counties.	1892.			1891.			Yearly average for the eleven years 1882-92.		
	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.
Essex	2,170	45,353	20.9	2,287	54,659	23.9	945	19,836	21.0
Kent	2,102	38,467	18.3	1,301	35,517	27.3	1,042	20,640	19.8
Elgin	2,839	60,755	21.4	2,094	51,303	24.5	1,547	30,420	19.7
Norfolk	5,522	101,053	18.3	4,500	109,350	24.3	4,825	86,833	18.0
Haldimand	557	8,912	16.0	667	13,007	19.5	718	11,889	16.6
Welland	2,027	33,851	16.7	3,161	89,772	28.4	1,904	35,692	18.7
Totals	15,217	288,391	19.0	14,010	353,608	25.2	10,981	205,310	18.7
Lambton	1,175	15,745	13.4	820	20,828	25.4	571	10,316	18.1
Huron	701	19,348	27.6	378	10,584	28.0	325	6,352	19.5
Bruce	738	20,147	27.3	639	15,528	24.3	440	7,934	18.0
Totals	2,614	55,240	21.1	1,837	46,940	25.6	1,336	24,602	18.4
Grey	881	21,144	24.0	687	13,259	19.3	439	7,704	17.5
Simcoe	2,204	50,692	23.0	860	16,082	18.7	587	10,920	18.6
Totals	3,085	71,836	23.3	1,547	29,341	19.0	1,026	18,624	18.2
Middlesex	1,001	19,520	19.5	406	10,272	25.3	558	9,661	17.3
Oxford	726	12,995	17.9	862	19,740	22.9	683	11,783	17.3
Brant	519	9,757	18.8	522	11,797	22.6	655	11,713	17.9
Perth	270	6,075	22.5	117	2,925	25.0	120	2,456	20.5
Wellington	241	5,423	22.5	410	7,913	19.3	209	4,384	21.0
Waterloo	711	10,665	15.0	185	3,811	20.6	162	2,693	16.6
Dufferin	94	1,880	20.0	279	6,975	25.0	111	2,189	19.7
Totals	3,562	66,315	18.6	2,781	63,433	22.8	2,498	44,879	18.0
Lincoln	1,216	21,037	17.3	919	23,802	25.9	792	15,669	19.8
Wentworth	994	22,961	23.1	625	17,438	27.9	788	15,581	19.8
Halton	378	8,505	22.5	110	2,464	22.4	184	2,892	15.7
Peel	345	4,880	14.0	347	8,675	25.0	277	4,498	16.2
York	438	10,205	23.3	568	13,518	23.8	304	6,015	19.8
Ontario	3,736	90,411	24.2	2,952	72,619	24.6	1,015	23,422	23.1
Durham	8,585	193,163	22.5	7,235	169,299	23.4	2,638	57,401	21.8
Northumberland	17,109	357,578	20.9	11,936	284,077	23.8	7,403	151,381	20.4
Prince Edward	15,837	300,903	19.0	10,103	229,338	22.7	7,749	161,476	20.8
Totals	48,638	1,009,593	20.8	34,795	821,230	23.6	21,150	438,335	20.7
Lennox and Addington	6,968	124,727	17.9	6,324	151,144	23.9	3,604	79,118	22.0
Frontenac	3,246	74,333	22.9	2,833	71,392	25.2	1,846	41,025	22.2
Leeds and Grenville	5,177	84,385	16.3	6,369	157,951	24.8	5,630	113,861	20.2
Dundas	1,424	33,179	23.3	2,860	74,646	26.1	1,668	41,749	25.0
Stormont	2,778	44,448	16.0	2,774	77,395	27.9	2,214	50,144	22.6
Glengarry	1,139	16,402	14.4	1,441	36,169	25.1	1,164	23,380	20.1
Prescott	1,631	25,770	15.8	1,884	42,955	22.8	1,624	30,222	18.6
Russell	687	13,740	20.0	1,500	43,350	28.9	990	22,182	22.4
Carleton	4,235	93,170	22.0	4,063	109,295	26.9	3,745	77,452	20.7
Renfrew	2,130	54,954	25.8	1,894	46,971	24.8	1,299	27,471	21.1
Lanark	6,162	110,916	18.0	4,791	125,524	26.2	5,581	112,461	20.2
Totals	35,577	676,024	19.0	36,733	936,792	25.5	29,365	619,065	21.1
Victoria	4,636	100,601	21.7	4,306	78,800	18.3	1,278	24,941	19.5
Peterborough	2,375	43,700	18.4	3,352	59,666	17.8	1,182	22,870	19.3
Haliburton	448	9,453	21.1	622	16,048	25.8	296	5,303	17.9
Hastings	7,887	173,514	22.0	6,582	169,816	25.8	4,550	96,092	21.1
Totals	15,346	327,268	21.3	14,862	324,330	21.8	7,306	149,206	20.4
Muskoka	358	9,057	25.3	616	16,694	27.1	352	8,353	23.7
Parry Sound	184	4,140	22.5	206	4,099	19.9	132	2,581	19.6
Nipissing	117	1,170	10.0	162	3,953	24.4	33	664	20.1
Algoma	406	12,180	30.0	330	7,722	23.4	130	2,946	22.7
Totals	1,065	26,547	24.9	1,314	32,468	24.7	647	14,544	22.5
The Province	125,104	2,521,214	20.2	107,879	2,608,142	24.2	74,309	1,514,565	20.4

AREA AND PRODUCE—BEANS.

TABLE XVI. Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the area and produce of Beans in Ontario in the years 1891 and 1892, with the yearly average for the eleven years 1882-92; also the yield per acre.

Counties.	1892.			1891.			Yearly average for the eleven years 1882-92.		
	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.
Essex	608	9,546	15.7	1,447	28,217	19.5	582	11,926	20.5
Kent	21,884	332,637	15.2	26,200	455,880	17.4	15,084	259,163	17.2
Elgin	1,406	23,621	16.8	3,347	67,944	20.3	1,430	27,265	19.1
Norfolk	362	6,769	18.7	132	2,785	21.1	619	8,317	13.4
Haldimand	448	7,168	16.0	151	3,050	20.2	201	3,273	16.3
Welland	661	8,990	13.6	1,429	24,293	17.0	829	10,835	13.1
Totals	25,369	388,731	15.3	32,706	582,169	17.8	18,745	320,779	17.1
Lambton	549	7,027	12.8	757	14,080	18.6	413	6,783	16.4
Huron	88	1,540	17.5	133	3,325	25.0	115	2,658	23.1
Bruce	45	900	20.0	134	3,685	27.5	108	1,906	17.6
Totals	682	9,457	13.9	1,024	21,090	20.6	636	11,347	17.8
Grey	143	3,575	25.0	167	3,758	22.5	137	2,405	17.6
Simcoe	120	2,400	20.0	140	3,024	21.6	113	1,974	17.5
Totals	263	5,975	22.7	307	6,782	22.1	250	4,379	17.5
Middlesex	373	6,975	18.7	343	7,066	20.6	339	5,619	16.6
Oxford	314	6,060	19.3	148	2,590	17.5	247	4,943	20.0
Brant	30	450	15.0	82	1,476	18.0	413	5,379	13.0
Perth	11	220	20.0	20	450	22.5	46	1,028	22.3
Wellington	56	1,120	20.0	17	340	20.0	40	666	16.7
Waterloo	28	560	20.0	8	160	20.0	39	623	16.0
Dufferin				99	2,079	21.0	25	488	19.5
Totals	812	15,385	18.9	717	14,161	19.7	1,149	18,746	16.3
Lincoln	126	1,688	13.4	192	3,763	19.6	166	3,018	18.2
Wentworth	42	840	20.0	197	4,098	20.8	161	2,916	18.1
Halton	10	200	20.0	7	175	25.0	35	583	16.7
Peel	44	880	20.0	24	480	20.0	51	1,090	21.4
York	104	1,955	18.8	134	3,189	23.8	134	2,925	21.8
Ontario	144	3,067	21.3	240	4,104	17.1	265	4,498	17.0
Durham	297	5,643	19.0	358	8,807	24.6	347	5,784	16.7
Northumberland	787	12,749	16.2	439	9,043	20.6	547	9,846	18.0
Prince Edward	399	8,379	21.0	247	4,026	16.3	420	8,036	19.1
Totals	1,953	35,401	18.1	1,838	37,685	20.5	2,126	38,696	18.2
Lennox and Addington	286	5,548	19.4	317	7,735	24.4	183	3,575	19.5
Frontenac	133	2,101	15.8	296	5,624	19.0	269	6,114	22.7
Leeds and Grenville	427	7,003	16.4	517	11,839	22.9	392	7,776	19.8
Dundas	204	3,550	17.4	290	7,192	24.8	247	5,474	22.2
Stormont	107	1,691	15.8	242	7,260	30.0	167	4,054	24.3
Glenagarry	200	4,000	20.0	199	3,483	17.5	130	2,580	19.8
Prescott	349	5,549	15.9	786	18,392	23.4	509	11,522	22.6
Russell	130	2,275	17.5	196	4,096	20.9	198	3,764	19.0
Carleton	544	12,186	22.4	373	8,915	23.9	451	9,430	20.9
Renfrew	535	11,931	22.3	661	13,617	20.6	494	10,365	21.0
Lanark	142	2,698	19.0	268	6,084	22.7	216	4,639	21.5
Totals	3,057	58,532	19.1	4,145	94,237	22.7	3,256	69,293	21.3
Victoria	245	5,831	23.8	115	2,668	23.2	110	2,006	18.2
Peterborough	123	2,091	17.0	114	2,348	20.6	132	2,104	15.9
Haliburton	36	648	18.0	39	936	24.0	27	502	18.6
Hastings	552	11,095	20.1	291	4,365	15.0	321	5,930	18.5
Totals	956	19,665	20.6	559	10,317	18.5	590	10,542	17.9
Muskoka	37	555	15.0	41	820	20.0	43	761	17.7
Parry Sound	31	388	12.5	34	680	20.0	19	344	18.1
Nipissing	21	336	16.0	74	1,569	21.2	9	194	21.6
Algoma	68	1,496	22.0	6	90	15.0	18	360	20.0
Totals	157	2,775	17.7	155	3,159	20.4	89	1,659	18.6
The Province	33,249	535,931	16.1	41,451	769,600	18.6	26,841	475,441	17.7

AREA AND PRODUCE—HAY AND CLOVER.

TABLE XVII. Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the area and produce of Hay in Ontario in the years 1891 and 1892, with the yearly average for the eleven years 1882-92; also the yield per acre.

Counties.	1892.			1891.			Yearly average for the eleven years 1882-92.		
	Acres.	Tons.	Tons. per acre.	Acres.	Tons.	Tons per acre.	Acres.	Tons.	Tons per acre.
Essex	33,846	49,754	1.47	42,934	53,668	1.25	36,734	57,020	1.55
Kent	50,893	89,063	1.75	56,594	62,253	1.10	51,809	79,722	1.54
Elgin	52,841	101,455	1.92	55,026	57,777	1.05	50,543	77,556	1.53
Norfolk	41,244	68,465	1.66	45,395	47,211	1.04	40,945	56,231	1.37
Haldimand	53,063	91,268	1.72	19,891	31,930	.64	49,638	65,005	1.31
Welland	46,750	84,618	1.81	48,393	45,490	.94	46,982	65,390	1.39
Totals	278,637	484,623	1.74	298,233	298,329	1.00	276,651	400,924	1.45
Lambton	70,224	124,296	1.77	65,622	78,090	1.19	56,196	83,833	1.49
Huron	113,160	211,609	1.87	111,653	100,487	.90	98,338	141,931	1.44
Bruce	102,418	176,158	1.72	100,347	67,233	.67	87,481	113,347	1.30
Totals	285,802	512,063	1.79	277,622	245,810	.89	242,015	389,111	1.40
Grey	133,039	234,149	1.76	129,539	117,880	.91	118,333	152,957	1.29
Simcoe	90,279	145,349	1.61	90,029	90,929	1.01	78,608	106,275	1.35
Totals	223,318	379,498	1.70	219,568	208,809	.95	196,942	259,232	1.32
Middlesex	100,236	181,427	1.81	96,480	117,706	1.22	90,839	141,511	1.56
Oxford	65,151	132,908	2.04	65,797	88,826	1.35	62,702	100,335	1.60
Brant	31,204	64,280	2.06	31,124	37,038	1.19	31,590	48,416	1.53
Perth	73,568	144,193	1.96	68,770	74,959	1.09	67,527	106,738	1.57
Wellington	89,319	175,065	1.96	93,080	99,596	1.07	84,276	130,194	1.54
Waterloo	42,779	88,125	2.06	43,046	36,159	.84	42,434	66,360	1.56
Dufferin	39,120	61,027	1.56	37,570	43,957	1.17	34,121	46,636	1.37
Totals	441,377	847,025	1.92	435,867	498,241	1.14	413,789	640,190	1.55
Lincoln	39,909	75,428	1.89	38,860	36,917	.95	40,533	56,268	1.39
Wentworth	47,172	104,250	2.21	46,666	42,933	.92	44,927	68,360	1.52
Halton	33,164	65,665	1.98	33,366	26,693	.80	33,258	46,472	1.40
Peel	39,752	75,926	1.91	43,236	43,236	1.00	38,106	55,869	1.47
York	82,267	158,775	1.93	88,559	93,873	1.06	73,911	106,014	1.43
Ontario	53,740	92,433	1.72	55,249	60,774	1.10	53,077	76,893	1.45
Durham	41,847	64,026	1.53	46,272	46,272	1.00	43,481	61,549	1.42
Northumberland	55,776	84,222	1.51	59,656	43,549	.73	54,031	68,592	1.27
Prince Edward	37,134	60,528	1.63	33,068	35,383	1.07	30,628	41,939	1.37
Totals	430,761	781,253	1.81	444,932	429,630	.97	411,952	581,956	1.41
Lennox and Addington	60,983	107,940	1.77	59,865	62,260	1.04	50,592	64,490	1.27
Frontenac	64,512	111,606	1.73	72,280	67,943	.94	63,015	78,753	1.25
Leeds and Grenville	113,912	207,320	1.82	118,329	81,647	.69	111,515	147,612	1.32
Dundas	36,451	72,902	2.00	38,894	36,949	.95	35,501	54,726	1.54
Stormont	31,972	47,958	1.50	34,042	34,042	1.00	32,487	48,486	1.49
Glengarry	38,875	66,476	1.71	39,546	25,705	.65	36,798	56,575	1.54
Prescott	41,372	67,850	1.64	43,590	51,436	1.18	34,276	49,155	1.43
Russell	21,256	37,198	1.75	20,061	21,866	1.09	18,387	24,899	1.35
Carleton	66,052	99,078	1.50	69,047	67,666	.98	60,139	79,242	1.32
Renfrew	64,503	80,629	1.25	69,642	48,053	.69	62,815	67,476	1.07
Lanark	74,242	121,757	1.64	61,597	49,278	.80	60,732	82,411	1.36
Totals	614,130	1,020,714	1.66	626,893	546,845	.87	566,257	753,825	1.33
Victoria	40,897	61,346	1.50	46,430	36,215	.78	38,822	46,053	1.19
Peterborough	42,163	59,871	1.42	46,514	30,234	.65	39,013	44,678	1.15
Haliburton	12,082	15,827	1.31	11,432	6,173	.54	10,261	10,602	1.03
Hastings	78,936	113,668	1.44	79,954	51,970	.65	69,740	86,840	1.25
Totals	174,078	250,712	1.44	184,330	124,592	.68	157,836	188,173	1.19
Muskoka	22,505	34,208	1.52	21,414	11,778	.55	20,872	25,287	1.21
Parry Sound	19,513	29,270	1.50	19,445	15,750	.81	11,474	13,242	1.15
Nipissing	5,239	7,859	1.50	4,446	3,023	.68	1,308	1,737	1.33
Algoma	20,007	37,613	1.88	17,225	9,991	.58	11,842	15,611	1.32
Totals	67,264	108,350	1.62	62,530	40,542	.65	45,496	55,877	1.23
The Province	2,515,367	4,384,838	1.74	2,549,975	2,392,798	.94	2,310,938	3,219,288	1.39

AREA AND PRODUCE—POTATOES.

TABLE XVIII. Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the area and produce of Potatoes in Ontario in the years 1891 and 1892, with the yearly average for the eleven years 1882-92; also the yield per acre.

Counties.	1892.			1891.			Yearly average for the eleven years 1882-92.		
	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.
Essex	3,348	192,845	57.6	2,685	257,492	95.9	2,814	273,344	97.1
Kent	2,770	211,905	76.5	3,471	447,065	128.8	3,269	397,422	121.6
Elgin	2,506	161,362	60.4	2,609	371,261	142.3	2,766	277,670	100.4
Norfolk	2,898	210,105	72.5	2,733	337,252	123.4	3,268	328,036	100.4
Haldimand	1,198	63,254	52.8	1,046	104,809	100.2	1,415	146,782	103.7
Welland	2,195	165,503	75.4	1,974	208,652	105.7	2,315	215,189	93.0
Totals	14,915	994,974	66.7	14,518	1,726,531	118.9	15,847	1,638,443	103.4
Lambton	3,077	129,849	42.2	3,320	417,988	125.9	3,016	295,906	98.1
Huron	4,713	471,300	100.0	5,143	836,766	162.7	5,037	615,391	122.2
Bruce	4,105	342,768	83.5	4,938	857,237	173.6	4,704	554,350	117.8
Totals	11,895	943,917	79.4	13,401	2,111,991	157.6	12,757	1,465,647	114.9
Grey ..	6,344	502,445	79.2	6,853	1,087,571	158.7	6,880	862,740	126.3
Simcoe	7,343	740,174	100.8	8,017	1,224,196	152.7	6,965	890,146	127.8
Totals	13,687	1,242,619	90.8	14,870	2,311,767	155.5	13,795	1,752,886	127.1
Middlesex	4,126	205,062	49.7	5,545	865,575	156.1	5,466	577,515	105.7
Oxford	2,753	196,564	71.4	3,287	541,369	164.7	3,228	357,417	110.7
Brant	1,871	144,254	77.1	2,306	353,279	153.2	2,192	245,261	111.9
Perth	3,679	293,584	79.8	3,546	575,161	162.2	3,701	423,890	114.5
Wellington	5,381	575,767	107.0	5,808	908,371	156.4	5,848	725,713	124.1
Waterloo	3,004	288,384	96.0	2,699	411,598	152.5	2,890	349,916	121.1
Dufferin	3,150	316,260	100.4	3,720	595,944	160.2	3,183	442,419	139.0
Totals	23,964	2,019,875	84.3	26,911	4,251,297	158.0	26,508	3,122,131	117.8
Lincoln	1,550	110,980	71.6	1,732	222,042	128.2	1,857	181,524	97.7
Wentworth	3,302	284,302	86.1	4,332	615,577	142.1	3,616	422,779	116.9
Halton	1,392	99,250	71.3	1,619	151,528	118.3	1,582	173,090	109.4
Peel	3,006	269,338	89.6	3,500	425,250	121.5	2,977	313,354	105.3
York	6,284	573,101	91.2	7,520	1,049,040	139.5	7,492	801,224	106.9
Ontario	4,288	466,963	108.9	5,019	766,903	152.8	4,236	534,579	126.2
Durham	3,091	325,791	105.4	3,227	489,536	151.7	3,149	397,432	126.2
Northumberland	4,233	550,290	130.0	4,491	587,872	130.9	4,342	484,964	111.7
Prince Edward	2,225	135,058	60.7	2,018	268,798	133.2	2,361	219,233	92.9
Totals	29,371	2,815,073	95.8	33,458	4,616,546	138.0	31,612	3,528,179	111.6
Lennox and Addington	2,891	195,432	67.6	3,306	456,889	138.2	3,212	357,427	111.3
Frontenac	3,639	268,194	73.7	4,059	632,392	155.8	4,011	407,071	101.5
Leeds and Grenville	6,621	386,004	58.3	7,221	1,164,747	161.3	7,225	836,140	115.7
Dundas	2,170	106,330	49.0	2,478	436,128	176.0	2,400	329,071	137.1
Stormont	1,966	81,392	41.4	2,188	264,310	120.8	2,049	232,138	113.3
Glengarry	2,351	110,027	46.8	2,436	343,720	141.1	2,430	267,927	110.3
Prescott	2,508	135,432	54.0	2,472	462,511	187.1	2,397	309,268	129.0
Russell	1,271	80,454	63.3	1,648	246,541	149.6	1,489	155,578	104.5
Carleton	5,460	364,182	66.7	6,127	1,044,654	170.5	6,023	784,133	130.2
Renfrew	3,797	427,163	112.5	4,379	784,717	179.2	3,828	577,115	150.8
Lanark	3,767	385,741	102.4	3,726	612,927	164.5	3,583	498,248	139.1
Totals	36,441	2,540,351	69.7	40,040	6,449,536	161.1	38,647	4,754,116	123.0
Victoria	2,850	288,420	101.2	3,235	480,398	148.5	3,136	407,387	129.9
Peterborough	2,742	276,668	100.9	3,194	426,399	133.5	2,739	327,226	119.5
Haliburton	656	87,642	133.6	661	111,841	169.2	679	92,955	136.9
Hastings	5,026	468,423	93.2	5,436	771,912	142.0	5,681	673,506	118.6
Totals	11,274	1,121,153	99.4	12,526	1,790,550	142.9	12,235	1,501,074	122.7
Muskoka	1,325	156,880	118.4	1,430	242,385	169.5	1,359	187,097	137.7
Parry Sound	1,138	173,090	152.1	1,363	231,437	169.8	852	131,115	153.9
Nipissing	564	94,019	166.7	582	100,046	171.9	148	23,128	161.7
Algoma	1,129	187,866	166.4	1,119	223,800	200.0	808	141,334	174.9
Totals	4,156	611,855	147.2	4,494	797,668	177.5	3,162	482,674	152.6
The Province	145,703	12,289,817	84.3	160,218	24,055,886	150.1	154,563	18,245,150	118.0

AREA AND PRODUCE—MANGEL-WURZELS.

TABLE XIX. Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the area and produce of Mangel-wurzels in Ontario in the years 1891 and 1892, with the yearly average for the eleven years 1882-92; also the yield per acre.

Counties.	1892.			1891.			Yearly average for the eleven years 1882-92.		
	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.
Essex	486	201,204	414	273	91,182	334	229	91,590	400
Kent	314	122,460	390	457	229,871	503	316	131,291	415
Elgin	379	167,518	442	464	280,256	604	311	132,171	425
Norfolk	184	77,096	419	309	148,629	481	221	87,530	396
Haldimand	226	63,732	282	164	50,184	306	178	58,150	327
Welland	106	49,184	464	179	93,259	521	149	63,063	423
Totals	1,695	681,194	402	1,846	893,381	484	1,404	563,795	402
Lambton	357	155,295	435	625	331,875	531	411	169,379	412
Huron	1,878	989,706	527	1,834	1,028,874	561	1,608	764,479	469
Bruce	456	245,784	539	433	207,407	479	447	193,579	433
Totals	2,691	1,390,785	517	2,892	1,568,156	542	2,466	1,117,437	453
Grey	359	178,782	498	409	161,964	396	379	167,227	441
Simcoe	455	216,580	476	488	235,216	482	601	247,876	412
Totals	814	395,362	496	897	397,180	443	980	415,103	424
Middlesex	1,159	449,692	388	2,047	1,242,529	607	1,415	626,705	443
Oxford	1,170	580,320	496	1,708	1,006,012	589	1,292	616,235	477
Brant	345	144,555	419	408	257,040	630	359	179,557	500
Perth	2,029	854,209	421	2,027	1,029,716	508	1,741	820,019	471
Wellington	1,339	705,653	527	1,373	665,905	485	1,024	463,778	453
Waterloo	578	284,376	492	616	333,872	542	509	224,348	441
Dufferin	82	49,300	600	168	79,800	475	124	52,600	424
Totals	6,702	3,068,005	458	8,347	4,614,874	553	6,464	2,983,242	462
Lincoln	280	120,680	431	248	124,992	504	247	98,386	398
Wentworth	486	239,598	493	403	221,247	549	447	220,074	492
Halton	471	203,943	433	444	267,732	603	440	206,246	469
Peel	625	324,375	519	405	168,075	415	466	189,371	406
York	1,796	858,488	478	1,588	747,948	471	1,744	796,912	457
Ontario	581	320,712	552	727	363,500	500	761	351,496	462
Durham	874	465,842	533	399	227,829	571	506	229,322	453
Northumberland	591	302,592	512	508	236,728	466	475	208,872	440
Prince Edward	151	52,850	350	137	41,100	300	127	37,596	296
Totals	5,855	2,889,080	493	4,859	2,399,151	494	5,213	2,338,275	449
Lennox and Addington ..	83	30,461	367	90	45,270	503	124	43,143	348
Frontenac	142	60,350	425	215	84,925	395	179	64,438	360
Leeds and Grenville	412	147,084	357	280	135,520	484	246	101,509	413
Dundas	156	74,880	480	156	103,116	661	112	48,693	435
Stormont	29	8,120	280	62	27,900	450	34	12,965	381
Glengarry	97	41,710	430	116	71,920	620	74	27,510	372
Prescott	118	42,834	363	53	24,115	455	86	32,186	374
Russell	217	73,780	340	142	65,746	463	92	34,005	370
Carleton	414	144,900	350	789	345,582	438	581	216,991	373
Renfrew	227	88,530	390	102	45,186	443	115	41,837	364
Lanark	213	90,099	423	161	69,391	431	149	60,246	404
Totals	2,108	802,748	381	2,166	1,018,671	470	1,792	683,523	381
Victoria	1,037	648,125	625	709	359,463	507	603	299,408	497
Peterborough	397	167,137	421	254	118,618	467	309	116,851	378
Haliburton	8	2,600	325	7	2,317	331	7	2,338	334
Hastings	626	272,936	436	902	378,840	420	452	160,010	354
Totals	2,068	1,090,798	527	1,872	859,238	459	1,371	578,607	422
Muskoka	46	15,502	337	52	17,108	329	50	13,589	272
Parry Sound	16	8,800	550	14	6,300	450	16	3,083	308
Nipissing	3	1,200	400	3	1,164	388	1	242	242
Algoma	28	7,000	250	13	4,225	325	21	5,961	284
Totals	93	32,502	349	82	28,797	351	82	22,875	279
The Province	22,026	10,350,474	470	22,961	11,779,448	513	19,772	8,702,857	440

AREA AND PRODUCE-CARROTS.

TABLE XX. Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the area and produce of Carrots in Ontario in the years 1891 and 1892, with the yearly average for the eleven years 1882-92; also the yield per acre.

Counties.	1892.			1891.			Yearly average for the eleven years 1882-92.		
	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.
Essex	100	24,300	243	105	28,455	271	91	23,034	253
Kent	147	42,483	289	179	69,273	387	156	45,847	294
Elgin	216	71,064	329	213	105,009	493	166	54,883	331
Norfolk	240	69,840	291	161	56,672	352	160	45,721	286
Haldimand	119	33,677	283	86	20,296	236	90	23,789	264
Welland	73	26,864	368	90	26,010	289	81	23,129	286
Totals	895	268,228	300	834	305,715	367	744	216,403	291
Lambton	247	59,774	242	233	82,482	354	205	60,648	296
Huron	292	112,128	384	480	202,080	421	479	187,207	391
Bruce	305	161,650	530	269	97,647	363	302	104,733	347
Totals	844	333,552	395	982	382,209	389	986	352,588	358
Grey	497	209,237	421	430	151,790	353	527	195,258	371
Simcoe	458	166,254	363	473	192,511	407	566	206,150	364
Totals	955	375,491	393	903	344,301	381	1,093	401,408	367
Middlesex	370	106,930	289	555	274,725	495	484	160,097	331
Oxford	208	94,224	453	313	151,492	484	338	137,196	406
Brant	100	35,600	356	143	66,638	466	196	82,165	419
Perth	243	87,480	360	270	122,580	454	394	152,749	388
Wellington	345	155,250	450	271	112,194	414	308	106,507	346
Waterloo	292	131,984	452	297	136,323	459	325	135,476	417
Dufferin	164	62,812	383	36	11,268	313	142	48,096	339
Totals	1,722	674,280	392	1,885	875,220	464	2,187	822,286	376
Lincoln	171	63,270	370	80	27,680	346	119	38,468	323
Wentworth	114	54,606	479	320	131,840	412	227	85,243	376
Halton	109	39,349	361	63	25,137	399	118	46,417	393
Peel	246	96,432	392	196	56,056	286	288	100,194	348
York	377	158,717	421	411	162,756	396	664	272,791	411
Ontario	287	121,401	423	269	108,676	404	469	183,501	391
Durham	366	178,974	489	244	104,920	430	475	180,309	380
Northumberland	337	139,518	414	238	79,968	336	278	96,744	348
Prince Edward	45	16,515	367	96	21,600	225	63	13,951	221
Totals	2,052	868,782	423	1,917	718,633	375	2,701	1,017,618	377
Lennox and Addington ..	46	11,362	247	57	20,634	362	58	16,587	286
Frontenac	136	51,680	380	287	98,728	344	175	46,716	267
Leeds and Grenville	294	112,602	383	329	105,609	321	198	63,864	323
Dundas	275	144,375	525	225	112,275	499	91	37,946	417
Stormont	57	16,986	298	52	19,084	367	45	12,713	283
Glengarry	113	35,030	310	115	37,950	330	56	14,976	267
Prescott	121	37,873	313	42	15,204	362	55	16,008	291
Russell	222	63,936	288	217	86,800	400	153	48,981	320
Carleton	374	114,818	307	545	197,290	362	559	181,808	325
Renfrew	267	85,707	321	145	47,995	331	122	37,889	311
Lanark	291	98,358	338	216	68,040	315	155	53,386	344
Totals	2,196	772,727	352	2,230	809,609	363	1,667	530,874	318
Victoria	187	95,744	512	225	90,000	400	284	107,068	377
Peterborough	573	269,883	471	346	123,176	356	359	124,126	346
Haliburton	9	2,817	313	43	12,814	298	21	6,331	301
Hastings	169	51,207	303	219	63,948	292	169	49,057	290
Totals	938	419,651	447	833	289,938	348	833	286,582	344
Muskoka	163	58,354	358	115	40,595	353	89	25,635	288
Parry Sound	92	31,096	338	100	29,700	297	41	11,347	277
Nipissing	16	4,800	300	3	960	320	3	705	235
Algoma	68	20,400	300	56	17,136	306	35	9,175	262
Totals	339	114,650	338	274	88,391	323	168	46,862	279
The Province	9,941	3,827,361	385	9,858	3,814,016	387	10,379	3,674,621	354

AREA AND PRODUCE—TURNIPS.

TABLE XXI. Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the area and produce of Turnips in Ontario in the years 1891 and 1892, with the yearly average for the eleven years 1882-92; also the yield per acre.

Counties.	1892.			1891.			Yearly average for the eleven years 1882-92.		
	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.
Essex	426	105,222	247	230	52,900	230	222	60,422	272
Kent	367	126,615	345	401	176,039	439	352	123,515	351
Elgin	401	134,335	335	421	225,235	535	366	130,843	357
Norfolk	1,551	578,523	373	1,362	644,226	473	1,075	410,225	382
Haldimand	130	42,640	328	159	52,152	328	123	36,348	296
Welland	220	73,260	333	143	54,483	381	174	58,077	334
Totals	3,095	1,060,595	343	2,716	1,205,035	444	2,312	819,430	354
Lambton	426	181,476	426	538	229,726	427	333	114,848	345
Huron	8,053	3,809,069	473	7,592	4,304,664	567	6,870	2,829,744	412
Bruce	7,774	4,633,304	596	7,006	3,755,216	536	5,919	2,541,183	429
Totals	16,253	8,623,849	531	15,136	8,289,606	548	13,122	5,485,775	418
Grey	10,231	4,890,418	478	10,546	5,905,760	560	9,231	3,879,087	420
Simcoe	5,866	2,721,824	464	4,636	2,679,608	578	3,694	1,592,287	431
Totals	16,097	7,612,242	473	15,182	8,585,368	565	12,925	5,471,374	423
Middlesex	2,168	904,056	417	1,468	904,288	616	1,719	658,286	383
Oxford	6,531	3,298,155	505	6,447	4,126,080	640	5,539	2,465,830	445
Brant	3,708	1,590,732	429	3,484	2,275,052	653	2,864	1,323,014	462
Perth	5,531	2,660,411	481	5,327	3,201,527	601	4,775	1,956,311	410
Wellington	13,303	6,984,075	525	13,468	8,148,140	605	12,995	5,745,550	442
Waterloo	5,739	3,012,975	525	5,146	2,825,154	549	5,121	2,133,732	417
Dufferin	3,453	1,647,081	477	3,074	1,718,366	559	2,543	1,030,743	405
Totals	40,433	20,097,485	497	38,414	23,198,607	604	35,556	15,313,466	431
Lincoln	282	108,570	385	256	112,384	439	239	84,989	356
Wentworth	2,757	1,557,705	565	2,932	1,700,560	580	2,528	1,221,616	433
Halton	1,937	823,225	425	2,071	1,168,044	564	1,751	755,595	449
Peel	1,637	826,685	505	2,056	1,003,328	488	1,420	562,342	396
York	4,987	2,279,059	457	5,053	2,587,136	512	3,634	1,491,675	410
Ontario	16,590	7,543,030	517	14,545	7,912,480	544	12,225	5,241,428	429
Durham	6,072	3,339,600	550	6,309	3,444,714	546	5,319	2,375,484	447
Northumberland	4,460	2,359,340	529	4,142	1,992,302	481	3,358	1,390,986	414
Prince Edward	69	27,600	400	127	48,260	380	112	27,942	249
Totals	36,791	18,864,814	513	37,491	19,969,208	533	30,586	13,182,057	431
Lennox and Addington ..	166	56,440	340	144	58,608	407	151	39,753	263
Frontenac	324	132,516	409	650	230,750	355	398	116,661	293
Leeds and Grenville	471	176,625	375	476	214,676	451	297	110,827	373
Dundas	66	34,650	525	60	29,520	492	65	21,088	324
Stormont	23	5,175	225	46	25,898	563	80	22,237	278
Glengarry	241	130,622	542	64	35,200	550	57	25,764	452
Prescott	214	75,756	354	180	90,720	504	124	47,354	382
Russell	605	277,090	458	534	257,922	483	356	147,618	415
Carleton	1,738	646,536	372	1,810	946,630	523	1,580	582,381	369
Renfrew	754	279,734	371	877	400,789	457	639	218,554	342
Lanark	725	292,175	403	677	328,345	485	513	191,854	374
Totals	5,327	2,107,319	396	5,518	2,619,058	475	4,260	1,524,091	358
Victoria	4,686	2,422,662	517	4,064	1,934,464	476	3,479	1,389,568	399
Peterborough	2,539	1,183,174	466	2,326	1,128,110	485	1,430	550,870	385
Haliburton	296	92,648	313	329	121,401	369	313	90,022	288
Hastings	1,338	496,398	371	1,312	494,624	377	927	279,594	302
Totals	8,859	4,194,882	474	8,031	3,678,599	458	6,149	2,310,054	376
Muskoka	851	311,466	366	1,087	418,495	385	968	310,987	321
Parry Sound	919	291,343	307	1,468	507,928	346	717	226,092	315
Nipissing	219	71,175	325	236	91,804	389	51	17,871	350
Algoma	753	306,471	407	796	289,744	364	541	189,207	350
Totals	2,772	980,455	354	3,587	1,307,971	365	2,277	744,157	327
The Province	129,627	63,541,641	490	126,075	68,853,452	546	107,187	44,850,404	418

RATIOS OF AVERAGE PRODUCTION.

TABLE XXII. Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the per cent. ratios of total yields in 1892 to average of total yields for the eleven years 1882-92.

Counties.	Fall wheat.	Spring wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Peas.	Buckwheat.	Beans.	Hay and clover.	Potatoes.	Mangel-wurzel.	Carrots.	Turnips.
Essex	100	49	84	103	98	38	229	80	87	71	220	105	174
Kent	110	91	96	106	96	24	186	128	112	53	93	93	103
Elgin	117	54	98	79	136	71	200	87	131	55	127	129	103
Norfolk	142	79	43	93	79	109	116	81	122	64	88	153	141
Haldimand	126	84	51	92	137	86	75	219	140	43	110	142	117
Welland	108	15	70	78	61	98	95	83	129	77	78	116	126
Group	117	70	70	94	93	78	140	121	121	61	121	124	129
Lambton	119	66	47	88	112	46	153	104	148	44	92	99	158
Huron	106	124	65	118	260	117	395	58	149	77	131	60	135
Bruce	96	127	64	125	53	108	254	47	155	62	127	154	182
Group	106	115	60	113	132	106	225	83	151	64	124	95	157
Grey	88	61	70	128	76	88	274	149	153	58	107	107	126
Simcoe	111	90	101	124	41	127	464	122	137	83	87	81	171
Group	104	76	88	126	48	105	386	136	146	71	95	94	139
Middlesex	126	52	67	92	122	56	202	124	128	35	72	67	137
Oxford	126	48	61	100	96	85	110	123	132	55	94	69	134
Brant	135	98	63	90	147	104	83	8	133	59	81	43	120
Perth	104	104	56	110	124	88	247	21	135	69	104	57	136
Wellington	69	157	71	103	158	88	124	168	134	79	152	146	122
Waterloo	121	130	87	124	121	128	396	90	133	82	127	97	141
Dufferin	65	94	81	137	41	121	86	....	131	71	94	131	160
Group	115	105	69	106	117	92	148	82	132	64	103	82	131
Lincoln	117	59	59	111	105	135	134	56	134	61	123	164	128
Wentworth	126	102	68	89	46	92	147	29	153	67	109	64	128
Halton	127	141	53	114	137	93	294	34	141	57	99	85	105
Peel	115	129	62	112	100	137	107	81	136	86	171	96	147
York	101	97	67	112	68	106	170	67	150	72	108	58	153
Ontario	94	66	64	112	47	110	386	68	120	87	91	66	144
Durham	126	53	70	109	47	161	337	98	104	82	203	99	141
Northumberland	144	79	58	106	74	155	236	129	123	113	145	144	170
Prince Edward	234	87	56	101	65	147	186	104	144	62	141	118	99
Group	118	79	63	109	67	126	230	91	134	80	124	85	143
Lennox and Addington	132	83	41	101	45	116	158	155	167	55	71	68	142
Frontenac	68	105	34	112	57	89	181	34	142	66	94	111	114
Leeds and Grenville	61	98	74	101	40	79	74	90	140	46	145	176	159
Dundas	101	102	51	109	71	56	79	65	133	32	154	380	164
Stormont	36	101	102	115	60	49	89	42	99	35	63	134	23
Glengarry	55	105	90	114	110	38	70	155	118	41	152	234	507
Prescott .....	....	104	110	116	36	30	85	48	138	44	133	237	160
Russell .....	....	83	98	96	100	42	62	60	149	52	217	131	188
Carleton	63	119	83	109	33	67	120	129	125	46	67	63	111
Renfrew	80	133	87	115	93	105	200	115	119	74	212	226	128
Lanark	58	136	112	124	42	91	99	58	148	77	150	184	152
Group	74	115	60	110	56	81	109	84	135	53	117	146	138
Victoria	47	93	73	123	101	131	403	291	133	71	216	89	174
Peterborough	66	90	45	107	105	115	191	99	134	85	143	217	215
Haliburton	97	124	50	98	60	122	178	129	149	94	111	44	103
Hastings	113	89	49	105	54	115	181	187	131	70	171	104	178
Group	78	92	58	112	68	120	219	187	133	75	189	146	182
Muskoka	51	88	112	123	52	111	108	73	135	84	114	228	100
Ferry Sound	117	77	106	174	123	173	160	113	221	132	285	274	129
Nipissing	368	451	470	490	252	404	176	173	452	407	496	681	398
Algoma	169	88	201	184	185	177	413	416	241	133	117	222	162
Group	156	90	153	165	116	162	183	167	195	127	142	245	132
The Province	112	94	66	110	69	104	166	113	136	67	119	104	142

RATIOS OF AVERAGE YIELD PER ACRE.

TABLE XXIII. Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the per cent. ratios of average yields per acre in 1892, to average yields per acre for eleven years 1882-92.

Counties.	Fall wheat.	Spring wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Peas.	Buckwheat.	Beans.	Hay and clover.	Potatoes.	Mangel-wurzels.	Carrots.	Turnips.
Essex	75	59	89	81	81	99	100	77	95	59	104	96	91
Kent	93	74	95	94	80	75	92	88	114	63	94	98	98
Elgin	102	91	85	82	79	70	109	88	125	60	104	99	94
Norfolk	118	74	86	95	104	86	102	140	121	72	106	102	98
Haldimand	105	68	89	89	96	79	96	98	131	51	86	107	111
Welland	98	69	88	81	88	95	89	104	130	81	110	129	100
Group	97	72	91	87	95	80	102	90	120	65	100	103	97
Lambton	94	64	67	80	86	66	74	78	119	43	106	82	123
Huron	109	105	99	107	108	96	142	76	130	82	112	98	115
Bruce	108	92	107	113	71	95	152	114	132	71	124	153	139
Group	104	94	93	103	94	91	115	78	128	69	114	110	127
Grey	108	90	104	112	103	80	137	142	136	63	113	113	114
Simcoe	106	78	100	104	92	100	124	114	119	79	116	100	108
Group	107	83	102	109	94	89	128	130	129	71	115	107	112
Middlesex	110	79	86	90	112	64	113	113	116	47	88	87	109
Oxford	111	69	88	98	99	72	103	97	128	64	104	112	113
Brant	121	84	81	87	96	82	105	115	135	69	84	85	93
Perth	109	87	95	97	85	77	110	90	125	70	89	93	117
Wellington	114	95	95	104	99	85	107	120	127	86	116	130	119
Waterloo	119	95	104	104	117	106	90	125	132	79	112	108	126
Dufferin	122	74	97	111	129	89	102	114	114	72	142	113	118
Group	113	85	93	99	101	83	103	116	124	72	99	104	115
Lincoln	104	59	100	108	128	115	87	74	136	73	108	115	108
Wentworth	117	73	92	97	96	90	117	110	145	74	100	127	117
Halton	115	77	93	102	92	88	143	120	141	65	92	92	95
Peel	111	79	100	106	82	107	86	93	130	85	128	113	128
York	99	80	93	101	94	86	118	86	135	85	105	102	111
Ontario	100	66	88	99	81	96	105	125	119	86	119	108	121
Durham	96	54	96	97	89	112	103	114	108	84	118	129	123
Northumberland	101	72	97	96	95	117	102	90	119	116	116	119	128
Prince Edward	107	73	95	92	106	103	91	110	119	65	118	166	161
Group	106	68	95	100	96	100	100	99	128	86	110	112	119
Lennox and Addington	115	85	86	92	98	89	81	99	139	61	105	86	129
Frontenac	116	99	101	96	86	93	103	70	138	73	118	142	140
Leeds and Grenville	115	94	90	89	99	79	81	83	138	50	86	119	101
Dundas	143	84	79	97	100	68	93	78	130	36	110	126	162
Stormont	128	88	91	101	103	54	71	65	101	37	73	105	81
Glengarry	141	99	96	103	91	47	72	101	111	42	116	116	120
Prescott	94	78	97	114	42	85	70	115	42	97	108	93	
Russell	86	85	91	93	49	89	92	130	61	92	90	110	
Carleton	162	99	92	98	91	75	106	107	114	51	94	94	101
Renfrew	128	112	93	107	95	97	122	106	117	75	107	103	108
Lanark	127	114	91	105	101	81	89	88	121	74	105	98	108
Group	123	101	91	98	97	82	90	90	125	57	100	111	111
Victoria	111	69	95	108	104	98	111	131	126	78	126	136	130
Peterborough	98	76	95	99	101	101	95	107	123	84	111	136	121
Haliburton	115	96	81	94	89	91	118	97	127	98	97	104	109
Hastings	95	88	99	97	88	100	104	109	115	79	123	104	123
Group	98	75	97	102	93	99	104	115	121	81	125	130	126
Muskoka	92	94	90	102	79	81	107	85	126	86	124	124	114
Parry Sound	106	81	98	100	117	96	115	69	130	99	179	122	97
Nipissing	105	107	105	110	85	100	50	74	113	103	165	128	93
Algoma	127	84	109	109	129	106	132	110	142	95	88	115	116
Group	126	86	104	105	109	98	111	95	132	96	125	121	108
The Province	105	82	95	99	96	91	99	91	125	71	107	109	117

ACREAGE UNDER CROP; ALSO PASTURE AND ORCHARD.

TABLE XXIV. Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties in Ontario the total area under crop enumerated in Tables viii-xxi, for the years 1891 and 1892, with the yearly average for the eleven years 1882-92; also the area in Pasture and in Orchard and Garden for the same period.

Counties.	Area under crop.			Pasture.		Orchard and Garden.		
	1892.	1891.	1882-92.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1882-92.
	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.
Essex	165,351	167,673	147,460	30,535	30,720	6,965	6,521	6,127
Kent	233,509	236,761	214,016	51,021	57,607	9,822	9,048	7,776
Elgin	180,404	175,344	169,298	65,742	71,812	7,319	7,037	7,052
Norfolk	163,119	157,849	155,949	34,982	43,677	6,986	7,187	7,643
Haldimand	150,742	140,251	142,581	33,732	38,148	4,566	4,326	4,528
Welland	109,704	112,319	110,746	23,553	27,225	6,814	6,683	6,794
Totals	1,002,829	990,197	940,050	238,565	269,189	42,412	40,802	39,920
Lambton	203,019	199,846	178,039	79,181	87,526	7,378	6,850	6,456
Huron	362,943	346,979	336,688	147,948	172,246	8,921	9,181	8,563
Bruce	303,668	297,453	279,863	122,938	121,806	6,516	6,136	5,809
Totals	869,630	844,278	794,590	350,067	381,578	22,815	22,167	20,828
Grey	371,676	366,230	360,290	143,174	147,403	7,178	7,151	7,169
Simcoe	361,863	330,331	314,699	79,592	87,220	5,173	4,707	4,772
Totals	733,539	696,561	674,989	222,766	234,623	12,351	11,858	11,941
Middlesex	320,720	307,085	306,220	167,633	173,524	10,384	10,009	10,405
Oxford	223,896	223,306	218,369	82,489	89,539	7,900	8,070	8,313
Brant	123,172	118,220	120,819	26,725	28,718	3,882	3,463	4,328
Perth	249,444	235,921	234,732	83,833	84,157	4,997	4,847	4,852
Wellington	301,362	307,642	296,992	79,876	87,228	5,018	4,922	4,844
Waterloo	179,010	172,459	166,758	26,854	31,677	4,949	4,840	5,131
Dufferin	144,946	139,849	127,798	37,178	36,015	1,468	1,553	1,503
Totals	1,542,550	1,504,482	1,471,688	504,588	530,858	38,598	37,704	39,376
Lincoln	104,343	100,602	101,847	21,658	22,931	9,155	8,439	8,048
Wentworth	145,570	141,298	143,588	31,079	36,567	9,795	8,891	9,103
Halton	112,945	106,451	107,772	29,504	34,269	4,826	4,992	4,848
Peel	171,652	172,618	164,628	32,786	37,134	4,516	4,175	4,243
York	317,836	313,952	302,976	53,120	53,382	6,805	6,603	7,444
Ontario	258,093	255,618	248,669	54,631	58,986	5,319	5,042	5,238
Durham	210,768	205,417	204,283	43,738	40,229	3,436	2,986	3,691
Northumberland ..	233,622	213,363	218,835	60,976	66,039	6,752	6,543	6,840
Prince Edward ..	141,653	126,434	131,409	32,751	30,090	5,671	5,596	6,053
Totals	1,696,482	1,635,753	1,624,007	360,243	379,627	56,275	53,267	55,148
Lennox & Add'n.	139,019	135,126	139,988	53,549	59,352	2,607	2,850	2,745
Frontenac	137,681	146,118	140,999	65,504	55,565	1,818	1,889	2,141
Leeds & Grenville	252,392	246,195	239,270	134,000	136,910	2,479	2,789	3,047
Dundas	91,849	90,699	86,907	36,385	39,360	1,224	1,218	1,194
Stormont	79,554	73,897	73,444	38,125	40,803	446	1,026	937
Glengarry	95,389	92,457	88,739	44,289	45,565	666	618	593
Prescott	101,334	97,386	87,690	38,374	38,860	233	335	286
Russell	54,963	54,606	50,699	19,838	22,562	223	39	144
Carleton	200,432	198,568	186,095	72,721	74,851	887	256	540
Renfrew	178,999	178,309	166,333	62,133	66,308	281	203	485
Lanark	172,112	150,088	147,284	108,313	113,787	822	818	1,037
Totals	1,503,724	1,463,449	1,407,448	673,231	693,923	11,686	12,011	13,149
Victoria	194,315	178,157	175,424	39,068	48,149	2,002	1,750	1,773
Peterborough	149,750	155,191	143,337	48,125	57,285	2,000	1,915	1,939
Haliburton	23,666	22,929	20,684	6,064	6,889	109	117	103
Hastings	225,380	215,478	221,868	91,132	88,966	5,305	5,348	5,389
Totals	593,111	571,755	561,313	184,389	201,239	9,416	9,130	9,204
Muskoka	43,144	41,132	38,525	9,669	11,305	336	581	376
Parry Sound	37,773	37,689	23,286	7,553	8,295	32	41	29
Nipissing	10,295	8,982	2,508	1,813	2,055	.....	13	2
Algoma	47,129	39,935	30,349	9,156	8,539	177	255	164
Totals	138,341	127,738	94,668	28,191	30,194	545	893	571
The Province	8,080,206	7,834,213	7,568,753	2,562,040	2,721,281	194,098	187,832	190,137

RATIOS OF AREAS UNDER CROP.

TABLE XXV. Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the number of acres under the various crops in Ontario in 1892 per 1,000 acres of cleared land.

Counties.	Fall wheat.	Spring wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Peas.	Corn.	Buckwheat.	Beans.	Hay and clover.	Potatoes.	Mangel-wurzels.	Carrots.	Turnips.	Totals.
Essex	197.7	6.1	14.6	180.6	4.3	6.0	147.5	9.7	2.7	151.6	15.0	2.2	.5	1.9	740.4
Kent	224.4	14.1	21.5	117.5	2.8	9.8	91.9	6.5	68.0	158.2	8.6	1.0	.5	1.1	725.9
Elgin	177.3	3.3	20.0	110.2	8.1	47.5	54.0	9.9	4.9	185.3	8.8	1.3	.7	1.4	632.7
Norfolk	171.0	3.8	12.1	111.0	23.3	89.3	57.8	23.3	1.5	173.8	12.2	.8	1.0	6.5	687.4
Haldimand	191.6	20.6	35.2	115.0	5.4	74.4	9.3	2.6	2.1	252.2	5.7	1.1	.6	.8	716.4
Welland	147.4	1.7	17.4	113.6	2.4	26.9	34.1	12.1	3.9	278.3	13.1	.6	.4	1.3	653.2
Group.....	188.5	8.5	20.1	123.9	7.8	41.1	68.7	10.5	17.6	192.7	10.3	1.2	.6	2.1	693.6
Lambton.....	140.7	20.1	31.0	144.8	1.0	21.1	33.6	3.6	1.7	217.0	9.5	1.1	.8	1.3	627.3
Huron.....	107.3	33.5	29.7	153.3	1.4	73.8	6.9	1.2	.1	196.2	8.2	3.3	.5	14.0	629.4
Bruce	84.3	39.9	22.4	148.5	.7	95.7	4.7	1.5	.1	216.0	8.7	1.0	.6	16.4	640.5
Group.....	107.2	32.6	27.5	149.7	1.0	68.9	12.4	1.9	.5	207.9	8.7	2.0	.6	11.8	632.7
Grey	35.9	44.2	24.1	179.8	.7	90.0	5.2	1.5	.3	229.5	10.9	.6	.9	17.7	641.3
Simcoe.....	112.9	80.1	61.6	157.5	2.0	85.2	7.0	4.4	.2	179.1	14.6	.9	.9	11.6	718.0
Group.....	71.7	60.9	41.5	169.4	1.3	87.8	6.0	2.9	.2	206.1	12.6	.8	.9	14.9	677.0
Middlesex.....	155.6	11.8	21.6	140.9	1.0	37.1	26.4	1.9	.7	187.1	7.7	2.2	.7	4.1	598.8
Oxford.....	124.6	17.0	32.1	156.1	3.2	54.8	30.0	2.1	.9	185.2	7.8	3.3	.6	18.6	636.3
Brant	184.6	7.9	79.8	108.5	9.5	71.0	26.1	3.0	.2	178.1	10.7	2.0	.6	21.2	703.2
Perth	107.2	38.7	26.1	176.3	.7	72.4	9.2	.7	.0	193.0	9.7	5.3	.6	14.5	654.4
Wellington.....	30.8	79.1	56.3	161.4	3.0	87.5	5.6	.5	.1	197.7	11.9	3.0	.8	29.4	667.1
Waterloo.....	164.1	27.2	59.0	184.8	2.2	77.8	8.1	3.0	.1	177.8	12.5	2.4	1.2	23.9	744.1
Dufferin.....	23.8	131.5	47.9	191.2	1.0	85.6	2.0	.5	.0	191.1	15.4	.4	.8	16.9	708.1
Group.....	110.5	41.7	41.1	159.4	2.4	66.2	16.1	1.5	.4	188.6	10.2	2.9	.7	17.3	659.0
Lincoln.....	156.7	14.1	15.7	118.7	2.1	39.4	45.2	7.8	.8	257.1	10.0	1.8	1.1	1.8	672.3
Wentworth.....	154.6	20.0	45.3	125.7	2.1	54.7	34.8	4.8	.2	227.3	15.9	2.3	.6	13.3	701.6
Halton.....	142.7	49.2	41.6	132.7	5.0	68.5	14.3	2.3	.0	199.5	8.4	2.8	.7	11.6	679.3
Peel.....	108.0	98.0	86.6	133.1	6.2	79.1	9.9	1.4	.2	164.4	12.4	2.6	1.0	6.8	709.7
York.....	86.0	77.8	93.3	172.4	2.7	87.3	8.3	1.0	.2	195.9	15.0	4.3	.9	11.9	757.0
Ontario.....	23.7	150.9	78.4	167.1	3.6	92.3	12.1	10.9	.4	157.0	12.5	1.7	.8	42.6	754.0
Durham.....	18.2	125.7	113.7	139.1	8.3	117.6	9.9	30.5	1.1	148.9	11.0	3.1	1.3	21.6	750.0
Northumberland.....	52.7	92.2	75.4	104.6	26.3	86.1	24.2	52.5	2.4	171.2	13.0	1.8	1.1	13.7	717.2
Prince Edward..	35.5	40.8	116.9	81.3	27.1	113.9	45.5	85.1	2.1	199.5	12.0	.8	.2	.4	761.1
Group.....	77.1	84.1	79.1	136.1	9.2	85.4	19.7	20.9	.8	185.2	12.6	2.5	.9	15.8	729.4
Lennox & Add'n	13.4	26.1	79.6	118.1	9.8	58.0	16.7	33.2	1.3	290.3	13.8	.4	.2	.8	661.7
Frontenac.....	4.1	40.9	23.7	146.3	10.3	45.7	18.2	14.3	.6	284.6	16.1	.6	.6	1.4	607.4
Leeds & Gren..	5.5	31.1	19.7	176.9	4.9	14.4	38.0	12.0	1.0	264.6	15.4	1.0	.7	1.1	586.3
Dundas	4.9	40.5	29.2	245.5	6.3	9.9	36.0	10.4	1.5	265.5	15.8	1.1	2.0	.5	669.1
Stormont.....	1.2	41.6	22.4	228.2	2.0	18.3	33.9	22.6	.9	260.8	16.0	.2	.5	.2	648.8
Glengarry.....	1.3	56.6	13.9	224.9	.5	29.2	23.6	7.6	1.3	259.8	15.7	.7	.8	1.6	637.5
Prescott.....	.0	61.7	30.6	215.6	.5	37.8	20.9	10.9	2.3	276.0	16.7	.8	.8	1.4	676.0
Russell.....	.0	47.9	23.5	244.9	3.4	37.8	22.9	8.5	1.6	264.4	15.8	2.7	2.8	7.5	683.7
Carleton.....	1.6	91.1	25.3	252.1	6.4	38.1	17.4	14.3	1.8	223.8	18.5	1.4	1.3	.9	679.0
Renfrew.....	1.8	105.8	5.0	162.1	24.4	81.4	5.7	7.7	2.0	233.3	13.7	.8	1.0	2.7	647.4
Lanark	4.3	60.0	12.4	153.7	5.8	44.5	12.3	20.9	.5	251.4	12.8	.7	1.0	2.5	582.8
Group.....	4.0	56.5	24.6	185.4	7.7	38.9	21.9	15.0	1.3	258.7	15.4	.9	.9	2.2	633.4
Victoria.....	11.6	174.0	88.5	179.2	4.5	87.9	3.6	18.2	1.0	160.7	11.2	4.1	.7	18.4	763.6
Peterborough...	27.5	136.3	24.5	144.1	15.7	75.7	5.6	10.3	.5	183.1	11.9	1.7	2.5	11.0	650.4
Haliburton.....	3.3	57.1	5.1	165.4	5.2	70.4	5.4	13.8	1.1	371.9	20.2	.2	.3	9.1	728.5
Hastings.....	32.8	40.8	50.1	131.9	21.8	62.5	33.2	22.5	1.6	235.1	14.3	1.8	.5	3.8	642.7
Group.....	24.1	105.8	52.8	150.3	14.5	73.7	16.1	17.7	1.1	200.6	13.0	2.4	1.1	10.2	683.4
Muskoka.....	.6	22.1	12.5	201.2	4.2	75.8	5.2	6.4	.7	405.1	23.9	.8	2.9	15.3	776.7
Parry Sound....	1.1	25.5	15.1	203.9	6.8	64.8	3.0	3.7	.6	394.2	23.0	.3	1.9	19.2	754.1
Nipissing.....	.5	24.4	16.2	183.2	7.0	58.4	3.0	8.3	1.5	372.5	40.1	.2	1.1	15.6	732.0
Algoma.....	10.8	109.3	21.3	154.7	5.8	130.3	1.5	7.1	1.2	351.6	19.8	.5	1.2	13.2	828.3
Group.....	4.0	51.4	16.4	185.5	5.6	88.9	3.2	6.1	.9	382.2	23.6	.5	1.9	15.8	786.0
The Province...	80.6	54.3	41.7	155.3	6.1	64.6	22.8	10.4	2.8	209.8	12.2	1.8	.8	10.8	674.0

PART II.

LIVE STOCK, THE DAIRY AND THE APIARY.

LIVE STOCK.

The condition of farm stock in the spring was thus summarized in the May bulletin : "Stock of all kinds have come through the winter in fair flesh condition, a little thinner than usual owing to the limited supply of fodder, especially of hay. Sheep have suffered considerably during lambing season owing to the unfavorable cold, damp weather, and many lambs have been lost. The litters of pigs are not, according to many reports, quite so large and promising as desired. The health of stock during the winter was exceptionally good. Beyond a few reports of ringworm in pigs, lumpjaw in cattle and grub in sheep, the only disease very prevalent or causing much loss was distemper in horses, reports of the existence of which have come from all parts of the province. The supply of food was quite ample where used economically and where stock were properly housed. Hay was most deficient, the price being \$10 to \$16 a ton. In some sections there was some old hay to meet this deficiency, and on the whole grain and roots were in fair supply ; while there were here and there cases of absolute want, there appears to have been sufficient in the province for all requirements. Many had enough to bring their stock through in first-class condition, a few were able to buy from their neighbors, some were compelled to reduce their allowance and as a consequence have very thin animals. There is a very general desire expressed for a rapid improvement in the weather and the growth of the grass, as though early and rich pastures were especially needed this year."

References in the August bulletin were as follows : "The bulk of correspondents have a favorable word to say regarding pastures. The frequent rains of May and June gave great growth to grasses of all kinds, although with the drier weather of the last two or three weeks the fields were getting brown in places. Much of the grass in the early part of the season was described as 'soft' in quality owing to the continuous rains, but taken altogether the season was a grand one for the meadows. From several places in the county of Peterborough, and from one or two points in the west, complaints were received concerning injury by grasshoppers. Live stock are in fair condition generally, but hardly as fit as the appearance of pastures during the season would warrant, and one correspondent states that butchers are complaining of the lack of quality in cattle taken off the grass. A small black insect, said to be the horn fly, has caused much annoyance and injury to cattle in most of the counties forming the West Midland group. The general health of all classes of stock, however, is rated as first-class, and no serious form of disease is complained of. While corn fodder and coarse grains will not be abundant there will be plenty of hay, and the prospects for the fall and winter are encouraging."

The November bulletin stated : "Correspondents generally have a good word to say of fall pastures. Live stock came off the grass in pretty good condition, although here and there reported a trifle thin. Cattle do not appear to have suffered from any serious complaint, save that in several counties, but more particularly in the Lake Huron and West Midland groups, the 'horn fly' was very annoying. A good number of stockers were disposed of during the season, and farmers were getting ready for stall feeding as reports were made. Save odd reports of scouring in lambs, favorable words only were heard concerning sheep. More fat mutton than usual will probably appear in the market at the holidays. An unusually large number of hogs were sold on foot during the fall. Swine-breeders report peas scarce, but think that the low prices of other grains will enable them to fatten plenty of pork for the winter market. The supply of fodder is abundant, hay being a crop with a big surplus, and straw being plentiful also, although much of the latter has been badly damaged by frequent rains. The silo is becoming more common in the dairy districts of the West Midland and St. Lawrence and Ottawa groups, but elsewhere farmers appear to be chary regarding corn ensilage."

HORSES. The table following presents the number of horses by classes in 1891 and 1892, by county groups and for the province; also the total number of horses in each district and in the province in each of the five years 1888-92.

Horses.		Lake Erie.	Lake Huron.	Georgian Bay.	West Midland.	Lake Ontario.	St. Lawrence and Ottawa.	East Midland.	Northern Districts.	The Province.
Working horses	1892.	49,503	33,851	30,352	69,013	76,731	66,745	24,634	4,839	358,668
	1891.	44,716	32,528	27,526	63,360	71,777	62,318	22,176	4,335	328,736
Breeding mares	1892.	14,615	12,390	9,960	22,307	22,586	18,597	7,828	1,582	109,865
	1891.	17,494	15,578	10,952	25,990	25,803	21,621	8,055	1,695	127,188
Unbroken horses.....	1892.	32,877	25,196	19,270	44,035	43,106	37,069	16,103	2,625	220,281
	1891.	34,512	27,251	17,683	43,529	46,136	36,821	14,525	2,078	222,535
	1892.	96,995	74,437	59,582	135,355	142,423	122,411	48,565	9,046	688,814
	1891.	96,722	75,357	56,161	132,879	143,716	120,760	44,756	8,108	678,459
Totals.....	1890.	94,235	72,218	53,697	129,641	140,571	118,959	43,801	6,514	659,636
	1889.	84,975	66,750	52,855	124,325	131,551	111,250	42,135	4,954	618,795
	1888.	81,481	63,098	50,240	119,001	127,929	109,161	40,763	4,545	596,218

There are 688,814 horses of all classes in the province, compared with 678,459 in 1891, or an increase of 10,355; but this increase is confined to working horses, there being 17,323 less breeding mares in 1892 than in the preceding year, and 2,254 less unbroken horses. Every district shows an increase in the number of working horses and a decrease in the number of breeding mares.

HOGS. The total numbers of swine are given in the following table by county groups and for the province for each of the five years 1888-92, and for 1891 and 1892 by classes of over and under one year :

Hogs.		Lake Erie.	Lake Huron.	Georgian Bay.	West Midland.	Lake Ontario.	St. Lawrence and Ottawa.	East Midland.	Northern Districts.	The Province.
Over 1 year	1892.	42,312	21,162	21,718	38,639	34,791	46,764	21,040	4,894	231,320
	1891.	39,535	18,467	21,692	36,596	35,959	46,734	20,967	4,175	224,125
Under 1 year	1892.	140,041	66,716	74,594	161,761	148,608	112,951	49,697	11,286	765,654
	1891.	183,849	83,828	82,908	206,747	183,526	115,354	61,897	14,082	932,191
	1892.	182,353	87,878	96,312	200,400	183,399	159,715	70,737	16,180	996,974
	1891.	223,384	102,295	104,600	243,343	219,485	162,088	82,864	18,237	1,156,316
Totals....	1890.	242,635	107,506	95,628	239,310	210,985	156,623	75,199	12,673	1,140,559
	1889.	197,015	73,096	74,104	171,444	148,233	115,645	48,411	7,521	835,469
	1888.	186,184	71,343	72,852	165,407	148,291	118,387	49,413	7,202	819,079

While the number of hogs over one year old is 7,195 more than in the preceding year—every district except the Lake Ontario group showing an increase—the falling off of hogs under one year old is so great in every group that the total number of all classes of swine is reduced to 996,974, or 159,342 less than in 1891, and 143,585 less than in 1890. The West Midland counties are raising the most young pigs, although there are more swine over one year old in the St. Lawrence and Ottawa counties and in the Lake Erie group.

HORNED CATTLE. The next table shows by classes the number of cattle in 1891 and 1892, and also the total number in each of the five years 1888-92, by county groups and for the province :

Cattle.		Lake Erie.	Lake Huron.	Georgian Bay.	West Midland.	Lake Ontario.	St. Lawrence and Ottawa.	East Midland.	Northern Districts.	The Province.
Working oxen...	1892	812	403	866	355	566	531	817	1,494	5,844
	1891	918	724	863	562	463	697	903	1,586	6,716
Milch cows ...	1892	80,565	71,267	58,979	152,032	126,061	218,453	67,978	12,501	787,836
	1891	83,912	73,129	56,171	152,483	122,929	210,596	61,351	12,663	773,234
Store cattle over 2 years.....	1892	42,215	70,563	42,786	85,393	42,833	53,008	23,790	6,117	366,705
	1891	42,023	65,943	40,106	90,768	43,812	52,701	18,470	5,495	359,318
Young and other cattle..	1892	97,920	120,824	89,023	186,967	127,002	165,180	62,511	19,328	868,755
	1891	92,756	118,545	84,374	184,967	124,267	158,097	58,118	18,423	839,547
Totals	1892	221,512	263,057	191,654	424,747	296,462	437,172	155,096	39,440	2,029,140
	1891	219,609	258,341	181,514	428,780	291,471	422,091	138,842	38,167	1,978,815
	1890	222,626	251,736	170,775	414,259	271,991	399,478	131,905	31,942	1,894,712
	1889	224,401	250,936	172,527	417,907	293,214	374,038	132,928	25,948	1,891,899
	1888	226,331	249,858	175,020	418,438	300,757	395,656	136,891	25,687	1,928,638

Oxen appear to be still going out of vogue, there being but 5,844 in the province compared with 6,716 in the previous year and 10,167 in 1890. One-fourth of the oxen are to be found in the more newly settled Northern Districts. An increase in numbers is observed in each of the three other classes comprising the table, bringing the total number of cattle in the province up to 2,029,143, or 50,325 more than in the preceding year. The largest number of store cattle and young and other cattle are to be seen in the West Midland group, but the St. Lawrence and Ottawa district has the most milch cows, and also the largest number of cattle, reckoning all classes.

SHEEP. The following table gives by county groups and for the province the number of sheep by classes in 1891 and 1892, and also the total number in each of the five years 1888-92 :

Sheep.		Lake Erie.	Lake Huron.	Georgian Bay.	West Midland.	Lake Ontario.	St. Lawrence and Ottawa.	East Midland.	Northern Districts.	The Province.
Over 1 year....	1892	108,754	143,542	123,793	175,606	144,726	191,327	68,851	23,363	979,962
	1891	105,692	126,263	116,066	179,218	147,705	182,663	58,148	19,958	935,713
Under 1 year...	1892	101,959	135,550	108,392	164,622	119,229	166,439	55,964	18,356	870,511
	1891	88,834	109,905	89,291	149,144	115,348	144,503	45,461	15,552	758,038
Totals.....	1892	210,713	279,092	232,185	340,228	263,955	357,766	124,815	41,719	1,850,473
	1891	194,526	236,168	205,357	328,362	263,053	327,166	103,609	35,510	1,693,751
	1890	172,959	187,861	163,138	255,403	189,080	267,211	76,728	27,315	1,339,695
	1889	146,038	172,656	167,947	257,840	214,475	275,905	89,084	20,235	1,344,180
	1888	147,428	167,270	163,944	254,755	223,363	283,237	91,045	18,002	1,349,044

The number of sheep of all ages in the province is given as 1,850,473, an increase of 156,722 over the figures of the previous year, and this addition is shared by every group. The West Midland and Lake Ontario districts show a decrease in the number of sheep over one year, but the augmentation in the number under one year more than compensates for this, and in every other group each class has an increase compared with 1891. The St. Lawrence and Ottawa group has regained its lead as a sheep raising section, and the West Midland district has to take second place.

THE WOOL CLIP. The following table presents the number of fleeces, with the total and average weights, by county groups and for the province for 1891 and 1892, and also the average for the eleven years 1882-92 :

Districts.	1892.			1891.			1882-92.		
	Fleeces.	Pounds.	lb. per fleece.	Fleeces.	Pounds.	lb. per fleece.	Fleeces.	Pounds.	lb. per fleece.
Lake Erie.....	104,205	616,977	5.92	99,241	553,372	5.58	106,500	597,839	5.61
Lake Huron	139,716	843,961	6.04	108,948	650,357	5.97	123,944	714,976	5.77
Georgian Bay.....	121,666	725,834	5.97	99,818	567,196	5.68	115,418	643,562	5.58
West Midland.....	174,330	1,063,979	6.10	151,915	893,332	5.89	189,251	1,087,784	5.75
Lake Ontario.....	145,077	902,601	6.22	114,650	681,544	5.94	156,391	927,318	5.93
St. Lawrence & Ottawa	186,754	986,165	5.28	168,454	874,573	5.19	217,959	1,072,395	4.92
East Midland	66,575	374,009	5.62	47,888	261,926	5.47	66,684	349,201	5.24
Northern Districts....	22,837	130,180	5.70	16,572	92,400	5.58	13,434	75,650	5.63
The Province.....	961,160	5,643,706	5.87	807,486	4,574,700	5.67	939,581	5,468,725	5.53

The weight per fleece for 1892 is a matter for congratulation. Every district shows an increase in this respect compared with both the previous year and the average for the eleven years. The average of 5.87 lb. for the province is an increase of .20 lb. compared with 1891, and an increase of .34 lb. compared with the average for 1882-92. This large increase in the weight per fleece makes the total weight of the clip greater than that of the average for the eleven years, although there are not so many fleeces. The number of fleeces, however, is increasing, there being 961,160 against 807,486 in 1891. In the Lake Ontario counties the average weight per fleece now reaches 6.22 lb., and two other groups run over six pounds.

POULTRY. This is one of the neglected interests of farming, very few keep anything but common "barn-yard" fowls and most farmers are unable to give any accurate statement of results. In the majority of cases they state that they simply keep a small collection that pick up the refuse and shift for themselves. Opinions are divided as to whether they pay or not. Very many state that if improved breeds were introduced and comfortable cheap quarters provided they would prove remunerative. The early spring and summer rains were destructive to young broods of chickens and turkeys. At the present time the general condition is excellent. Low prices have ruled for eggs and much complaining is indulged in, partly laid at the door of the McKinley Bill. The following are fair samples of brief conflicting statements on the subject: "would pay if taken care of;" "the farmer and his wife do not agree as to the profit;" "the most profitable stock upon the farm;" "kept at a loss if we charge all they ate and destroyed;" "no profit on account of low prices;" "good to help supply the farmer's table;" "every farmer keeps

a few fowls whether they pay or not." The table following gives by classes the number of poultry by county groups and for the province in 1891 and 1892, together with the totals for each of the five years 1888-92 :

Poultry.		Lake Erie.	Lake Huron.	Georgian Bay.	West Midland.	Lake Ontario.	St. Lawrence and Ottawa.	East Midland.	Northern Districts.	The Province.
Turkeys	1892	82,191	61,916	48,559	107,903	126,052	157,392	33,580	10,911	628,504
	1891	62,721	42,495	40,691	93,528	108,605	120,686	31,314	7,867	507,907
Geese...	1892	42,340	51,496	49,074	78,408	87,797	95,785	32,878	7,376	445,154
	1891	50,035	57,542	47,920	84,475	91,394	89,479	30,946	6,499	458,290
Other fowls	1892	769,464	663,278	526,355	1,231,689	1,146,399	1,155,921	416,263	95,946	6,005,315
	1891	808,986	685,672	515,226	1,229,683	1,191,489	1,097,341	416,887	94,609	6,039,893
Totals...	1892	893,995	776,690	623,988	1,418,000	1,360,248	1,409,098	482,721	114,233	7,078,973
	1891	921,742	785,709	603,837	1,407,686	1,391,488	1,307,506	479,147	108,975	7,006,090
	1890	893,207	778,638	584,440	1,424,388	1,350,131	1,294,763	437,637	91,660	6,854,864
	1889	879,552	727,269	557,286	1,342,071	1,130,730	1,170,461	430,424	66,505	6,304,298
	1888	861,584	712,798	548,482	1,303,997	1,112,998	1,139,227	422,163	62,865	6,164,114

In every district an increase is observed in the number of turkeys. There are, however, 13,136 less geese and 34,578 less of other fowl. The result is a total of all classes of fowl of 7,078,973, compared with 7,006,090 in the previous year.

THE APIARY.

The June bulletin had the following : "The reports regarding the apiary are far from encouraging. In addition to losses by starvation, chilled brood and dysentery were not uncommon. Foul brood was reported in only a few localities, but the death of queens appears to have been more frequent than usual. The reported losses during winter and spring vary from 3 up to 75 per cent. ; the average may be placed at about 25 per cent. Just as correspondents wrote, however, fruit blossoms were providing excellent supplies of nectar, and with more seasonable weather bees were beginning to pick up."

The following is taken from the August bulletin : "Swarming is said to have been unusually frequent in most localities, although Middlesex correspondents report to the contrary. While a few complain of the loss of bees since spring, the general report is that colonies are in a fair condition. In fact very little special mention is made of any disease. During the summer the supply of nectar was good, some correspondents reporting linden as being abundant. There is great variation in the reports regarding yield of honey. The returns range from 20 to over 100 lb., but the average may be put at about 35 lb. One of our correspondents, an experienced handler of bees, advises apiarists to be careful to see that each hive has 30 lb. of honey in store on the 1st or 15th of October, in order to ensure the carrying of the bees through the winter."

The November bulletin remarks : "Very little change need be made in our August report upon bees, except that as the season advanced the condition slightly improved. About two-thirds of our bee correspondents report a good honey yield and good quality, one-third report a yield under the average. Very many refer to the low price of honey and thereby confirm their report of a good yield. Only four reports of *foul-brood* have been received, three being from Middlesex. This would indicate an improvement upon last year. Our August estimate of 35 lb. per hive is confirmed by the few who this month give actual yields. The number of hives in rural sections is placed at 195,822, so that the total product is 6,853,770 lb."

REMARKS OF CORRESPONDENTS.

Stamford, Welland: I think the Farmers' Institutes have done a good deal of good to our farmers. They have given them a great many new ideas to think over. The travelling dairy has also been a great incentive to better work on the part of our butter-makers. The ladies were very much interested in these meetings.

Hullett, Huron: One of the most successful methods of feeding fat cattle is the following: When they are tied up in the fall give them enough roots and hay to keep them thriving, until about Christmas, and then commence with a ration of half a bushel of pulped roots, half a gallon of meal, and one-third of a gallon of peas or oats with a little cut feed for the first meal, followed with a handful of hay. At noon give water and hay, and at night give a ration similar to that of the morning, followed by as much hay as will be eaten clean. In a month or so increase the meal allowance until they get about $2\frac{1}{2}$ gallons, and in the case of very large steers or cows 3 gallons. A few farmers are using corn ensilage, and with success. One man in this district has been feeding 120 steers on corn ensilage, half a gallon of meal and a little hay, and most of the animals are now sold at the highest market price. On the whole I consider ensilage one of the cheapest methods of feeding cattle.

Carrick, Bruce: There is not much change in agricultural methods except that the example of those advanced farmers who have given attention to judicious stock-raising and feeding is now more generally followed, there being a greater tendency to feed to a finish on the farm instead of selling as stockers.

Artemesia, Grey: A greater interest is being taken in dairying in this township, and it is paying well.

St. Vincent, Grey: The method of feeding generally practiced here is: Hay and straw for milch cows and store cattle, and turnips, mangels, hay and meal of peas, oats and barley for fat cattle. Some few have commenced to feed corn ensilage, which I consider a great improvement on the general way of feeding, as ensilage will not taint milk or butter as turnips will, and I find fat cattle do better on it than they do on roots. It can be fed in summer as well as in winter, a greater weight of corn can be grown on land than can be grown of roots, and it leaves the land in better condition for growing a crop of grain next year than roots do.

Innisfil, Simcoe: I believe that more sheep and less grain would be an improvement on our present mode of farming. There are plenty one hundred acre farms in this township without any sheep and with but few cattle.

Dumfries S., Brant: There is not one man breeding mares this year where there were four two years ago, the low prices that prevail for working horses being the cause. In fact there is scarcely sale for them at any price. There are a set of men who advocate breeding saddle and carriage horses, who have bought in old race-horses and claim that by using these our agriculturists can become millionaires. When, however, the farmer comes to take out the blanks and the registered four year olds with their ringbones and spavins and curbs, he will make up his mind that all is not gold that glitters. If breeding carriage and saddle horses was such a sure thing some breeder would have found it out before this time.

Downie, Perth: The methods of feeding are improving yearly. The idea of barely wintering stock has been abandoned, and they are now generally fed with a view to an improvement in flesh. Winter dairying is commanding more attention, and it requires a first-class system of feeding. A few silos have been built, and preparations are being made for the erection of more.

Clarke, Durham: In feeding cattle I give them all the hay they can eat, and about $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushels of roots cut fine with meal on roots; about two gallons per day of mixed meals—barley, oats, peas and buckwheat, equal parts. I let my cattle out every day to give them exercise. Sometimes they will drink a little. A little combing down twice a week does them no harm. I find the buyers are always ready to take my cattle at the highest price.

Matilda, Dundas: The methods of feeding have made wonderful strides in this section in the last few years, and this I believe is due largely to the worth of the Farmers' Institutes. The men sent out by the Ontario Government have done noble work, and have taught us that it is money in our pockets to look after our stock. We have a goodly number of silos.

 THE DAIRY.

August reports were to the effect that there was a good flow of milk during the summer, and dairy operations had been brisk. The November bulletin thus referred to dairy matters: "The season has been a fair one for the dairy, pastures generally being in good condition, and the flow of milk being pretty steady. Cheese factories have been well patronised on the whole, although the cheese industry appears to be declining in favor in the Lake Erie district. Butter making appears to have taken an onward stride during the year, and the revival in this branch of dairying has been ascribed by several correspondents to the practical experimental work of the travelling dairies. An improvement in quality is reported from nearly every section of the province, and an advance in price, ranging from one to three cents per pound is noted by several correspondents. The Shorthorn grade is the cow most often found on the Ontario farm, although the Ayrshire is a favorite in the counties along the St. Lawrence. Holsteins and Jerseys are being introduced in various districts."

CHEESE FACTORIES. The following table gives the statistics of 856 cheese factories operated in Ontario in 1892. These figures are estimated from returns received from 710 factories. Similar statistics are given for the previous nine years, together with the annual average for the ten years 1883-92 :

Year.	No.	Quantity of—		Gross value of cheese.	Average No. of patrons.	Average No. of cows.	Milk required to make 1 pound of cheese.	Value of cheese per 100 lb.	Average date of opening.	Average date of closing.
		Milk used.	Cheese used.							
		lb.	lb.	\$			lb.	\$ c.		
1892	856	984,356,444	93,848,948	8,959,939	47,636	346,117	10.49	9 55	May	1 Nov. 6
1891	838	865,453,574	81,929,042	7,656,484	45,066	296,194	10.56	9 35	"	4 " 2
1890	817	836,387,516	79,364,713	7,189,957	44,838	304,584	10.54	9 06	"	4 Oct. 31
1889	784	760,146,327	72,592,847	6,787,619	43,215	273,231	10.47	9 35	"	4 " 30
1888	737	686,369,013	65,299,751	6,031,470	42,065	256,780	10.51	9 24	"	5 " 24
1887	737	691,934,579	65,638,656	6,918,913	42,512	254,510	10.54	10 54	"	4 " 27
1886	770	654,703,243	63,721,621	5,893,818	37,665	237,106	10.27	9 25	"	7 " 29
1885	752	733,437,254	71,209,719	5,781,569	44,208	260,244	10.30	8 12	"	4 " 29
1884	751	685,964,727	66,939,573	6,998,889	38,646	254,852	10.25	10 46	"	3 " 30
1883	635	539,696,197	53,513,032	5,589,339	32,636	193,840	10.08	10 45	"	3 " 30
1883-92 ..	768	743,844,887	71,405,790	6,780,800	41,849	267,746	10.42	9 50	"	4 " 30

The above shows an increase of 18 in the number of factories operated in 1892, and does not include private dairies. The advance in this line of industry has eclipsed all previous efforts, for the output of cheese shows an increase of 11,919,906 pounds. The gross receipts for cheese exceed those of 1891 by \$1,303,455, while the average number of patrons increased by 2,570, and the average number of cows whose milk was supplied increased by 39,923. The milk was of a slightly better quality, for 10.49 pounds were required to make a pound of cheese as compared with 10.56 pounds in 1891. Prices, too, were better to the extent of 20 cents per 100 pounds of cheese. The season was three days earlier in opening, and was a week later than the annual average in closing.

The following table shows the statistics of the average factory by county groups for 1891 and 1892. The average for ten years is also given for the province :

Districts.		Factories in operation.	Quantity of—		Gross value of cheese.	Average No. of patrons.	Milk required to make 1 lb. cheese.	Value of cheese per 100 lb.	Average date of open- ing.		Average date of clos- ing.	
			Milk used.	Cheese made.								
			lb.	lb.	\$		lb.	\$ c.				
Lake Erie	{ 1892....	68	1,125,620	105,479	9,962	78	10.67	9 44	May	4	Nov.	8
	{ 1891....	70	1,047,463	97,699	9,053	72	10.72	9 27	"	4	"	2
Lake Huron	{ 1892....	47	1,180,943	111,394	10,739	89	10.60	9 64	"	17	"	1
	{ 1891....	49	1,080,611	101,245	9,551	82	10.67	9 43	"	17	"	1
Georgian Bay	{ 1892....	21	723,463	68,642	6,434	59	10.54	9 37	"	18	Oct.	24
	{ 1891....	20	686,049	64,701	6,000	57	10.60	9 27	"	20	"	24
West Midland	{ 1892....	127	1,835,919	172,071	16,652	80	10.67	9 68	April	28	Nov.	15
	{ 1891....	133	1,707,829	159,411	15,075	80	10.71	9 46	"	30	"	13
Lake Ontario	{ 1892....	84	945,509	89,201	8,398	61	10.60	9 41	May	2	"	2
	{ 1891....	75	869,904	81,792	7,615	54	10.64	9 31	"	3	Oct.	30
St. Lawrence & Ottawa	{ 1892....	393	1,016,703	98,460	9,372	41	10.33	9 52	April	28	Nov.	5
	{ 1891....	374	858,129	82,223	7,625	40	10.44	9 27	May	3	Oct.	31
East Midland	{ 1892....	116	1,027,544	98,737	9,386	46	10.41	9 51	April	29	Nov.	2
	{ 1891....	117	934,450	89,730	8,385	44	10.41	9 34	May	1	Oct.	31
The Province	{ 1892....	856	1,149,949	109,637	10,467	56	10.49	9 55	"	1	Nov.	6
	{ 1891....	838	1,032,761	97,767	9,137	54	10.56	9 35	"	4	"	2
	{ 1883-92.	768	968,927	93,013	8,833	55	10.42	9 50	"	4	Oct.	30

There is a further decrease of nine factories in the four western groups and a net increase of 27 in the eastern groups. Every group shows a larger output of cheese, the average increase per factory in the province being 11,870 pounds. The largest relative increase is to be found in the St. Lawrence and Ottawa group.

CREAMERIES. The following table gives by counties the statistics furnished by 29 public creameries (exclusive of winter creameries), showing the quantity and value of butter made, the average number of patrons, the average price of butter per pound, and the average dates of opening and closing :

Counties.	Creameries in operation.	Creameries making returns.	Butter.		Cheese.		Total value of product.	Average No. of patrons.	Average price of butter per lb.	Average date of opening.	Average date of closing.
			Quantity.	Value.	Quan.	Value.					
			lb.	\$	lb.	\$	\$		cts.		
Lambton ...	1	1	13,699	2,877	.....	.....	2,877	20	21 00	May 9	Nov. 11
Huron	5	3	148,243	30,142	.....	.....	30,142	440	20 33	" 18	Oct. 21
Bruce	7	5	362,821	75,208	.....	.....	75,208	913	20 73	" 15	Nov. 2
Grey	7	6	615,515	124,229	.....	.....	124,229	1,367	20 18	" 14	Oct. 31
Perth	1	1	62,640	12,840	.....	.....	12,840	180	20 50	" 12	" 31
Wellington ...	2	2	75,000	15,897	.....	.....	15,897	293	21 20	July 11	" 25
Waterloo	3	3	218,799	44,364	73,296	5,372	49,736	542	20 23	May 22	Nov. 22
York	1	1	41,293	9,500	.....	.....	9,500	110	23 01	" 15	Dec. 31
Prince Edward.	1	1	15,530	3,533	64,649	4,371	7,904	75	22 75	" 1	Nov. 15
Leeds&Grenville	4	2	132,110	27,325	.....	.....	27,325	108	20 68	Mar. 29	Dec. 1
Dundas	4	1	62,902	13,410	.....	.....	13,410	61	21 32	April 25	Nov. 26
Stormont	2	1	51,343	10,701	.....	.....	10,701	74	20 84	May 16	" 1
Glengarry	6	2	67,863	14,550	.....	.....	14,550	63	21 44	April 28	" 15
Other counties ..	6	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
The Province :											
1892.....	50	29	1,867,758	384,576	137,945	9,743	394,319	1,246	20 59	May 14	Nov. 8
1891	39	30	1,402,309	287,559	199,089	12,207	299,766	3,292	20 51	" 13	" 4

The number of creameries reported in operation in 1892 was 50. This is exclusive of several winter creameries, and shows an increase of 11 over the previous year. The number making returns was one less than in 1891, notwithstanding that special requests were made in our efforts to obtain this information. Of the 29 making returns two made both butter and cheese. These two combination factories used 1,824,191 pounds of milk and manufactured 137,945 pounds of cheese and 36,917 pounds of butter, the whole product realizing \$17,613. The average result of 100 pounds of milk was 96.6 cents. The 27 butter factories averaged 67,809 pounds valued at \$13,952 as compared with 48,844 pounds in 1891. Only three report gathering the cream by weight, and these average 4.25 pounds cream to a pound of butter. Eight creameries gather the full milk and used 25.21 pounds to make a pound of butter, the average for six years being 24.89 pounds. The value of the product of 100 pounds of milk averaged 84.2 cents. The average number of patrons per creamery increased from 110 in 1891 to 147 in 1892. The following summarizes the results of the three methods :

	Value of product of 100 pounds of milk :		
	1892.	1891.	1887-92.
Creameries (exclusive of buttermilk)	84.2 cents.	87.0 cents.	83.4 cents.
Butter and cheese factories.....	96.6	103.1	98.2
Cheese factories	91.0	88.5	90.2

FACTORIES AND CREAMERIES IN ONTARIO.

CHEESE FACTORIES IN OPERATION IN ONTARIO DURING 1892, WITH NAME AND POST OFFICE ADDRESS
THE SECRETARY OF EACH FACTORY.

NOTE.—No return received from factory marked with asterisk (*) ; new factories in 1893 (+).

County and Township.	Name of Factory.	Name of Secretary or other Officer.	Post Office Address.
ESSEX :			
Colchester S.	Erie Cheese Co.	A. E. Sinasac, Pres.	Harrow.
Mersea	*Blytheswood	Wm. Tilden, Sec.	Blytheswood.
KENT :			
Camden	*Dawn Mills	J. T. Race, Prop.	Dawn Mills.
Chatham	*Chatham Centre	D. McNaughton, Sec.	Eberts.
	Chatham Gore	David McArthur, Pres.	Tupperville.
	Sydenham Valley	J. N. McCoy, Sec.	Wallaceburg.
Harwich	*Creek Road	John Buller	Harwich.
Howard	*Botany	D. O. Grieves	Botany.
Orford	*Grant's	Samuel Grant, Prop.	Turin.
Raleigh	*Smith Bros.	Wm. Smith, Sec.	Charing Cross.
ELGIN :			
Aldborough	*Crinan	W. H. McLean	Crinan.
	Rosedale	H. Terry, Prop.	Aldborough.
	West Lorne, Rodney	John F. Taylor, Sec.	West Lorne.
Bayham	Bayham	Benj. Brian, Sec.	Griffin's Corners.
	Bayham Br. (Brownsville) ..	W. A. Elliott, Sec.	Brownsville.
	New England	O. E. Twiss, Sec.	Tilsonburg.
	Nova Scotia St.	J. E. Chute, Pres.	Lakeview.
	*Guysborough	J. P. Soper, Prop.	Guysborough.
	Vienna	Wm. Watts, Sec.	Vienna.
Dorchester S.	Avon	Wm. Dafoe, Sec-Treas.	Avon.
	Lyons	James Mitchell, Treas.	Lyons.
	Springfield	John Clunas, Sec.	Springfield.
Dunwich	Dutton	W. A. Ostrander, Prop.	Dutton, Box 217.
	Wallacetown	A. Keilor, Prop.	Wallacetown.
Malahide	Dunboyne	Noble F. Tufford, Sec.	Dunboyne.
	Malahide	R. Abel, Sec.	Seville.
	Northwood	George Beckett, Sec.	Aylmer.
Southwold	Iona Station	C. A. Ostrander, Prop.	Iona Station.
	Payne's Mills	Wm. Sharon, Sec.	Frome.
	West Magdala	R. R. Cranston, Prop.	West Magdala.
Yarmouth	Elgin	J. W. Scott, Prop.	Sparta.
	*Mapleton	Mr. Brodie	Mapleton.
	Yarmouth Centre	W. G. Sanders, Sec.	St. Thomas, Box 1133
NORFOLK :			
Charlotteville	Lynedoch	G. R. Gray, Sec.	Lynedoch.
	St. Williams	G. W. Newman, Prop.	St. Williams.
	Vittoria	John Pow, Sec.	Vittoria.
	Walsh	Walter Rollings, Sec.	Walsh.
Houghton	Clear Creek	E. G. Matthews, Prop.	Clear Creek.
	Houghton Centre	S. T. Jackson, Prop.	Houghton.
Middleton	Courtiand	O. E. Twiss, Sec.	Tilsonburg.
Townsend	Boston	H. J. Barber, Pres.	Boston.
	*Rockford, *Villa Nova ..	H. W. Foster, Sec.	Villa Nova.
	Waterford	S. Cunningham	Waterford.
Walsingham	Carholme	Wm. Knowles, Prop.	Carholme.
	Marston	C. H. Brayley, Sec.	Marston.
Windham	Bookton	Norman H. McCurdy, Sec.	Bookton.
	Nixon	John Gardham, Sec.	Nixon.
	Ranelagh	James Walker, Treas.	Ranelagh.
	*Vanessa	W. J. Reavely	Vanessa.
Woodhouse	Black Creek	W. C. Parsons, Prop.	Jarvis.
	Excelsior	W. H. Olds, Sec.	Simcoe.
	Lynn Valley	E. G. Ford, Prop.	Lynn Valley.
HALDIMAND :			
Canborough	Attercliffe Sta	Harold Eagle, Prop.	Attercliffe Sta.
	Canborough	James N. Paget, Prop.	Canborough.
Cayuga N.	*Kohler	W. H. Kindree, Sec.	Dewcesville.

FACTORIES AND CREAMERIES IN ONTARIO.—*Continued.*

County and Township.	Name of Factory.	Name of Secretary or other Officer.	Post Office Address.
HALDIMAND.—Contin'd.			
Cayuga S	Cayuga South	Harold Eagle, Prop	Attercliffe Sta.
Dunn	Lake View	F. Splatt, Prop	Dunnville.
Rainham	Selkirk	Joel Hoover, Sec	Selkirk.
Seneca	Tyneside	J. M. Clysdale, Prop	Tyneside.
	York	James N. Paget, Prop	Canborough.
	*Cheapside	R. A. Walter, Sec	Cheapside.
Walpole	Jarvis West	W. C. Parsons, Prop	Jarvis.
WELLAND :			
Bertie	Willowdale	Joshua F. Beam, Prop	Black Creek.
Crowland	Welland Cheese Co	Robert Chaffey	Welland Sta.
Wainfleet	Forks Road	John G. Wills, Sec	Winger.
	Johnson's	James Johnston, Sec	Wellandport.
LAMBTON :			
Bosanquet	Ridge Tree	Alex. Jamieson, Sec	Thedford.
Brooke	Brooke and Warwick	Robt. J. Kelly, Sec	Watford.
	Walnut	John D. Carroll, Sec	Watford.
Enniskillen	†Wilsoncroft	John L. Wilson, Sec-Treas	Wilsoncroft.
Plympton	Forest	Wm. Loughheed, Sec	Forest.
	Gala Bank	Wm. Symington, Prop	Camlachie.
	South Plympton	A. D. Anderson, Sec	Wyoming.
	Uttoxeter	Robert Bailey, Sec	Uttoxeter.
Sarnia	*Vyner	Miles Carrick, Sec	Mandaumin.
Sombra	Sombra Cheese Co	W. S. Howell, Sec	Thornhurst.
Warwick	*Maple Grove	B. Batchelor, Sec	Birknam.
	Thompson	Wm. Thompson, Sec	Arkona.
	Warwick	J. S. Clarke, Prop	Warwick West.
HURON :			
Ashfield	Ashfield	H. Johnston, Treas	Belfast.
Grey	Ethel	Robert, Barr, jr., Prop	Ethel.
	*Grey and Morris	Daniel Stewart, Sec	Brussels.
	Molesworth	Henry Coghlin, Sec	Molesworth.
	Walton	R. H. Ferguson, Sec	Walton.
Howick	*Fordwich	James Fallis, Sec	Newbridge.
	Peoples	Wm. McKercher, Sec	Wroxeter.
	Springbank	George Padfield, Sec	Gorrie.
Hullett	Constance	R. Jamieson, Sec-Treas	Seaforth.
Stephen	*Centralia	C. Smith, Mfr	Centralia.
Tuckersmith	Rodgersville	James Murray, Sec	Rodgersville.
Turnberry	Bluevale	John Burgess, Sec	Bluevale.
Wawanosh E.	Belgrave	George Hood, Sec	Sunshine.
BRUCE :			
Amabel	Wiarton	Geo. H. Johnson, Prop	Wiarton.
Arran	Tara	J. W. Jameson, Sec	Tara.
Brant	Brant	Daniel Sullivan, Sec	Malcolm.
	Dunkeld	Thos. A. Chisholm, Sec	Dunkeld.
Bruce	Climax	Andrew Kirkconnell, Pres	Tiverton.
	Underwood	Amos Hilker, Sec	Underwood.
Carrick	*Belmore	John Hartley, Sec	Belmore.
	Otter Creek	Louis Braun, Sec	Walkerton.
Elderslie	Elderslie	Isaac McClure, Sec	Williscroft.
	Pinkerton	Frank Millson, Sec	Pinkerton.
Greenock	Riversdale	Wm. Waddell, Sec	Kinloss.
Huron	Huron	Adam Ruttle, Pres	Ripley.
	Paramount	P. R. McNay, Sec	Lucknow.
	Pine River	John Thompson, jr., Dir	Pine River.
	Ripley	H. W. Farnell, Sec	Ripley.
Kincardine	Arnow	F. Matheson, Sec	Arnow.
	Bervie	James Glass, Sec	Bervie.
	Glammis	W. M. Atton, Sec	Glammis.
	*Millarton	Wm. Rutledge, Pres	Millarton.
Kinloss	Lucknow	F. C. McInnes, Sec	Lucknow.
Saugeen	Burgoyne	James White, Sec	Burgoyne.
	Star	John Muir, Sec	Port Elgin.
GREY :			
Artemesia	Flesherton	James Brodie, Sec	Vandeleur.
	Markdale	Henry D. Irwin, Sec	Markdale.

FACTORIES AND CREAMERIES IN ONTARIO.—Continued.

County and Township.	Name of Factory.	Name of Secretary or other Officer.	Post Office Address.
GREY.—Continued.			
Egremont	Boothville	Wm. Ramage, Sec	Dromore.
Holland	Chatsworth	W. A. Ferguson, Sec	Chatsworth.
Normanby	Alsfeldt Ch. & B. Co	C. H. Peterson, Sec	Clifford.
	Mount Forest	Joseph Tuck, Sec	Mount Forest.
	Varney	Chas. Ramage, Sec	Durham.
Osprey	Badjeros	George Bailey, Treas	Shrigley.
	Singhampton	Wm. Pearson, Treas	Singhampton.
Proton	Dundalk	Robert Russell, Sec	Dundalk.
	Ventry	James Cavanagh, Sec	Ventry.
	Victoria	Wm. Haines, Prop	Inistioge.
SIMCOE :			
Flos	Elmvale	Wm. Harvey, Sec	Elmvale.
	Crossland	Noah Cotton	Crossland.
Nottawasaga	Avening	W. G. Carruthers, Sec	Avening.
	Glen Huron	James Connor, Sec	Glen Huron.
	Lavender	Samuel Flach, Prop	Lavender.
	Stayner	W. B. Sanders, Sec	Stayner.
Orillia	Northbrooke	Arch. Frye, Sec	Orillia.
Tay	Vasey	George Jones, Sec	Vasey.
Tecumseth	Cookstown	W. F. Moore, Sec	Cookstown.
Tiny	Wyebridge	John Adams, Sec	Wyebridge.
MIDDLESEX :			
Adelaide	* Kerwood	G. S. Hull, Sec	Kerwood.
	Mud Creek	R. J. Coulton, Sec	Springbank.
	Keyser	Hugh E. Wilson, Sec	Arkona.
	* Victoria	John Sullivan	Kerwood.
Biddulph	Cedar Vale	Michael Blake, Sec	Elginfield.
	North Middlesex	Geo. W. Fox, Sec	Lucan.
Caradoc	Caradoc	Wm. E. Sawyer, Sec	Mount Brydges.
	Mount Carmel	D. Leitch, Prop	Strathroy.
	Muncey Road	Chas. F. Price, Sec	Burwell Road.
Delaware	Delaware	H. J. Smith, Sec	Lambeth.
Dorchester N.	Burnside	S. Barr, Sec	Mossley.
	* Dorchester Station	Thomas Lane	Dorchester Sta.
	Gladstone	B. Swales, Sec	Gladstone.
	Gore	H. P. Hopkins, Pres	Crampton.
	Harrietsville	F. Kunz, Sec	Harrietsville.
	Thames	J. A. James, Mfr	Nilestown.
Ekfrid	Appin	Hector McFarlane, Sec	Glencoe.
	* Mayfair	John Cooper, Sec	Melbourne.
London	Geary	John Geary, Prop	London, Box 132.
	Melrose	John Ferguson, Sec.-Treas	Ferguson.
	North Branch	Fred Bailey, Sec	Rebecca.
	Proof Line	James Tier, Sec	Arva.
	* Union Hill	R. H. Harding, Sec	Thorndale.
Metcalfe	Napier	Wm. Ormerod, Mfr	Napier.
	Sifton's	Thos. H. Payne, Sec	Cairngorm.
Mosa	Glencoe	Hector McFarlane, Sec	Glencoe.
Nissouri W	Blanshard and Nissouri	Fergus McMaster, Sec	St. Marys.
	Cherry Hill	Hope Webster, Sec	Thamesford.
	Nissouri West	W. Lee, Sec	Thorndale.
Westminster	Belmont	George McKellar, Sec	Belmont.
	Glanworth	Duncan McColl, Sec	Glanworth.
	North Street	H. B. Stephens, Prop	Lambeth.
	Pond Mills	Andrew Elliot, Sec	Pond Mills.
	Westminster	A. E. Carrothers, Sec	Hubrey.
	White Oak	A. F. Anderson, Sec	Wilton Grove.
Williams W	Rob Roy	Wm. Dickson, Sec	Parkhill.
OXFORD :			
Blandford	Bright	John Riesberry, Pres	Bright.
	Eastwood	W. E. Hopkins, Sec	Eastwood.
Blenheim	Soho Ch. & B. Co.	J. E. Pounds, Sec	Drumbo.
Dereham	Brownsville, Culloden, } Tilsonburg }	W. A. Elliott, Sec	Brownsville.
	Dereham and Norwich	Wm. Jones, Sec	Mount Elgin.
	Dereham and W. Oxford	Wm. Wilson, Pres	Ingersoll.
	Lawson's	W. H. Kneal, Salesman	Holbrook.
	Mount Elgin	Wm. Pow, Sec	Mount Elgin
	Prouse's	Thos. Prouse, Prop	do

FACTORIES AND CREAMERIES IN ONTARIO.—Continued.

County and Township.	Name of Factory.	Name of Secretary or other Officer.	Post Office Address.
<i>OXFORD.—Continued.</i>			
Dereham	Salford	James Mayberry, Sec.	Salford.
	Verschoyle	J. H. Wilkinson, Prop.	Verschoyle.
Nissouri E.	Kintore	J. W. Sutherland, Sec.	Medina.
	Kintore (East branch)	Thos. W. Alderson, Sec.	Kintore.
	*Lakeside	Robert Marshall, Pres.	Lakeside.
	Murray Bros.	Wm. McLaren, Sec.	St. Marys.
	Thamesford	David Lawrence, Sec.	Thamesford.
Norwich N.	Dunkin's	T. L. Dunkin, Sec.	Norwich.
	†Norwich Junction	F. S. Stover, Sec.	do
	Losee, Burgessville	I. L. Farrington, Prop.	do
	Smith's	Hugh McKee, Sec.	do
Norwich S.	Springford	F. C. Anstice, Sec.	Springford.
	Summerville	G. H. Treffey, Sec.	Hawtreys.
Oxford E.	Diamond	J. McConnell, Sec.	Vandecar.
	Oxford	I. L. Farrington, Prop.	Norwich.
	Oxford East and West	M. S. Schell, Sec.	Woodstock.
	Beachville	James Ireland, Salesman	Beachville.
Oxford N.	Maple Leaf	Thos. Caddey, Prop.	Banner.
	Oxford North	W. H. Sutherland, Sec.	Ingersoll, Box 111
Oxford W.	Oxford West	W. G. Francis, Sec.	Ingersoll.
Zorra E.	Anderson's	Douglas Bruce, Sec.	South Zorra.
	Blandford and Zorra, E.	A. Miller, Sec.	Walmer.
	German Union	P. J. Altemann, Sec.	New Hamburg.
	Honey Grove	Robert Morton, Prop.	Cassel.
	Spring Creek	A. McKay, Sec.	Woodstock.
	Strathallan	Alex. King, Sec.	Hickson.
Zorra W.	Brooksdale	John A. Forbes, Sec.	Maplewood.
	Cold Springs	James Ireland	Beachville.
	Red Star	W. H. Sutherland, Sec.	Ingersoll, Box 111
	Zorra West	Hugh S. McKay, Sec.	Embro.
BRANT			
Brantford	N. Brant.	Thos. A. Good, Sec.	Brantford.
	*Cainsville	Thomas Hatley, Sec.	do
Burford	Cathcart	Chas. Kelly, Sec.	Cathcart.
	Harley	I. L. Farrington, Prop.	Norwich.
	New Durham	James Pater-on, Sec.	New Durham.
Dumfries S.	*St. George	John Richardson, Prop.	St. George.
Oakland	Oakland	Geo. Taylor, Sec.	Oakland.
PERTH :			
Blanshard	Blanshard	George B. Webster, Sec.	St. Marys.
Downie	Avonbank	Wm. Tier, Sec.	Motherwell.
	Black Creek	Thos. Ballantyne, M.P.P.	Stratford.
	Downie	H. A. Southwick, Prop.	Avonton.
	Gore of Downie	John Dempsey, Prop.	Fairview.
	*Kasterville	Geo. Barthel, Pres.	Stratford.
Easthope N.	Avondale	R. M. Ballantyne, Prop.	do
Easthope S.	Tavistock	A. T. Bell, Sec.	Tavistock.
Ellice	Classic	D. A. Dempsey, Prop.	Stratford.
	*Ellice	P. H. Kelly, Sec.	Kinport.
Elma	Donegal	Alex. McKenzie, Prop.	Donegal.
	Elma	Wm. Lochhead, Sec.	Atwood.
	Elmbank	Robert Cleland, Prop.	Listowel.
	Gotham	Joseph Freeman, Sec.	Britton.
	Monkton	Andrew Erskine, Sec.	Monkton.
	Newry	John Morrison, Sec.	Newry.
	Silver Corners	Geo. Richmond, Sec.	do
	Trowbridge	John Adams, Sec.	Trowbridge.
Fullarton	Cold Creek	Thomas Stacey, Sec.	Fullarton.
Logan	Willow Grove	Wm. Pomeroy, Prop.	Mitchell.
Mornington	Milverton	G. E. Goodhand, Prop.	Milverton.
	*Newton, *Carthage	Hugh Jack, Sec.	Newton.
Wallace	Cedar Grove	George V. Poole, Sec.	Wallace.
	Wallace	Jeptha Vankleeck, Sec.	Listowel.
WELLINGTON :			
Arthur	Conn.	John McCulloch, Sec.	Conn.
	Kenilworth	George Cushing, Sec.	Kenilworth.
Luther W.	Arthur and Luther	John McNab, Sec.	Arthur.

FACTORIES AND CREAMERIES IN ONTARIO.—Continued.

County and Township.	Name of Factory.	Name of Secretary or other Officer.	Post Office Address.
WELLINGTON, Continued.			
Maryborough	Maryborough	Wm. Wilson, Sec.	Rothsay.
	*Riverbank	A. R. McLachlan, Sec.	do
	Wyandotte	Thos. J. Paterson, Sec	Moorefield.
Minto	Harriston	W. D. McLellan, Sec	Harriston.
	Minto and Arthur	James Wiseman, Sec	Cotswold.
Peel	Goldstone	W. T. Whale, Sec.	Goldstone.
	Peel	John Hought, Sec.	Glenallan.
WATERLOO:			
Dumfries N	Galt	W. P. Clay, Prop	Galt.
Wellesley	*Bamberg	Jacob Kaufman, Sec	Bamberg.
	Honey Grove	J. W. Chambers, Prop	Poole.
Wilmot	Oak Grove	George Cousins, Mfr	New Hamburg.
	Philipsburg	John D. Shantz, Prop	Baden.
DUFFERIN:			
Amaranth	Laurel	Jonathan Varcoe, Sec	Laurel.
Melancthon	Shelburne	Jacob Walker, Treas	Shelburne.
Mono	Camilla	Wm. Dynes, Sec	Granger.
LINCOLN:			
Caistor	Caistorville	J. T. Taylor, Sec	Caistorville.
Clinton	Campden	J. N. Fry, Prop	Campden.
Gainsborough	Bismarck	John L. Heaslip, Sec	Wellandport.
WENTWORTH:			
Ancaster	Renforth	D. Hamilton, Sec	Renforth.
Beverly	Beverly	George Paterson, Prop	West Flamboro'.
	Lynden	John A. Bennett, Sec	Copetown.
	Sheffield	P. H. Green, Salesman	Sheffield.
	Woodburn	John Edwards, Sec	Woodburn.
PEEL:			
Chinguacousy	Norval	Robert Groat, Prop	Georgetown.
Toronto	+Aberdeen Ch. & B.		Springfield on Credit
YORK:			
Georgina	Sutton	D. Pilkey, Prop	Sutton.
King	Eversley	Henry Rogers, Sec	Eversley.
	+Aurora	Alfred Love, Sec	Aurora.
Markham	Cedar Grove	Mrs. J. N. Raymer, Mfr	Box Grove.
	*Ringwood	A. B. Grove	Ringwood.
ONTARIO:			
Mara	Gamebridge	Wm. Stewart, Sec	Gamebridge.
	Uptergrove	George Read, Sec	Uptergrove.
Reach	Manchester	Wm. Spence, Sec	Manchester.
Whitby E.	Geneva	James Burns, Mfr	Columbus.
DURHAM:			
Cartwright	Blackstock	Geo. L. McLaughlin, Sec.	Blackstock.
Cavan	*Ida	Wm. H. Lough, Sec	Ida.
	Fraserville	Joseph Madill, Sec	Fraserville.
	Mt. Pleasant	S. J. Jamieson, Sec	Mt. Pleasant.
	Millbrook	James Brook, Sec	Millbrook.
Clarke	Newtonville	W. J. Jones, Sec	Clarke.
	Orono	George L. Waddell, Sec	Orono.
Darlington	Darlington	L. M. Courtice, Salesman	Courtice.
	Hampton	F. L. Ellis, Sec	Hampton.
Hope	Hope	Wm. Henwood, Sec	Welcome.
	Perrytown	Fred. Currelley, Sec	Canton.
+Manvers	Fleetwood	James Dean, Sec	Lifford.
NORTHUMBERLAND:			
Alnwick	Roseneath	Dennis Keogan, Sec	Hastings.
Brighton	Brighton and Murray	Isaac W. Hennessey, Sec	Wooler.
	*Cedar Hill	Hugh Strong, Prop	Hilton.
	Codrington	A. D. Richards, Pres	Codrington.
	Hilton	A. E. Thorn, Sec	Hilton.
	Standard	John Armstrong, Pres	Warkworth.
Cramahe	Castleton	O. M. Alger, Sec	Castleton.
	Cramahe	R. A. Brintall, Treas	Dundonald.
	*Morganston	Homer Platt, Sec	Morganston.
	Salem	S. E. Dixon, Sec	Colborne.
Haldimand	Glenco	Thos. Hoskin, Sec	Grafton.
	Spring Valley	Jas. Roberts, Sec	Fenella.
	Wicklow	J. W. Roberts, Sec	Grafton.
Hamilton	Baltimore Crown	Samuel Philp Prop	Baltimore

FACTORIES AND CREAMERIES IN ONTARIO.—Continued.

County and Township.	Name of Factory.	Name of Secretary or other Officer.	Post Office Address.
NORTHUMBERLAND—Con.			
Monaghan S.	North Star	Chas. Horsburgh, Sec.	Plainville.
Murray	Bensfort	John Riddell, Sec.	Bensfort.
	*Fountain	Sheldon Moran, Pres.	Frankford.
	*Maple Leaf, B	C. W. Wright, Sec.	do
	*Queen's	W. A. Hendrick, Pres.	do
Percy	Smithfield	W. H. Potts, Sec.	Smithfield.
	*Brickley	A. B. German, Sec.	Brickley.
	Model	Douglas Kingsberry, Sec.	Hastings.
Seymour	Warkworth	T. B. Carlaw, Pres.	Warkworth.
	Brae	Gilbert Bedford, Sec.	Campbellford.
	Crow Bay	James C. Cleugh, Pres.	Sarginson.
	Empire	Robert White, Pres.	Campbellford.
	Forest	Alex. Haig, Sec.	Menie.
	I. X. L.	Wm. Waddell, Sec.	Campbellford.
	Meyersburg	Wm. Clark, Pres.	Meyersburg.
	Prince of Wales, Valley	John Clark, Sec.	Campbellford.
	Rylestone	Arch. Morton, Pres.	Springbrook.
	Seymour West	E. C. West, Sec.	Campbellford.
	Stanwood	James B. Peoples, Sec.	Preneveau.
	Woodland	F. Macoun, Pres.	Campbellford.
PRINCE EDWARD:			
Ameliasburg	Ameliasburg	R. J. Graham, Prop.	Belleville.
	*Brandy Creek	R. N. Hunt, Pres.	Murray.
	Mountain View	A. J. Potter, Sec.	Mountain View.
	Quinte	E. Babbitt, Pres.	Rednerville.
	Weller's Bay	E. J. Howe, Sec.	Consecon.
Athol	Cherry Valley	Luther Platt, Sec.	Cherry Valley.
Hallowell	Bloomfield	David S. Hubb, Sec.	Bloomfield.
Hillier	Cloverdale	L. G. Dorland, Sec.	Wellington.
Marysburg N.	Lake View	G. N. Rose, Sec.	Waupoos.
	Union	Robert Davison, Sec.	Pictou.
Marysburg S.	Black Creek	Wm. Call, Sec.	Milford.
	Point Traverse	Alva Rose, Sec.	South Bay.
	*Royal Street	W. T. B. Striker, Prop.	Milford.
Sophiasburg	*Ben Gill, *Elm Brook	Richard Benson	Pictou.
	Big Island	Ryerson Rankin, Sec.	Demorestville.
	Grape Vale	J. P. Roblin, Prop.	Fish Lake.
	Maple Leaf	Alfred Foster, Sec.	do
	Northport	Ira David, Pres.	Solmesville
LENNOX AND ADDINGTON:			
Adolphustown	Platt's	Thos. F. Gibbs, jr., Sec.	Adolphustown.
Amherst Island	Amherst Island	Wm. H. Montray, Sec.	Stella.
Camden	Camden East	Geo. E. Hinch, Sec.	Camden East.
	Centreville, Croydon	Wm. Whelan, Prop.	Centreville.
	Enterprise, Whitman Creek	Thomas Clancy, Prop.	Enterprise.
	Moscow	Vanluven Bros., Props	Moscow.
	Newburgh	George A. Aylesworth, Sec.	Newburgh.
Ernesttown.	Bath (Phippen's No. 2), Union	W. R. Gordanier, Sec.	Morven.
	Empey	M. N. Empey, Sec.	Napanee.
	Farmers' Friend	T. F. Aylsworth, Sec.	Odessa.
	Metzler	L. L. Gallagher, Sec.	Wilton.
	Odessa	James C. Fraser, Sec.	Odessa.
Fredericksburg N.	Excelsior	E. H. Sills, Salesman.	Napanee.
	Napanee	W. N. Dollar, Sec.	do
	Palace Road	M. N. Empey, Sec.	do
Fredericksburg S.	Conway	Wm. Phippen, Prop.	Sandhurst.
	Sillsville	S. Mullett, Salesman	Hayburn.
Kaladar	Finton	Thos. Welsh, Mfr	Flinton.
Richmond	Forest Mills	J. J. Doyle, Sec.	Kingsford.
	Selby	Ira B. Hudgins, Sec.	Selby.
Sheffield	Clareview	John Garrett, Sec.	Erinsville.
	Sheffield	D. E. Rose, Sec.	Tamworth.
	Tamworth	J. J. Barry, Sec.	do
FRONTENAC:			
Bedford	Bedford Mills	J. P. Tett, Sec.-Treas.	Bedford Mills.
	Fernoy, Salem	John McGuire, Sec.	Westport.
	Tichborne	George Lake, Prop.	Tichborne.
Hinchinbrooke	Iron Junction	R. A. Popplewell, Sec.	Godfrey.
	Parham	W. Black, Sec.	Parham.

FACTORIES AND CREAMERIES IN ONTARIO.—Continued.

County and Township.	Name of Factory.	Name of Secretary or other Officer.	Post Office Address.
FRONTENAC.—Continued.			
Howe Island	Thousand Island	F. J. Henderson, Pres	Pittserry.
Kennebec	Arden	Mrs. J. W. Price, Sec	Arden.
Kingston	*Glenburnie	Joseph Fowler, Treas	Mt. Chesney.
	Glenvale	J. Watts, Sec	Glenvale.
	Lake Shore	H. E. Wartman, Pres	Portsmouth.
	Union	Joshua Knight, Sec	Elginburg.
Loughborough	Forest	John Moreland, Sec	Sydenham.
	*Railton	Keely & McAuley	Railton.
	Perth Road	Walter Guthrie, Sec	Perth Road.
Oso	Crow Lake	George Bradshaw, Sec	Tichborne.
	Sharbot Lake	C. A. Morris, Sec	Sharbot Lake.
Pittsburg	Central	Thos. Anglin, Sec	Atkinson.
	Granite Hill	F. J. Henderson, Sec	Pittserry.
	Jackson's	E. W. Jackson, Prop	Gananoque.
	Keenan & Sons	T. A. Keenan, Sec	Kingston.
	Leo Lake	John Dockrill, Prop	Brewer's Mills.
	*Maple Leaf	Thomas Bell	Joyceville.
	Morning Star	Daniel McLean, Prop	Eric.
	Pine Grove	Peter McCallum, Treas	Brewer's Mills.
	Pine Hill	Thomas Todd, Sec	Joyceville.
	Rose Hill	James Lane, Prop	Dufferin.
Portland	*Woodburn	David Rae, Salesman	Willettsholme.
	Bellrock, Hartington	Vanluven Bros., Props	Moscow.
	Bradshaw's	Archie Bradshaw, Sec	Harrowsmith.
	Harrowsmith	J. S. Gallagher, Sec	do
	Verona	Howard Reynolds, Prop	Verona.
Storrington	Battersea	W. J. Anglin	Battersea.
	Bear Creek	N. Jackson, Sec	Sunbury.
	Cold Springs	C. W. Langwith, Sec	do
	Duff's	Alexander Ritchie, Sec	Inverary.
	Excelsior	Mrs. G. E. Clark, Sec	Battersea.
	*Lake Opinicon	Adam Barr	Inverary.
	Sand Hill	W. W. Sands, Sec	Sunbury.
	Sunbury	Gordon Waldron, Sec	do
Wolfe Island	St. Lawrence	Rattray & Kenny, Props	Wolfe Island.
LEEDS AND GRENVILLE:			
Augusta	Charleville, Grenville, } Domville, Glenmore. }	J. W. Place, Sec	Prescott.
	Maple Grove	F. K. Wright, Sec	Algonquin.
	Roebuck	James Keating, Sec	Lansdowne.
	Riverview	John McLean, Sec	Maitland.
	South Branch, South Valley	Frank Meech, Sec	North Augusta.
	Willow	Andrew McNish, Sec	Brockville.
Bastard and Burgess S	Clear Spring	A. Gallagher	Portland.
	*Delta Lake	John W. Russell, Sec	Delta.
	Farmers' Pride	M. F. Bresee, Sec	Philipsville.
	Island City	Omer Brown, Sec	Delta.
	*Grand Central	Smith & Knapp, Props	Chantry.
	Myers, Forfar	Thomas Myers, Prop	Forfar.
	*Philipsville	L. N. Phelps, Sec	Philipsville.
	*Plum Hollow	Andrew Derbyshire, Sec	Chantry.
	Poole's	Wm. N. Poole, Prop	Freeland.
	Reliable	B. L. Lyons, Sec	Newboyne.
	*Smith's Valley	R. A. Sheldon, Sec	Harlem.
Crosby N	Ardmore, Westport	John McGuire, Sec	Westport.
Crosby S.	Clear Lake Union	George Leggett, Treas	Singleton.
	Dominion	E. V. Halladay, Prop	Elgin.
	Maple Grove, Morton	H. F. Metcalfe, Sec	Morton.
	Ontario	J. T. Gallagher, Sec	Newboro'.
	Rockdale, Elgin Model	J. R. Dargavel, Sec	Elgin.
Edwardsburg	Glensmail (Eager's)	R. J. Bennett, Sec	Glensmail.
	Johnstown (Eager's)	L. Rooney, Sec	Prescott.
	Liebert's Nos. 1 and 2	J. T. Liebert, Sec	Pittston.
	Lime Kiln	Wm. Gore, Sec	Prescott.
	Mainsville	Wm. Eager, Prop	Morrisburg.
	Miller's Nos. 1, 2 and 3	Millar & Ferguson, Props	Spencerville.
	St. Lawrence	Wm. Beddie, Sec	Cardinal.
	Shanley, (Eager's)	Wm. Holmes, Sec	Shanley.
	Perry Creek	T. J. Curry, Sec	Prescott.

FACTORIES AND CREAMERIES IN ONTARIO.—*Continued.*

County and Township.	Name of Factory.	Name of Secretary or other Officer.	Post Office Address.
LEEDS AND GREY.— <i>Con.</i> Elizabethtown	*Anvern..... Barlow.....	A. C. Johns, Prop C. L. McCready, Sec	Fairfield East. Addison.
	*Excelsior	R. McNish	Brockville.
	Glen Buell	C. J. Gilroy, Sec	Glen Buell.
	*Kilborn Springs	W. Billings, Sec.....	Lyn.
	*Leeds Union	G. F. Purvis, Sec.....	do
	Maple Grange	J. P. Gilroy, Sec	do
	North Star	C. M. Taylor, Sec	do
	Orchard Valley	R. J. Jelly, Sec	Jellyby.
	Palace	Cyrenus Stowell, Pres.	Addison.
	*Rockspring	W. C. Tackaberry	Rockspring.
	Royal Dominion	T. W. Horton	New Dublin.
	*Smith's	Thomas Smith	Greenbush.
Gower S.	Heckston	Wm. Eager, Prop	Morrisburg.
Kitley	Farmers' Friend	Charles R. Rudd, Sec	Frankville.
	Glen Elm	Miss Jessie Hunter, Sec.	Smith's Falls.
	Newbliss	John MacKay, Sec	Newbliss.
	Robinson	Alex. Cameron, Sec	Smith's Falls.
	Silver Creek	Geo. S. Stratton, Sec	Toledo.
Leeds and Lansdowne	*Birmingham's Cheddar	James Birmingham, Sec.	Gananoque.
	Bruce, Fairfax	James Keating, Sec	Lansdowne.
	Coldbrook	Robert Wilson, Sec	Wilstead.
	Cold Glen	J. Willoughby, Prop	Ellisville.
	*Deerlick	John Cowan, Sec	Lansdowne.
	*Dulcemain	Wm. Sliter, Sec	Warburton.
	Gananoque	Wm. Richardson, Sec.	Gananoque.
	*Gananoque Junction	John Connor, Pres	do
	Lake View, Lyndhurst	James Berney, Sec	Lyndhurst.
	Lorne, Mountain View	James Donevan, Sec	Gananoque.
	Oak Leaf	M. J. Johnson, Treas	Oak Leaf.
	People's	H. McAlpin, Treas	South Lake.
	*Rapid Valley.....	C. A. Bradley	Lansdowne.
	St. Lawrence.....	George E. Godkin, Prop	Escott.
	Sand Bay	Benj. Herbison, Sec	Sand Bay.
	Seeley's Bay	R. Gardiner, Prop	Seeley's Bay.
	Springvale	W. W. Hicock, Salesman	Sweet's Corners.
	Tilley	James W. Grier, Sec	Lansdowne.
	Warburton	John Cook, Sec	Warburton.
Oxford on Rideau.....	Anderson's	John Anderson, Prop	Oxford Mills.
	Bishop's Mills	Albert Alexander, Sec	Bishop's Mills.
	Kidd's No. 2	A. C. White, Sec	Burritt's Rapids.
	Brown's Bridge	Wm. Eager, Prop	Morrisburg.
	Graham	H. D. Graham, Sec	Miller's Corners.
	Kemptville	Orlando Bush, Sec	Kemptville.
	*Oxford Mills	Levi Patton, Sec.....	Oxford Mills.
Wolford.....	Old Fairfield	Rufus Bissell, Sec	Easton's Corners.
	Rideau Valley.....	John Kerr, Sec	Merrickville.
	Union	George Vancamp, Sec	do
Yonge and Escott	Caintown Union	W. J. White, Sec	Caintown.
	Elbe	Bates & Brown, Props	Elbe Mills.
	*Escott Union.....	John Herbison, Sec	Rockfield.
	Farmers' Choice	Fred. W. Scovil, Sec	Athens.
	Farmersville	Johnson A. Green, Sec	do
	Holland	H. C. Lynch, Sec	Escott.
	*Junetown, A	A. Z. Purvis, Sec	Caintown.
	Junetown, B	Alvin Avery, Sec	do
	Leeder's	Robert Hogan, Sec	do
	Leeds County	Torrence Purvis, Sec	Yonge Mills.
	*Lillie Springs	R. W. Littlejohn, Pres	Caintown.
	Mallory's	A. W. Mallory, Prop	Mallorytown.
	Mallorytown Union	David E. Forrester, Sec.....	do
	*Ronan's	Mathew Ronan, Prop	Athens, Box 154.
	Springfield Union	N. Hutchison, Sec	Escott.
DUNDAS:			
Matilda	*Advance No. 2	Richard Anderson, Salesman	Glen Stewart.
	Advance No. 3	S. W. Wood, Sec	Dixon's Corners.
	Dundela, Rowena and Winchester Springs.....	Wm. Eager, Prop	Morrisburg.
	Farmers'	George Reichardt, Sec.....	Iroquois.

FACTORIES AND CREAMERIES IN ONTARIO.—Continued.

County and Township.	Name of Factory.	Name of Secretary or other Officer.	Post Office Address.
DUNDAS.—Continued.			
Matilda	Iroquois (Eager's)	T. W. Hare, Sec.	Iroquois.
	Maple Grove	Angus Houlahan, Sec.	Brinston's Corn's.
	Model, No. 1	E. A. Roode, Prop.	Hulbert.
	Morrisburg	C. E. Robertson, Sec.	Morrisburg.
Mountain	*Advance, No. 1	Edward Scott, Prop.	Heckston.
	Rose & Co., Nos. 1 and 3 ..	John McTavish, Sec.	Vancamp.
	South Mountain, Inkerman.	Wm. Eager, Prop.	Morrisburg.
Williamsburg	Archer	G. C. Tracy, Sec.	Archer.
	Bowman's, No. 13	Wm. Bowman, Sec.	Morrisburg.
	Caughnawaga, Red Tavern.	Wm. Eager, Prop.	do
	*Denison	Reuben Prunner, Sec.	Archer.
	Dunbar	Isaiah Barkley, Sec.	Dunbar.
	*Elma, *Colquhoun	John N. Logan	Elma.
	Hoasic	Chas. L. Baker, Sec.	Froatsburn.
	North Williamsburg	James Dickie, Sec.	N. Williamsburg.
	Riverside (Eager's)	B. H. Hayunga, Sec.	Morrisburg.
Winchester	*Aults' No. 1	Chris. Irving, Sec.	Cassbridge.
	Chestorville, Connanught. }	Wm. Eager, Prop.	Morrisburg.
	Ormond, Morewood. }		
	Kendrick and Carlisle	W. R. Allison, Sec.	Dunbar.
	Maple Ridge	R. D. Fulton, Sec.	Chesterville.
	Rose & Co., No. 2	John McTavish, Sec.	Vancamp.
	Union, (co-operative)	M. E. Hunter, Sec.	Morewood.
	White Globe, No. 1	Alpin Campbell, Prop.	Ormond.
STORMONT :			
Conwall	*Black River, Nos. 1, 2, and 3.	P. N. Tait, Prop.	Mille Roches.
	Grant's Corners	Wm. Irvine, Prop.	Martintown.
	Mille Roches	P. N. Tait, Sec.	Mille Roches.
	Moulinette	D. J. McGilles, Sec.	Moulinette.
	Silmsers' Corners	W. S. Friend, Sec.	Conwall.
Finch	*Berwick No. 1 and 3	James Small, Prop.	Berwick.
	*Co-operative	James Pollock, Pres.	do
	Crysler	J. R. Chrysler, Sec.	Crysler.
	Goldfield	D. H. McLean, Sec.	South Finch.
	Johnson, Limerick	Wm. Eager, Prop.	Morrisburg.
Osnabruck	*Ashburn, *South Finch ..	J. N. Logan, Prop.	Elma.
	Dickenson Landing	Chas. S. Baker, Sec.	Wales.
	Dixson	J. C. Stata, Sec.	Lunenburg.
	Farran's Point	J. R. Farran, Sec.	Farran's Point.
	Lunenburg	H. McEwan, Sec.	Lunenburg.
	North Osnabruck	Gordon Baker, Treas.	Osnabruck Centre
	White Clover	George H. Jackson, Sec.	Gallingertown.
Roxborough	Avonmore	D. M. McPherson, Prop.	Lancaster.
	Berwick, No. 2	Joseph Vance, Treas.	Moose Creek.
	*Goldfield, Nos. 3 and 4 ..	C. H. Wood, Prop.	Maxville.
	Tayside No. 2	Alex. Fraser, Sec.	Sandringham.
GLENGARRY:			
Charlotteburg	*Allangrove Comb (10)	D. M. Macpherson, Prop.	Lancaster.
	Camerontown	Thomas McDonald, Prop.	Morrisburg.
	*Fraser's Point	D. A. Fraser, Sec.	S. Lancaster.
	Lilly White	W. Irvine, Prop.	Martintown.
Kenyon	Allangrove Comb (8)	D. M. Macpherson, Prop.	Lancaster.
	*Athol	C. H. Wood, Prop.	Maxville.
	*Diamond, No. 2	J. H. Molloy, Sec.	Fenaghvale.
	Greenfield, Loch Garry,		
	Baltic	J. J. Cameron, Sec.	Greenfield.
	*Spring Creek Comb (4)	W. D. McLeod, Prop.	Kirkhill.
Lancaster	Allangrove Comb (5)	D. M. Macpherson, Prop.	Lancaster.
	Bredalbane	J. C. McLaurin, Sec.	Dalkeith.
	*Pine Grove (Thistle Brand).	R. J. McArthur, Prop.	N. Lancaster.
Lochiel	Allangrove Comb (2)	D. M. Macpherson, Prop.	Lancaster.
	*McCormick	James Irvine	Dalkeith.
	E. Hawkesbury, No. 3	James Hurley, Sec.	Barb.
	*Maple Grove	Kenneth McLennan, Sec.	Dalkeith.
	*Spring Creek Comb	W. D. McLeod, Prop.	Kirkhill.
PRESCOTT:			
Alfred	Alfred	F. W. Langrell, Sec.	Alfred.
	Daoust	Gatien Parisien, Sec.	do
	Cote D'Or, Creek	Ovide Dubois.	Lafavre.
	Hughes	Eli Robinson, Sec.	Treadwell.

FACTORIES AND CREAMERIES IN ONTARIO.—*Continued.*

County and Township.	Name of Factory.	Name of Secretary or other Officer.	Post Office Address.
PRESBOTT.—Continued:			
Caledonia	*Diamond, No. 1	J. H. Malloy, Sec.	Fenaghvale.
Hawkesbury	Star	A. F. Arnold, Prop.	Vankleek Hill.
	*Cardinal	Edmond Cardinal, Prop.	Mongenais.
	E. Hawkesbury, Nos. 1, 2 & 3	James Hurley, Sec.	Barb.
	*Golden Hill	Samuel Stephen, Sec.	Vankleek Hill.
	Hawkesbury	W. H. Byers, Pres.	Hawkesbury.
	Maple Leaf	J. C. McAlpine, Sec.	St. Ann du Prescott.
	Apple Bee, Nos. 1 and 2	Amede Leroux, Sec.	St. Eugene.
	Maple Leaf, No. 2	Joseph Seguin, Treas.	Point Fortune.
	*Monolea, No. 1	James Ross	Little Rideau.
	*Monolea, No. 4	John W. Ross	do
	*Spring Creek Comb (5)	McCuaig, Cheney & Co. Props.	Vankleek Hill.
	Spring Grove, No. 1	S. N. Morrison, Prop.	Henry.
	*Vankleek Hill	D. C. McKinnon, Mfr.	Vankleek Hill.
	*Elm Grove	John McNish	do
	*Albert Lee	Daniel Wyman	Chute à Blondeau.
Longueuil	*Cassburn, L'Orignal	R. H. Marston, Sec.	Cassburn.
Plantagenet	Chard	David Brown, Salesman	Chard.
	*Ferryside	R. Hamilton, Sec.	Pendleton.
	*Fournier	John Wight, Sec.	Fournier.
	Pendleton	Henry Moffatt, Prop.	Pendleton.
	Riceville, Burnside	A. McLean, Sec.	Riceville.
	St. Isidore	N. Parent, Prop.	St. Isidore.
	Star	John McCrank, Sec.	Curran.
	Treadwell	A. H. Chessar, Sec.	Plantagenet.
RUSSELL:			
Clarence	The Brook	Joseph Menard, Sec.	The Brook.
Cumberland	Clarence Creek, } Sarsfield	Dr. A. DesRosiers	Clarence Creek.
Russell	Russell, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 & 5	W. A. Munroe, Prop.	Navan.
	Bolton, Ridge	Wm. Eager, Prop.	Morrisburg.
	Craig & Son, No. 1	W. Craig, Sec.	Russell.
	Riverside	Wm. McKeown, Sec.	do
	*Spring Hill, No. 1	Eadie & Herrington, Props.	Dickinson.
CARLETON:			
Fitzroy	River View	John Stevenson, Prop.	Kinburn.
	Union Pride	John Tierney, Sec.	Arnprior.
Gloucester	*Leitrim, No. 4	Wm. Fenton, Sec.	Leitrim.
Goulbourn	Golden	Henry Vaughan, Sec.	Stapleford.
	Ottawa Valley	Adam Abbott, Sec.	Hazeldene.
Gower N.	Farmers' Joy	James A. Wallace, Sec.	Carsonby.
	North Gower	Edward Kidd, Prop.	North Gower.
	Wellington	Wm. Eager, Prop.	Morrisburg.
Huntley	Maple Leaf	M. K. Everetts, Prop.	Eastons Corners.
Marlborough	Richmond		
Nepean	Fallowfield		
Osgoode	Kenmore, Marvelville, } Osgoode	Wm. Eager, Prop.	Morrisburg.
	*Co-operation	W. J. Moses, Sec.	West Osgoode.
	Craig & Son, No. 2	W. Craig, Sec.	Russell.
	Gordon Model	H. D. MacDiarmid, Sec.	Dalmeny.
	*Manotick	Geo. Harris, Sec.	Manotick.
	*Metcalfe	Thompson Eastman, Sec.	Metcalfe.
	*Osgoode, No. 10	A. Walker, Sec.	do
	White Globe, No. 2	J. R. Dow, Sec.	Vernon.
	White Globe No. 3	John McCaul, Sec.	do
	*Wide Awake	H. Cleland, Sec.	West Osgoode.
	*York	Alex. Dow, jr., Sec.	Metcalfe.
RENFREW:			
Horton	Maple Home	Robert McLaren, Sec.	Renfrew.
McNab	Waba	John Stewart, Sec.	Waba.
Pembroke	*Greenwood	Robert Delahey, Sec.	Pembroke.
Ross	Forester's Falls	Wm. Grant, Prop.	Forester's Falls.
Wilberforce	Rankin	Jos. H. Graham, Sec.	Rankin.
	*Wilberforce	Thomas McKibbin, Sec.	Eganville.
LANARK:			
Bathurst	*Fallbrook	Walter Cameron	Fallbrook.
	Harper	Joseph Warren, Sec.	Harper.
	Scotch Line	Samuel Wilson, Salesman	Allan's Mills.
	Tay Banks, Clareview	W. A. Moore, Sec.	Perth.

FACTORIES AND CREAMERIES IN ONTARIO.—Continued.

County and Township.	Name of Factory.	Name of Secretary or other Officer.	Post Office Address.
LANARK. —Continued.			
Beckwith	Beckwith	D. J. McDougall, Sec.	Ashton.
Dalhousie	Valley Queen	A. F. Stewart, Sec.	Carleton Place.
Drummond	Watson's Corners, Brookside	W. A. Moore, Sec. ..	Perth.
	Balderson	Andrew Allan, Sec.	Balderson.
	Dexter	Donald McPhail, Sec.	McPhail.
	Drummond Centre	Daniel Walsh, Sec.	Drummond.
	Mississippi, Riverside	C. A. Matheson, Sec.	Perth.
Elmsley N	Lone Star	B. S. Snider, Sec.	Port Elmsley.
LANARK	Boyd's, No. 1	Alfred Hammond, Sec.	Innisville.
	Clyde	James Herron, Sec.	Herron's Mills
	Fairplay	Thomas Jackson, Sec.	Innisville.
	Hopetown	John Stewart, Sec.	Hopetown.
	Middleville	A. R. McIntyre, Sec. ..	Middleville.
Montague	Cedar Grove	Colin McNab, Sec.	Smith's Falls.
	Montague	Isaac Cram, Sec.	do
	Roseville	Hugh Clark, Sec.	Montague.
Pakenham	Pakenham	B. W. Dunnett, Sec.	Pakenham.
Ramsay	Appleton	Milton Teskey, Sec.	Appleton.
	I. X. L.	Hiram McCreary, Sec.	Carleton Place.
	Mississippi Pride	James Robertson, Sec.	Almonte.
	Rosedale	Richard Reilly, Sec.	Clayton.
Sherbrooke S.	Lake View	John McGuire, Sec.	Westport.
VICTORIA :			
Eldon	†Lorneville	Norman L. Campbell, Sec.	Lorneville.
Emily	*Downeyville	C. F. Revill, Mfr.	Downeyville.
Fenelon	Cambray	H. J. Lytle, Sec.	Cambray.
	Fenelon Falls	F. Sandford, Prop.	Fenelon Falls.
Mariposa	Little Britain	Owen Yearsley, Prop.	Little Britain.
	Mariposa	David Rogers, Sec.	Linden Valley.
Verulam	Bobcaygeon	J. L. Read, Salesman	Bobcaygeon.
	*Dunsford	Robert Thurston, Sec.	Dunsford.
	Scotch Line	Morgan Johns, Sec.	Bobcaygeon.
PETERBOROUGH :			
Anstruther	Apsley	Wm. Hales, Sec.-Treas	Apsley.
Asphodel	Norwood	Wm. Buck, Treas.	Norwood.
	*Ormond	John Coughlin, Sec.	Hastings.
	Westwood	John Lancaster, Sec.	Westwood.
Belmont	Melrose Abbey	Samuel Elliott, Sec.	Norwood.
	Round Lake	John Wright, Pres.	Havelock.
	Star	Jamet B. Peoples, Sec.	Preneveau.
	Trentbridge	Wm. Johnston, Pres.	Havelock.
Douro	Maple Leaf	Maurice Condon, Sec.	Douro.
	Pine Grove	E. J. Abbott, Sec.	Lakefield.
Dummer	North Dummer	Frank Darling, Sec.	Hall's Glen.
	Oakdale	S. S. Spence, Sec.	South Dummer.
	Stony Lake, Warminster	S. R. Payne, Sec.	Warsaw.
	Warsaw	B. James, jr., Sec.	do
Ennismore	Myrtle	J. F. Sullivan, Sec.	Ennismore.
Harvey	Cedardale	Wm. Weir, Sec.	Lakehurst.
Otonabee	Keene	D. P. McFarlane, Sec.	Keene.
	*Lang	David Nelson, Sec.	Lang.
	Otonabee Union	George Stewart, Sec.	Peterborough.
	Peterborough	Wm. Girvin, Sec.	do
	Shearer	John Miller, Sec.	Lang.
Smith	Central Smith	J. B. McEwan, Sec.	Bridgenorth.
	Cherry Grove	J. G. Armstrong, Prop.	Peterborough.
	Lakefield	W. W. Grant, Sec.	Lakefield.
	Lakeview	Porter Robinson, Sec.	Bridgenorth.
	Missing Link	James Middleton, Sec.	Peterborough.
	North Smith	M. E. Sanderson, Sec.	Selwyn.
	Trewern	G. W. Fitzgerald, Sec.	Lakefield.
HALIBURTON :			
Cardiff	Deer Lake	Alfred W. Willis, Sec.	Deer Lake.
Dysart	*Dysart	Edward Holmes, Sec.	Haliburton.
	*Haliburton	George Bemister, Sec.	do
Minden	Minden	M. Brown, Treas.	Minden.
Stanhope	Stanhope	Thomas Godwin, Sec.	Bosking.

† Burned down in 1892, but rebuilt for 1893.

FACTORIES AND CREAMERIES IN ONTARIO.—Concluded.

County and Township.	Name of Factory.	Name of Secretary or other Officer.	Post Office Address.
HASTINGS :			
Carlow and Mayo	Carlow	Andrew Whyte, Sec	Boulter.
	Carlow and Mayo Union ..	W. J. Douglas, Pres	Fort Stewart.
Dungannon	*Bancroft	Fred. Mullett, Pres	Bancroft.
	L'Amable	J. R. Tait, Sec	L'Amable.
Elzevir	Walkerville	D. Kavanagh, Pres	Umfraville.
	Elzevir	Wm. Wiggins, Pres	Queensborough.
	*Ivory	Edward Sexsmith, Pres ..	Bridgewater.
Faraday	Page Road	Wm. Campbell, Pres	Rose Island.
Herschel	Maynooth	John Parsons, Sec	Maynooth.
Hungerford	Clair River	Peter Labarge, Pres	Bogart.
	*Cedar	Andrew Kirk	Tweed.
	Kervine	Patrick Murphy, Pres ..	Stoco.
	Marlbank	Wm. J. Burley, Sec	Marlbank.
	Moneymore	John Thompson, Sec	Moneymore.
	Roblin	James Clare, Pres	Chapman.
	Thomasburg	E. Elliott, Sec	Thomasburg.
	Tweed	Thomas Graham, Pres ..	Tweed.
	Victoria	Robert Sayers, Sec	do
Huntingdon	Beulah	Martin Baker, Pres	Ivanhoe.
	Daisy	John O'Reilly, Sec	Madoc.
	Glen	Samuel Ray, Pres	Fuller.
	Moir	W. H. Morton, Pres	Moir.
	West Huntingdon	James Haggerty, Pres ..	West Huntingdon
	White Lake	Hector Wood, Pres	Ivanhoe.
Limerick	Ormsby	S. F. Weaver, Sec	Ormsby.
Madoc	Allen Settlement	W. J. Allen, Pres	Cooper.
	Alexandria	John Caskey, Pres	Madoc.
	*Brook Valley	Thomas Burnside, Pres ..	do
	Cold Spring	A. M. Ketcheson, Pres ..	do
	Golden	James English, Pres	do
	*Madoc	Arch. Thompson, Pres ..	Queensborough.
	Spring Creek	Alex. McCoy, Pres	Remington.
	*Spring Hill	D. McKenzie, Pres	Madoc.
Marmora	Deloro	Daniel Neil, Pres	Deloro.
	Marmora, Cook, Riverside ..	Wm. Hilton, Salesman ..	Marmora.
Monteagle	Greenview	Edward Leveck, Sec	Greenview.
	Hybla	Arthur W. Bartlett, Pres ..	Monteagle Valley
Rawdon	Central	George A. Johnson, Pres ..	Anson.
	Enterprise	Turner, Sine, Pres	Sine.
	Evergreen	Robert Lanigan, Pres	Stirling.
	*Harold	John Tanner, Pres	Harold.
	Kingston	James T. Belshaw, Pres ..	Stirling.
	Maple Leaf	Thomas McKeown, Pres ..	Big Springs.
	Plum Grove	Fred. Fanning, Pres	Wellman's Cor'rs.
	Springbrook	Thomas J. Thompson, Pres ..	Springbrook.
	Sury	W. J. Spry, Prop	Big Springs.
	Stirling	Hiram Conley, Pres	Stirling.
Sidney	Bayside	R. J. Graham, Prop	Belleville.
	Frankford	Joshua Anderson, Pres ..	Frankford.
	Grove	B. Mallory, Sec	do
	Johnston	E. Harry, Sec	Glen Miller.
	Shamrock	Oakley Vandervoort, Pres ..	Stirling.
	Sidney	J. R. Brower, Pres	Belleville.
	*Sidney Town Hall	S. T. Wilmott, Pres	Wallbridge.
	Springfield	Thomas Steele, Pres	Trenton.
Thurlow	Ashley	Harford Ashley, Sec	Belleville.
	Bronk	James Boldrick, Pres	Canifton.
	East Hastings	W. A. Chapman, Sec	Roslin.
	Halloway	Adam Rushnell	Halloway.
	Thurlow	J. M. Hurley, Pres	Belleville.
	Union	F. Brenton, Pres	Corbyville.
	Zion	Wm. Sills, Pres	Foxboro'.
Tudor	*Millbridge	Chas. Donaldson, Sec	Millbridge.
Tyendinaga	Albert, Read	Michael Corrigan, Pres ..	Albert.
	Gould's Cheddar	Peter Gould, Sec	Napanee.
	Melrose	A. J. McLaren, Sec	Melrose.
	Mountain	R. L. Lazier, Pres	Shannonville.
	*Rosebud	Alex. Coulter, Sec	Myrehall.
	Shannonville	Wm. Clazie, Pres	Belleville.
Wollaston	Coe Hill	R. S. Tivy, Pres	Coe Hill.
	Deseronto	John McCullough, Pres ..	Deseronto.

CREAMERIES OPERATED IN ONTARIO IN 1892.

County and Township.	Name of Creamery.	Name of Secretary or other Officer.	Post Office Address.
LAMBTON : Plympton	Wanstead	Archibald Wark, Manager...	Wanstead.
HURON : Goderich	Goderich (Town)	John Hannah, Proprietor...	Seaforth.
Grey	†Molesworth	Horace Cummings	Molesworth.
Hullett	Londesboro'	George Watt, President	Harlock.
McKillop	Seaforth (Town)	John Hannah, Proprietor	Seaforth.
	†Winthrop	John C. Morrison	Winthrop.
Tuckersmith	†Brucefield	Hugh McCartney	Brucefield.
BRUCE : Brant	†Walkerton (Brill's)	George Balkwell, Manager...	Walkerton.
Carrick	Mildmay	James Johnston, Secretary...	Mildmay.
Calross	†Formosa	Peter Kunz, Secretary	Formosa.
	Star	S. R. Brill, Secretary	Teeswater.
Elderslie	Chesley	Halliday & Co	Chesley.
	Dobbinton	Wm. Harris, President	Dobbinton.
Kinloss	Whitechurch	J. W. J. Simpson, Secretary	Whitechurch.
GREY : Bentinck	Durham	A. M. Dargavel, Proprietor..	Durham.
Derby	Pleasant View	James Struthers, Proprietor..	Owen Sound.
Egremont	†Dromore	John Philp, Secretary	Dromore.
	Holstein	David Allan, Sec.-Treasurer..	Holstein.
Normanby	Ayton	Isaac Wenger, Proprietor	Ayton.
	Saugeen Valley	Charles Heise, Secretary	Neustadt.
St. Vincent	Meaford (Town)	Rorke Bros.	Meaford.
Sydenham	Farmer's (1893)	James Smith, Secretary	Owen Sound.
MIDDLESEX : London	†Medway	James Carmichael	Arva.
Mosa	†Newbury	W. Bain, Secretary	Newbury.
OXFORD : Oxford, E.	†East and West Oxford	M. S. Schell, Secretary	Woodstock.
PERTH : Blanshard	Kirkton	John Hannah, Proprietor	Seaforth.
WELLINGTON : Guelph	Springbank	Alex. McIntosh, Sec.-Treas..	Mosborough.
Nichol	Kinnettles	George Wright, Secretary	Elora.
WATERLOO : Wellesley	Crosshill	John T. Wilford, Secretary ..	Crosshill.
Wilnot	Nith Valley (B. and cheese) ..	Chas. H. Tye, Secretary	Haysville.
Woolwich	St. Jacobs	Brubacher & Snyder, Props..	St. Jacob's.
PEEL : Albion	†Silver Springs	L. O. Buist, Secretary	Bolton.
YORK : Markham	Locust Hill (1893)	D. B. Nighswander, Secretary	Locust Hill.
Vaughan	Woodbridge	Thos. F. Wallace, Treasurer..	Woodbridge.
ONTARIO : Reach	Marsh Hill (1893)	Lewis Tomlinson, Secretary ..	Marsh Hill.
DURHAM : Cartwright	†Cedar Grove	Robert Philp, Proprietor	Cadmus.
PRINCE EDWARD : Ameliasburg	Sprague (butter and cheese).	John Sprague, Proprietor	Ameliasburg.

†No report received.

‡Separated the cream from 400,000 lb. of milk and churned at Seaforth Creamery.

CREAMERIES OPERATED IN ONTARIO IN 1892.—*Concluded.*

County and Township.	Name of Creamery.	Name of Secretary or other Officer.	Post Office Address.
LENNOX AND ADDINGTON:			
Camden	Newburgh (winter)	E. J. Madden, Proprietor....	Newburgh.
Fredericksburg, N....	Excelsior (winter).....	Ogden Hinch, Proprietor ...	Napanee.
LEEDS AND GRENVILLE:			
Crosby, South	†Model	Dargavel & Murphy.....	Elgin.
Edwardsburg	Ventnor	Millar & Ferguson	Spencerville.
Elizabethtown.....	†Barlow	Robert Barlow	Addison.
	Elizabethtown (winter) ...	T. W. Horton	New Dublin.
	Palace (winter).....	Cyrenus Stowell	Addison.
Yonge	Twin Elms	C. Johnson & Son, Proprietors	Athens.
DUNDAS:			
†Matilda.	†Advance	Thomas Scott, Secretary ...	Glen Stewart.
	†Banford & Johnston	Wm. Banford, Secretary ...	Hainsville.
	Rutherford's	Wm. Merkley, Secretary ...	Irena.
Williamsburg	†Dunbar	M. Carlyle	Dunbar.
STORMONT:			
Osnabruck	Mayflower	James H. Quinn	Osnabruck Centre
	†Stormont (butter and cheese)	John H. Croil.....	Aultsville.
GLENGARRY:			
Charlottenburg	†Butter Cup	Wm. Irvine.	Mrrtintown.
	Farmer's (winter).....	A. R. Foulds.....	Martintown.
	†Glen Roy	M. A. Munro	Glen Roy.
	Gore.	Abrams & McLennan, Props.	Summerstown.
Kenyon	†St. Elmo	} Binion & Rutherford.....	Iroquois.
Lancaster	†Lancaster		
	Home (winter)	D. M. Macpherson	Lancaster.
	Picnic Grove.....	Wm. Meldrum	Lancaster.
RUSSELL:			
Russell	†St. Onge	Mr. Dupuis.	St. Onge.
HASTINGS:			
Tyendinaga	Deseronto (winter)	R. Rayburn, Secretary	Deseronto.

† No report received.

STATISTICS OF

LIVE STOCK AND DAIRY PRODUCTS.

HORSES AND HOGS.

TABLE I. Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the number of Horses and Hogs in Ontario in the years 1891 and 1892.

Counties.	Horses.					Hogs.			
	Working horses.	Breeding mares.	Unbroken horses.	Totals.		Over 1 year.	Under 1 year.	Totals.	
				1892.	1891.			1892.	1891.
Essex	9,384	2,679	6,466	18,529	17,868	12,523	38,498	51,021	56,260
Kent	11,634	3,639	8,103	23,376	24,971	10,877	34,863	45,740	60,403
Elgin	8,747	2,451	6,161	17,359	16,722	7,759	24,742	32,501	39,650
Norfolk	7,563	2,560	5,190	15,313	14,162	6,237	22,429	28,666	34,179
Haldimand	6,343	1,992	4,068	12,403	12,332	3,315	12,472	15,787	20,980
Welland	5,832	1,294	2,889	10,015	10,667	1,601	7,037	8,638	11,912
Totals	43,503	14,615	32,877	96,995	96,722	42,312	140,041	182,353	223,384
Lambton	9,600	2,869	5,960	18,429	18,975	4,780	16,990	21,770	22,985
Huron	15,788	5,797	11,781	33,366	32,629	7,560	28,202	35,762	43,208
Bruce	11,463	3,724	7,455	22,642	23,753	8,822	21,524	30,346	36,102
Totals	36,851	12,390	25,196	74,437	75,357	21,162	66,716	87,878	102,295
Grey	15,715	5,192	9,655	30,562	28,783	10,343	32,037	42,380	49,528
Simcoe	14,637	4,768	9,615	29,020	27,738	11,375	42,557	53,932	55,072
Totals	30,352	9,960	19,270	59,582	56,161	21,718	74,594	96,312	104,600
Middlesex	15,341	5,244	11,783	32,368	31,541	8,374	33,557	41,931	47,280
Oxford	10,693	3,335	6,370	20,398	21,255	5,518	29,997	35,515	47,364
Brant	5,812	1,479	3,216	10,507	10,071	2,522	14,455	16,977	21,325
Perth	10,833	3,928	7,380	22,141	21,481	8,432	22,464	30,896	35,532
Wellington	12,764	4,155	8,025	24,944	24,179	6,533	32,007	38,560	45,580
Waterloo	7,920	2,216	3,931	14,067	13,662	2,629	13,817	16,446	25,216
Dufferin	5,650	1,950	3,330	10,930	10,690	4,611	15,464	20,075	21,046
Totals	69,013	22,307	44,035	135,355	132,879	38,639	161,761	200,400	243,343
Lincoln	5,943	1,276	3,113	10,332	10,583	2,235	8,600	10,835	13,811
Wentworth	7,993	1,532	3,141	12,666	13,850	2,185	13,778	15,963	22,572
Halton	5,383	1,198	2,258	8,839	9,327	1,584	9,599	11,183	13,981
Peel	7,476	2,429	3,899	13,804	13,806	3,761	16,695	20,456	25,099
York	13,782	4,895	8,480	27,157	27,669	6,195	32,493	38,688	44,537
Ontario	9,966	4,156	7,846	21,968	21,860	6,441	25,312	31,753	36,667
Durham	8,602	2,841	4,740	16,183	15,905	4,516	15,825	20,341	25,209
Northumberland	10,649	2,622	5,448	18,619	18,445	5,563	19,086	24,649	25,904
Prince Edward	6,937	1,737	4,181	12,855	12,271	2,311	7,220	9,531	11,685
Totals	76,731	22,586	43,106	142,423	143,716	34,791	148,608	183,399	219,485
Lennox & Addington	5,913	1,595	3,556	11,064	10,723	2,535	6,601	9,136	12,340
Frontenac	5,504	1,439	2,691	9,634	10,240	3,323	9,305	12,628	12,418
Leeds and Grenville	11,492	2,555	5,462	19,509	19,518	9,442	19,731	29,173	28,952
Dundas	5,069	971	2,971	9,011	8,587	3,137	8,228	11,365	10,375
Stormont	3,956	1,180	2,755	7,891	7,728	2,175	5,470	7,645	7,406
Glengarry	4,707	1,880	3,407	9,994	9,938	2,950	6,358	9,308	9,413
Prescott	4,219	1,576	2,510	8,305	8,599	4,051	7,212	11,263	10,134
Russell	2,588	980	1,688	5,256	4,881	1,885	6,024	7,909	7,935
Carleton	8,813	2,691	4,586	16,090	15,033	4,967	16,894	21,861	22,335
Renfrew	7,453	2,022	3,875	13,350	14,143	8,005	13,060	21,065	21,645
Lanark	7,031	1,708	3,568	12,307	11,370	4,294	14,068	18,362	19,135
Totals	66,745	18,597	37,069	122,411	120,760	46,764	112,951	159,715	162,088
Victoria	7,615	3,359	5,928	16,902	14,215	4,926	15,024	19,950	24,291
Peterborough	6,056	1,828	3,892	11,776	11,576	5,721	11,899	17,620	23,141
Haliburton	747	311	496	1,554	1,694	784	2,198	2,982	2,573
Hastings	10,216	2,330	5,787	18,333	17,271	9,609	20,576	30,185	32,859
Totals	24,634	7,828	16,103	48,565	44,756	21,040	49,697	70,737	82,864
Muskoka	1,651	559	923	3,133	2,802	1,248	3,244	4,492	5,333
Parry Sound	1,209	364	631	2,204	2,132	1,300	3,055	4,355	4,395
Nipissing	566	143	111	820	729	559	605	1,164	872
Algoma	1,413	516	960	2,889	2,445	1,787	4,382	6,169	7,657
Totals	4,839	1,582	2,625	9,046	8,108	4,894	11,286	16,180	18,257
The Province	358,668	109,865	220,281	688,814	678,459	231,320	765,654	996,974	1,156,816

CATTLE.

TABLE II. Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the number of Cattle in Ontario in the years 1891 and 1892.

Counties.	Working oxen.	Milch cows.		Store cattle over 2 years.		Young and other cattle.	Totals.	
		1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.		1892.	1891.
Essex	226	13,305	13,678	6,306	7,810	16,318	36,155	36,751
Kent	52	15,857	16,832	12,914	12,117	23,531	52,354	52,644
Elgin	77	17,312	18,221	11,279	11,878	22,519	51,187	51,091
Norfolk	280	13,863	14,872	4,780	4,109	13,811	32,734	32,057
Haldimand	45	11,921	11,582	4,393	3,585	12,533	28,892	27,313
Welland	132	8,307	8,727	2,543	2,524	9,208	20,190	19,753
Totals	812	80,565	83,912	42,215	42,023	97,920	221,512	219,609
Lambton	96	17,482	17,407	16,752	15,677	28,683	63,013	61,061
Huron	61	28,931	28,942	30,031	30,278	50,177	109,200	109,067
Bruce	246	24,854	26,780	23,780	19,988	41,964	90,844	88,213
Totals	403	71,267	73,129	70,563	65,943	120,824	263,057	258,341
Grey	652	34,389	32,514	23,655	25,435	54,112	112,808	109,760
Simcoe	214	24,590	23,657	19,131	14,671	34,911	78,846	71,754
Totals	866	58,979	56,171	42,786	40,106	89,023	191,654	181,514
Middlesex	43	33,940	34,792	27,739	34,476	44,208	105,930	118,280
Oxford	83	33,585	34,526	12,815	11,551	28,134	74,617	72,200
Brant	35	10,652	9,932	2,452	2,385	11,542	24,681	23,081
Perth	35	26,816	26,005	14,635	14,057	36,321	77,807	73,700
Wellington	60	23,814	24,109	14,701	15,703	35,530	74,105	75,560
Waterloo	47	13,094	13,705	4,630	4,324	15,567	33,338	33,666
Dufferin	52	10,131	9,414	8,421	8,272	15,665	34,269	32,293
Totals	355	152,032	152,483	85,393	90,768	186,967	424,747	428,780
Lincoln	57	7,495	8,303	2,222	2,644	7,469	17,243	18,306
Wentworth	57	13,874	12,651	2,514	3,372	11,509	27,954	27,842
Halton	134	9,796	8,984	3,415	4,702	11,021	24,366	24,151
Peel	15	12,665	11,800	4,263	4,911	11,214	28,157	27,743
York .....	.....	18,677	21,887	6,468	6,877	16,052	41,197	45,528
Ontario	30	17,517	16,463	9,083	8,763	25,377	52,007	48,961
Durham	99	12,241	11,219	6,297	5,742	16,280	34,917	33,049
Northumberland	158	21,759	21,522	6,895	4,722	19,745	48,557	45,192
Prince Edward	16	12,037	10,100	1,676	2,079	8,335	22,064	20,699
Totals	566	126,061	122,929	42,833	43,812	127,002	296,462	291,471
Lennox and Addington	258	15,477	14,533	6,087	5,217	15,996	37,818	34,212
Frontenac	62	16,893	18,295	5,285	4,618	14,693	36,933	38,316
Leeds and Grenville	20	47,772	46,145	6,471	7,484	25,167	79,430	79,150
Dundas	53	16,284	16,016	2,003	2,089	8,874	27,214	26,150
Stormont	12	15,645	15,538	1,958	2,529	7,490	25,105	24,800
Glengarry .....	.....	18,671	17,891	2,098	2,145	10,847	31,616	29,580
Prescott	23	15,278	13,298	2,116	1,489	10,001	27,418	24,807
Russell	56	7,491	7,405	2,193	1,617	7,343	17,083	14,993
Carleton .....	.....	23,365	22,529	7,322	6,607	21,491	52,178	49,427
Renfrew .....	.....	18,219	18,751	8,932	10,089	21,748	48,899	50,606
Lanark	47	23,358	20,195	8,543	8,817	21,530	53,478	50,050
Totals	531	218,453	210,596	53,008	52,701	165,180	437,172	422,091
Victoria	60	12,976	11,515	10,823	7,050	22,083	45,942	35,392
Peterborough	177	15,535	14,909	5,296	4,246	14,516	35,524	33,738
Haliburton	178	2,538	2,780	1,265	1,147	3,870	7,851	8,154
Hastings	402	36,929	32,147	6,406	6,027	22,042	65,779	61,558
Totals	817	67,978	61,351	23,790	18,470	62,511	155,096	138,842
Muskoka	442	4,173	4,698	2,048	1,600	6,247	12,910	13,345
Parry Sound	481	3,549	3,566	2,061	1,735	5,545	11,636	11,109
Nipissing	20	806	897	319	254	878	2,023	2,231
Algoma	551	3,973	3,502	1,689	1,906	6,658	12,871	11,482
Totals	1,494	12,501	12,663	6,117	5,495	19,328	39,440	38,167
The Province	5,844	787,836	773,234	366,705	359,318	868,755	2,029,140	1,978,815

SHEEP AND POULTRY.

TABLE III. Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the number of Sheep and Poultry in Ontario in the years 1891 and 1892.

Counties.	Sheep.				Poultry.				
	Over 1 year.	Under 1 year.	Totals.		Turkeys	Geese.	Other fowls.	Totals.	
			1892.	1891.				1892.	1891.
Essex	15,616	16,332	31,948	28,192	19,290	12,779	164,931	197,000	210,263
Kent	19,973	18,607	38,580	37,491	16,472	9,408	158,575	184,455	203,013
Elgin	26,474	25,388	51,862	48,344	16,314	5,839	138,738	160,891	158,432
Norfolk	18,621	16,610	35,231	30,148	10,115	4,920	121,667	136,702	129,464
Halimand	15,372	13,330	28,702	28,390	13,970	5,540	98,070	117,580	119,765
Welland	12,698	11,692	24,390	21,961	6,030	3,854	87,483	97,367	100,805
Totals	108,754	101,959	210,713	194,526	82,191	42,340	769,464	893,995	921,742
Lambton	29,694	28,550	58,244	47,489	16,790	7,704	171,212	195,706	197,835
Huron	57,274	54,029	111,303	92,967	27,062	25,427	301,839	354,328	346,278
Bruce	56,574	52,971	109,545	95,712	18,064	18,365	190,227	226,656	241,596
Totals	143,542	135,550	279,092	236,168	61,916	51,496	663,278	776,690	785,709
Grey	75,922	67,137	143,059	131,333	24,054	24,963	279,055	328,072	313,116
Simcoe	47,871	41,255	89,126	74,024	24,505	24,111	247,300	295,916	290,721
Totals	123,793	108,392	232,185	205,357	48,559	49,074	526,355	623,988	603,837
Middlesex	38,555	36,046	74,611	75,895	37,344	14,321	302,048	353,713	344,641
Oxford	14,990	15,085	30,075	28,933	13,547	7,617	176,026	197,190	196,028
Brant	9,636	9,962	19,598	20,542	4,723	4,028	87,095	95,846	98,343
Perth	28,177	27,099	55,276	55,253	14,659	16,361	218,158	249,178	253,571
Wellington	45,487	42,772	88,259	81,061	18,749	18,535	202,007	239,291	248,149
Waterloo	19,706	18,205	37,911	37,194	10,123	6,679	142,404	159,206	148,907
Dufferin	19,045	15,453	34,498	29,484	8,758	10,867	103,951	123,576	118,047
Totals	175,606	164,622	340,228	328,362	107,903	78,408	1,231,689	1,418,000	1,407,686
Lincoln	11,109	10,201	21,310	18,853	7,781	4,208	77,685	89,674	85,710
Wentworth	13,581	12,292	25,873	26,301	9,329	3,469	102,448	115,246	118,516
Halton	9,732	9,164	18,896	18,301	9,639	6,653	92,444	108,136	88,335
Peel	15,185	11,625	26,810	23,822	19,005	14,283	109,670	142,958	168,973
York	25,864	20,387	46,251	37,989	26,024	15,670	200,736	242,430	244,780
Ontario	24,211	20,122	44,333	47,763	15,137	15,723	167,353	198,213	225,704
Durham	19,507	14,042	33,549	43,902	21,310	14,466	139,333	175,109	166,859
Northumb'ld	18,364	14,938	33,302	32,722	14,116	10,757	162,770	187,643	180,727
Prince Edw'd.	7,173	6,458	13,631	13,400	4,311	2,568	93,960	100,839	111,884
Totals	144,726	119,229	263,955	263,053	126,052	87,797	1,146,399	1,360,248	1,391,488
Lennox & Ad.	13,001	11,664	24,665	18,337	5,655	4,734	94,195	104,584	93,897
Frontenac	14,831	12,745	27,576	31,079	12,286	5,858	90,084	108,178	117,892
Leeds & Gren.	26,654	25,587	52,241	45,632	29,574	14,498	186,402	230,374	217,581
Dundas	6,139	5,165	11,304	12,736	13,099	7,223	202,030	122,352	101,181
Stormont	8,013	6,875	14,888	10,033	4,525	4,860	76,289	85,674	79,979
Glengarry	11,003	8,980	19,983	21,200	7,126	3,263	81,349	91,738	94,381
Prescott	9,912	7,706	17,618	13,876	7,639	5,884	72,461	85,984	73,900
Russell	8,004	6,625	14,629	13,668	9,716	4,752	46,741	61,209	52,451
Carleton	21,851	21,058	42,909	35,740	28,506	17,837	166,906	213,249	186,862
Renfrew	36,009	30,155	66,164	67,752	16,342	12,369	105,847	134,558	132,225
Lanark	35,910	29,879	65,789	57,113	22,924	14,507	133,767	171,198	157,157
Totals	191,327	166,439	357,766	327,166	157,392	95,785	1,155,921	1,409,098	1,307,506
Victoria	25,235	19,817	45,052	38,549	10,799	10,081	122,282	143,162	156,248
Peterborough	16,131	13,330	29,461	27,139	12,880	9,835	116,270	138,985	135,074
Parry Sound	3,929	3,145	7,074	7,127	955	1,006	15,192	17,153	18,866
Hastings	23,556	19,672	43,228	30,794	8,946	11,956	162,519	183,421	168,959
Totals	68,851	55,964	124,815	103,609	33,580	32,878	416,263	482,721	479,147
Muskoka	7,053	5,616	12,669	12,717	5,118	2,002	31,636	38,786	37,408
Parry Sound	6,208	4,615	10,823	8,594	1,710	1,450	24,037	27,197	27,607
Nipissing	644	436	1,080	988	897	475	7,891	9,263	9,088
Algoma	9,458	7,689	17,147	13,211	3,156	3,449	32,382	38,987	34,872
Totals ..	23,363	18,356	41,719	35,510	10,911	7,376	95,946	114,233	108,975
The Province.	979,962	870,511	1,850,473	1,693,751	628,504	445,154	6,005,315	7,078,973	7,006,090

LIVE STOCK SOLD IN YEAR.

TABLE I V. Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the number of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs and Poultry, sold in the province of Ontario in the year ending June 30, 1892.

Counties.	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Hogs.	Poultry.
Essex	1,113	7,910	9,475	40,712	79,352
Kent	1,308	13,812	13,685	45,031	63,501
Elgin	1,707	11,532	19,289	35,994	59,819
Norfolk	1,141	6,209	9,503	28,182	40,540
Haldimand	876	5,061	12,158	15,571	46,708
Welland	496	5,421	11,191	10,328	36,652
Totals	6,641	49,945	75,301	175,818	326,572
Lambton	1,285	17,724	15,875	17,792	46,895
Huron	4,434	31,804	35,375	44,126	74,633
Bruce	2,559	22,118	29,709	28,979	51,979
Totals	8,278	71,646	80,959	90,897	173,507
Grey	1,457	21,827	37,981	42,344	74,158
Simcoe	1,836	17,872	28,252	41,965	81,451
Totals	3,293	39,699	66,233	84,309	155,609
Middlesex	2,505	29,989	23,926	49,811	105,383
Oxford	1,482	15,214	10,703	50,507	44,788
Brant	570	6,416	8,470	19,775	33,011
Perth	1,546	13,529	18,897	34,881	48,475
Wellington	1,670	20,343	26,802	48,651	47,215
Waterloo	975	13,163	14,839	23,302	38,864
Dufferin	724	8,189	7,454	16,797	27,853
Totals	9,472	111,843	111,091	243,724	345,589
Lincoln	600	4,309	7,955	11,839	30,839
Wentworth	765	5,513	9,656	20,916	36,238
Halton	527	5,322	6,331	13,136	39,123
Peel	1,002	6,591	9,245	23,046	57,912
York	1,975	14,408	17,741	47,096	84,305
Ontario	1,843	13,701	14,660	35,501	61,300
Durham	916	7,167	8,066	19,813	50,293
Northumberland	1,259	8,546	9,285	20,637	39,479
Prince Edward	426	2,904	3,980	9,596	29,732
Totals	9,313	68,461	86,919	201,580	426,221
Lennox and Addington	517	4,532	6,707	9,436	34,250
Frontenac	482	6,640	8,533	9,988	46,058
Leeds and Grenville	970	10,051	17,909	19,829	59,319
Dundas	921	3,012	5,375	7,629	23,655
Stormont	436	2,892	3,198	4,371	15,043
Glengarry	730	3,831	5,699	5,845	19,515
Prescott	506	2,566	4,883	4,906	21,713
Russell	373	2,473	3,650	4,152	21,262
Carleton	646	8,739	12,631	13,231	58,290
Renfrew	656	7,952	17,537	13,019	37,859
Lanark	820	8,309	19,364	13,849	44,043
Totals	7,057	60,997	105,786	106,255	381,007
Victoria	804	8,327	14,541	16,828	38,536
Peterborough	424	6,946	8,467	14,766	28,728
Haliburton	118	1,436	2,294	1,843	3,404
Hastings	786	9,144	13,387	28,737	49,917
Totals	2,132	25,853	38,689	62,174	120,585
Muskoka	293	2,425	3,705	4,362	10,608
Parry Sound	241	2,399	2,932	4,180	7,014
Nipissing	39	462	319	585	2,808
Algoma	196	2,622	4,000	4,907	16,889
Totals	769	7,908	10,956	14,034	37,319
The Province.....	46,955	436,352	575,934	978,791	1,966,409

WOOL.

TABLE V. Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties, the clip of Wool in Ontario in the years 1891 and 1892, with the yearly average for the eleven years 1882-92; also the average number of pounds per fleece.

Counties.	1892.			1891.			Yearly average for the eleven years 1882-92.		
	No. of fleeces.	Pounds.	lb. per fleece.	No. of fleeces.	Pounds.	lb. per fleece.	No. of fleeces.	Pounds.	lb. per fleece.
Essex	13,731	80,181	5.84	15,442	88,776	5.75	14,505	81,723	5.63
Kent	19,002	115,447	6.08	21,136	127,116	6.01	20,529	117,860	5.74
Elgin	26,182	162,340	6.20	26,277	153,872	5.86	23,334	134,595	5.77
Norfolk	17,899	100,833	5.63	16,484	91,010	5.52	16,770	89,427	5.33
Haldimand	15,153	96,882	6.36	15,345	95,351	6.21	17,489	104,193	5.96
Welland	12,238	61,794	5.05	12,456	61,724	4.96	13,873	70,041	5.05
Totals.....	104,205	616,977	5.92	107,140	617,849	5.77	106,500	597,839	5.61
Lambton	28,641	176,426	6.16	27,389	163,504	5.97	25,779	151,217	5.87
Huron	56,605	339,314	5.99	50,891	296,123	5.82	49,202	281,613	5.72
Bruce	54,470	328,221	6.03	52,330	311,521	5.95	48,963	282,146	5.76
Totals.....	139,716	843,961	6.04	130,610	771,148	5.90	123,944	714,976	5.77
Grey	75,888	452,034	5.96	74,715	427,409	5.72	70,418	392,745	5.58
Simcoe	45,778	273,800	5.98	43,959	255,812	5.82	45,000	250,817	5.57
Totals.....	121,666	725,834	5.97	118,674	683,221	5.76	115,418	643,562	5.58
Middlesex.....	38,309	244,766	6.39	41,491	257,580	6.21	38,048	228,270	6.00
Oxford	14,867	89,351	6.01	15,072	87,802	5.83	13,890	108,239	5.73
Brant	9,953	60,686	6.10	11,509	67,741	5.89	13,473	77,500	5.75
Perth	28,087	168,460	6.00	29,560	182,668	6.18	31,664	180,950	5.71
Wellington	44,694	273,660	6.12	45,306	274,048	6.05	47,131	270,605	5.74
Waterloo	18,498	104,789	5.66	21,505	122,669	5.70	21,941	119,311	5.44
Dufferin.....	19,922	122,237	6.14	17,070	103,066	6.04	18,104	102,099	5.68
Totals.....	174,330	1,063,979	6.10	181,513	1,095,574	6.04	189,251	1,087,784	5.75
Lincoln	11,973	62,239	5.20	10,093	57,215	5.67	10,476	54,171	5.17
Wentworth	13,091	79,294	6.06	15,257	90,566	5.94	14,871	84,872	5.71
Halton	10,079	69,840	6.93	10,262	67,090	6.54	11,473	71,800	6.26
Peel	15,972	107,265	6.72	14,104	96,354	6.83	15,295	100,271	6.56
York	25,826	166,225	6.44	22,647	142,443	6.29	26,971	162,480	6.02
Ontario	24,193	154,585	6.39	27,001	178,553	6.61	26,806	165,385	6.17
Durham	18,893	120,982	6.40	25,762	157,797	6.13	21,206	124,439	5.87
Northumberland.....	18,015	104,084	5.78	18,955	110,220	5.81	20,218	115,872	5.73
Prince Edward	7,035	38,087	5.41	7,101	39,892	5.62	9,075	48,028	5.29
Totals.....	145,077	902,601	6.22	151,182	940,130	6.22	156,391	927,318	5.93
Lennox and Addington..	12,018	66,960	5.57	10,071	55,367	5.50	14,219	75,366	5.30
Frontenac	14,698	78,014	5.31	16,526	85,401	5.17	18,051	91,327	5.06
Leeds and Grenville....	25,934	134,075	5.17	25,287	127,553	5.04	34,981	171,005	4.89
Dundas	5,552	30,653	5.52	7,141	37,110	5.20	10,088	50,684	5.02
Stormont	8,030	44,109	5.49	6,049	34,212	5.66	9,387	48,911	5.21
Glengarry	10,244	55,916	5.46	13,634	70,157	5.15	14,852	70,721	4.76
Prescott	9,743	53,168	5.46	8,208	45,939	5.60	10,615	52,816	4.98
Russell	8,157	45,987	5.64	7,592	42,865	5.65	7,394	39,165	4.96
Carleton	21,239	117,877	5.54	19,348	103,524	5.35	27,293	139,240	5.10
Renfrew	35,148	177,138	5.04	38,980	189,313	4.86	37,078	170,820	4.61
Lanark	35,991	182,468	5.07	33,000	167,101	5.06	33,501	162,340	4.85
Totals.....	186,754	986,165	5.28	185,836	958,542	5.16	217,959	1,072,395	4.92
Victoria	24,296	143,937	5.92	22,685	124,726	5.50	22,006	122,746	5.58
Peterborough	15,588	86,145	5.53	15,051	82,866	5.51	16,594	87,945	5.30
Haliburton	3,700	19,040	5.15	4,180	20,693	4.95	3,472	16,732	4.82
Hastings	22,991	124,887	5.43	17,107	86,286	5.04	24,612	121,778	4.95
Totals.....	66,575	374,009	5.62	59,023	314,571	5.33	66,684	349,201	5.24
Muskoka	7,202	37,011	5.14	7,425	39,643	5.34	6,099	32,538	5.33
Parry Sound	6,396	36,771	5.75	5,187	29,634	5.71	2,912	16,698	5.73
Nipissing	572	2,834	4.95	598	3,211	5.37	149	748	5.02
Algoma	8,667	53,564	6.18	7,334	44,618	6.08	4,274	25,666	6.01
Totals.....	22,837	130,180	5.70	20,544	117,106	5.70	13,434	75,650	5.63
The Province	961,160	5,643,706	5.87	954,522	5,498,141	5.76	989,581	5,468,725	5.53

FACTORY CHEESE.

TABLE VI. Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the quantity and value of Cheese made at 710 factories in Ontario in 1892, the average dates of opening and closing, and the total number of factories reported in operation.

Counties.	Factories in operation.	Factories making returns.	Quantity of		Gross value of cheese.	No. of patrons.	Milk required to make 1 lb. cheese.	Value of cheese per 100 lb.	Average date of opening.	Average date of closing.
			Milk used.	Cheese made.						
	No.	No.	lb.	lb.	\$		lb.	\$ c.		
Essex	2	1	701,906	64,450	6,110	115	10.89	9 48	May 15	Nov. 1
Kent	8	2	1,294,621	121,786	11,513	94	10.63	9 45	" 12	Oct. 30
Elgin	24	20	26,728,050	2,488,687	235,433	1,369	10.74	9 46	April 28	Nov. 12
Norfolk	20	17	18,014,697	1,701,713	161,341	1,421	10.59	9 48	May 1	" 9
Haldimand	10	8	8,677,821	816,779	76,497	707	10.62	9 37	" 14	" 2
Welland	4	4	3,115,147	291,495	27,137	357	10.69	9 31	" 19	" 3
Totals	68	52	58,532,242	5,484,910	518,031	4,063	10.67	9 44	" 4	" "
Lambton	12	10	10,070,454	965,600	92,710	867	10.43	9 60	" 15	" 5
Huron	13	10	12,792,581	1,196,067	116,450	932	10.70	9 74	" 18	" 2
Bruce	22	20	24,374,669	2,294,112	220,397	1,749	10.62	9 61	" 17	Oct. 30
Totals	47	40	47,237,704	4,455,779	429,557	3,548	10.60	9 64	" 17	Nov. 1
Grey	12	12	9,977,469	946,577	88,944	780	10.54	9 40	" 17	Oct. 24
Simcoe	9	9	5,215,256	494,895	46,160	462	10.54	9 33	" 19	" 24
Totals	21	21	15,192,725	1,441,472	135,104	1,242	10.54	9 37	" 18	" 24
Middlesex	36	31	46,397,517	4,313,699	415,571	2,233	10.76	9 63	May 1	Nov. 10
Oxford	41	40	91,541,085	8,773,820	826,969	3,043	10.68	9 68	April 16	" 27
Brant	7	5	8,276,508	775,512	74,272	425	10.67	9 58	" 20	" 26
Perth	25	21	39,151,757	3,686,496	362,900	1,891	10.62	9 84	May 3	" 9
Wellington	10	9	15,326,845	1,456,702	140,830	935	10.52	9 67	" 18	Oct. 31
Waterloo	5	4	4,858,572	454,701	43,971	330	10.69	9 67	" 10	Nov. 2
Dufferin	3	3	1,906,560	183,128	17,200	156	10.41	9 39	" 19	Oct. 26
Totals	127	113	207,458,844	19,444,058	1,881,713	9,013	10.67	9 68	April 28	Nov. 15
Lincoln	3	3	3,003,729	278,991	25,310	290	10.77	9 07	May 13	Oct. 27
Wentworth	5	5	6,477,524	610,279	57,443	422	10.61	9 41	" 7	Nov. 15
Peel	1	1	388,000	35,950	3,450	30	13.79	9 50	" 18	Oct. 10
York	4	3	734,053	68,323	6,592	65	10.74	9 65	" 22	" 9
Ontario	4	4	2,379,205	222,133	20,599	257	10.71	9 27	" 10	Nov. 1
Durham	12	11	7,774,340	722,869	67,496	652	10.75	9 34	" 8	" 1
Northumberland	36	30	30,768,289	2,886,671	272,962	1,590	10.66	9 46	April 26	" 4
Prince Edward	19	15	16,551,508	1,597,277	150,792	1,096	10.36	9 44	" 28	" 3
Totals	84	72	68,076,648	6,422,493	604,644	4,402	10.60	9 41	May 2	" 2
Lennox & Addington	26	26	41,464,261	4,059,778	385,837	2,146	10.21	9 50	April 23	" 9
Frontenac	42	37	32,938,868	3,234,938	306,583	1,339	10.18	9 48	" 29	" 5
Leeds and Grenville	109	86	106,123,674	10,169,855	975,040	3,637	10.44	9 59	" 21	" 12
Dundas	36	30	30,595,798	2,951,988	279,224	291	10.36	9 46	" 26	" 6
Stormont	27	17	16,092,012	1,571,548	146,594	704	10.24	9 33	May 2	" 4
Glengarry	43	32	15,744,197	1,501,964	144,178	780	10.48	9 60	" 3	Oct. 31
Prescott	39	23	16,015,499	1,572,173	149,032	809	10.19	9 48	April 28	Nov. 3
Russell	13	12	7,723,697	762,526	72,442	430	10.13	9 50	May 6	Oct. 31
Carleton	23	17	15,463,722	1,492,296	140,714	777	10.36	9 43	" 7	" 28
Renfrew	6	4	2,959,026	289,935	27,186	206	10.21	9 38	" 15	" 22
Lanark	29	28	32,090,448	3,112,608	297,275	1,554	10.31	9 55	" 5	" 27
Totals	393	312	317,211,352	30,719,609	2,924,105	12,693	10.33	9 52	April 28	Nov. 5
Victoria	8	6	3,398,976	321,039	30,233	257	10.59	9 42	May 16	Oct. 31
Peterborough	29	27	23,924,019	2,229,692	211,308	1,281	10.73	9 48	" 5	Nov. 1
Haliburton	5	3	677,345	66,773	6,057	56	10.14	9 07	" 19	Oct. 24
Hastings	74	64	74,754,018	7,256,176	690,973	2,956	10.30	9 52	April 24	Nov. 4
Totals	116	100	102,754,358	9,873,680	938,571	4,550	10.41	9 51	" 29	" 2
The Province	856	710	816,463,873	77,842,001	7,431,725	39,511	10.49	9 55	May 1	" 6
Estimated at 146 factories not reported.	146		167,892,571	16,006,947	1,528,214	8,125				
Total for 856 factories	856		934,356,444	93,848,948	8,959,939	47,636				

PART III.

VALUES, RENTS AND FARM WAGES.

VALUES OF FARM PROPERTY.

The values of farm land, buildings, implements and live stock are given by county groups and for the province in the following table for 1891 and 1892, also the totals for the province for the same years, and the average for the eleven years 1882-92 :

Districts.		Farm land.	Buildings.	Implements.	Live stock.	Total farm property.
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Lake Erie	{ 1892..	87,704,562	26,222,339	6,944,080	14,658,104	135,529,085
	{ 1891..	88,701,279	25,713,724	6,883,952	13,751,560	135,050,515
Lake Huron.....	{ 1892..	69,212,867	19,953,245	5,508,714	14,762,862	109,437,688
	{ 1891..	69,431,012	19,499,390	5,454,333	13,548,985	107,933,720
Georgian Bay	{ 1892..	48,009,693	14,840,087	4,345,387	10,683,827	77,878,994
	{ 1891..	48,372,436	14,630,536	4,292,456	9,475,312	76,770,740
West Midland	{ 1892..	130,521,307	42,332,192	10,271,225	24,770,736	207,895,460
	{ 1891..	132,002,537	41,659,134	10,214,748	23,955,865	207,832,284
Lake Ontario	{ 1892..	133,127,883	44,140,350	10,449,924	22,070,521	209,788,678
	{ 1891..	133,593,790	42,166,347	10,195,842	20,799,681	206,755,660
St. Lawrence and Ottawa	{ 1892..	102,976,828	34,755,874	9,577,344	20,773,148	168,088,194
	{ 1891..	104,043,863	34,443,701	9,744,170	18,837,837	167,069,571
East Midland.....	{ 1892..	38,150,853	11,659,203	3,304,834	7,908,690	61,023,580
	{ 1891..	38,939,930	11,451,224	3,278,159	6,790,044	60,459,417
Northern Districts ...	{ 1892..	6,124,478	1,740,968	601,512	1,868,607	10,335,565
	{ 1891..	6,160,316	1,704,271	587,782	1,561,792	10,014,161
The Province . . .	{ 1892....	615,828,471	195,644,258	51,003,020	117,501,495	979,977,244
	{ 1891....	621,245,223	191,268,327	50,651,442	108,721,076	971,886,068
	{ 1882-92.	632,427,251	180,110,698	48,212,963	103,174,119	963,925,031

Farm land still continues to decline in value, the figures for the province being \$5,416,752 less than in the preceding year. The three other items of the table, however, show an increase in value as follows: Buildings, \$4,375,931; implements, \$351,578; live stock, \$8,780,419. (In previous years the value of *live stock* was asked for in bulk, and in many cases, owing to a misconception of the term, the values of *cattle* only were given. Where detected these discrepancies were weeded out, but this year it was deemed desirable to ask for each class of stock in detail. Notwithstanding that "fancy prices" have been omitted, the aggregate value is \$8,780,419 in excess of the figures for the preceding year.) The result is that the value of all farm stock reaches \$979,977,244, an increase of \$8,091,176 compared with 1891. Taking the districts it will be seen that every group

shows a decrease in the value of farm land, but the opposite is the case in the matter of buildings and live stock, while the St. Lawrence and Ottawa group is the only one failing to show an increase in the value of implements.

VALUE PER ACRE OCCUPIED. The following table gives the value per acre occupied of the various classes of farm property by county groups and for the province, for the years 1891 and 1892 :

Districts.	Farm land.		Buildings.		Implements.		Live stock.		Total farm property.	
	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Lake Erie	37 54	38 08	11 22	11 04	2 97	2 96	6 28	5 90	58 01	57 98
Lake Huron	30 15	30 55	8 69	8 58	2 40	2 40	6 43	5 96	47 67	47 49
Georgian Bay	23 72	23 95	7 33	7 24	2 15	2 13	5 28	4 69	38 48	38 01
West Midland	40 10	40 59	13 00	12 81	3 16	3 14	7 61	7 37	63 87	63 91
Lake Ontario	43 69	43 90	14 49	13 85	3 43	3 35	7 24	6 83	68 85	67 93
St. Lawrence and Ottawa.	19 39	19 60	6 54	6 49	1 80	1 84	3 91	3 55	31 64	31 48
East Midland	14 29	14 68	4 37	4 32	1 24	1 23	2 96	2 56	22 86	22 79
Northern Districts	3 59	3 72	1 02	1 03	35	35	1 09	94	6 05	6 04
The Province	27 19	27 57	8 64	8 49	2 25	2 25	5 19	4 82	43 27	43 13

Compared with the previous year the farm land of the province has decreased in value 38 cents per acre occupied, but buildings show an increase of 15 cents per acre. The figures for implements are unchanged (they were the same also in 1890), while live stock have advanced in value 27 cents per acre occupied. This gives a net increase of 14 cents per acre occupied for all classes of farm property. The West Midland is the only district which does not show an increase in total value. No district equals its own figures of the previous year for farm land ; but the Northern Districts is the only group experiencing a decreased value in buildings per acre occupied. Four groups show an increase in the value of implements, two show a decrease, and two have no change in their figures. Every district is credited with an increase in the value of live stock per acre occupied.

In the following table however a still better basis of comparison is furnished, the values per acre of buildings, implements and live stock being calculated on the cleared portion :

Farm property.	Lake Erie.	Lake Huron.	Georgian Bay.	West Midland.	Lake Ontario.	St. Lawrence and Ottawa.	East Midland.	Northern Districts.	The Province.		
									1892.	1891.	1882-92.
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Buildings	18 14	14 52	13 70	18 08	18 98	14 64	13 43	9 89	16 32	16 21	16 16
Implements	4 80	4 01	4 01	4 39	4 49	4 04	3 81	3 42	4 26	4 29	4 32
Live stock	10 14	10 74	9 86	10 58	9 49	8 75	9 11	10 62	9 80	9 21	9 26
Total	33 08	29 27	27 57	33 05	32 96	27 43	26 35	23 93	30 38	29 71	29 74

The total value of farm property comprising the table shows an increase compared with the previous year, and also with the eleven years 1882-92, notwithstanding that implements do not equal their figures for either of the periods named. The highest value per acre cleared for buildings is found in the Lake Ontario group, for implements in the Lake Erie district, for live stock in the Lake Huron counties, and for all in the Lake Erie group.

RENTALS OF LEASED FARMS. In the following table the average value and rental of such leased farms as were reported on farmers' schedules returned to this Bureau in 1892 is shown by districts. The rental per acre is given on the basis of land occupied and land cleared for 1891 and 1892, with the average for the seven years 1886-92; also the per cent. ratio that the rental bears to the value of land and buildings on the farm:

Leased farms.	Lake Erie.	Lake Huron.	Georgian Bay.	West Midland.	Lake Ontario.	St. Lawrence and Ottawa.	East Midland.	Northern Districts.	The Province.
Average value—	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Land	4,416	3,660	3,698	5,637	5,517	3,523	3,606	1,075	4,496
Buildings.....	1,549	1,331	1,224	1,827	1,699	1,453	1,104	569	1,523
Average rental.....	256	225	219	337	319	199	223	97	265
Rent per acre based on—	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Acres occupied.....	1892... 2 30	1 98	1 67	2 43	2 59	1 33	1 20	42	1 98
	1891... 2 28	1 97	1 56	2 36	2 56	1 27	1 46	41	1 95
	1886-92 2 15	1 93	1 57	2 31	2 66	1 34	1 50	44	2 01
Acres cleared.....	1892... 3 03	2 55	2 22	3 06	3 16	2 11	2 08	1 96	2 74
	1891... 2 96	2 55	2 20	2 95	3 10	2 00	2 33	1 69	2 70
	1886-92 2 94	2 61	2 24	3 00	3 25	2 15	2 45	1 77	2 80
Per cent. ratio of rental to value of farm.....	1892... 4 29	4 51	4 45	4 52	4 42	4 00	4 73	5 90	4 40
	1886-92 4 04	4 19	4 28	4 20	4 41	3 84	4 48	4 97	4 22

The number of acres in the average leased farm is somewhat larger than in the previous year, and the average rental for the province is now \$265, an improvement of \$1 over the figures of the previous year. Rentals, both per acre occupied and per acre cleared, are higher than in the preceding year, but do not equal their respective averages for 1886-92. The per cent. ratio of rental to value of farm, however, is .18 better in 1892 than the average for the seven years.

VALUE OF HORSES. The following table gives by county groups and for the province, the value of each of the four classes of farm horses, together with their total value and the value of all classes of horses sold in the year :

Districts.	Working horses.	Breeding mares.	Colts.	Stallions.	Total on hand.	Total sold in year.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Lake Erie.....	4,418,596	1,308,490	1,804,277	250,721	7,782,084	580,899
Lake Huron.....	3,370,171	1,212,865	1,384,663	274,375	6,242,074	821,578
Georgian Bay.....	2,759,995	935,693	1,043,976	170,387	4,910,051	300,800
West Midland.....	6,051,778	2,088,321	2,446,337	464,975	11,051,411	889,114
Lake Ontario.....	7,054,707	2,241,371	2,437,187	314,492	12,047,757	876,510
St. Lawrence and Ottawa ..	5,512,143	1,583,436	1,712,320	331,791	9,139,690	576,040
East Midland.....	2,153,579	672,187	793,779	182,138	3,801,683	169,984
Northern Districts.....	490,008	160,437	136,887	50,838	838,170	65,207
Totals.....	31,810,977	10,202,800	11,759,426	2,039,717	55,812,920	4,280,132

The total value of all classes of horses is estimated at \$55,812,920, while \$4,280,132 worth have been sold. Working horses are valued at \$31,810,977, breeding mares at \$10,202,800, colts at \$11,759,426 and stallions at \$2,039,717. The Lake Ontario and West Midland counties show the greatest value for all kinds of farm horses. The value of horses sold during the year in the Lake Huron district amounts to nearly 13.2 per cent. of the value of horses on land in that group, while the ratio of the province is barely 7.7 per cent.

VALUE OF CATTLE. The values of the various classes of cattle, their total value, and the value of all classes of cattle sold during the year, are given in the following table by county groups and for the province :

Districts.	Working Oxen.	Milch Cows.	Store cattle.	Other cattle.	Total on hand.	Total sold in year.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Lake Erie.....	40,763	2,348,716	1,123,010	1,269,228	4,781,717	1,523,954
Lake Huron.....	21,636	2,268,347	2,327,183	1,765,493	6,382,659	3,015,757
Georgian Bay.....	46,925	1,764,164	1,106,541	1,129,720	4,047,350	1,400,074
West Midland.....	18,270	5,081,174	2,643,709	2,753,327	10,496,480	4,958,136
Lake Ontario.....	32,987	4,237,536	1,073,502	1,865,329	7,209,354	2,540,713
St. Lawrence and Ottawa	22,110	5,766,124	1,144,107	1,940,143	8,872,484	1,615,349
East Midland.....	33,873	1,784,202	510,200	696,497	3,024,772	733,377
Northern Districts.....	66,800	344,742	126,619	195,498	733,659	191,775
Totals.....	283,364	23,595,005	10,054,871	11,615,235	45,548,475	15,979,135

The oxen of the province are valued at \$283,364; milch cows, \$23,595,005; store cattle, \$10,054,871, and other cattle, \$11,615,235, the total being \$45,548,475, while animals to the value of \$15,979,135 have been sold. This means that fully 25 per cent. of farm cattle change hands in a year—chiefly to butchers and drovers. The West Midland group is away ahead of every district so far as the sale of cattle is concerned, but milch cows show greatest value in the St. Lawrence and Ottawa group.

SHEEP AND HOGS. The table following presents the values of sheep and hogs in the province (by classes of over and under one year also) together with the value of sheep and hogs sold during the year by county groups and for the province :

Districts.	Sheep.				Hogs.			
	Over 1 year.	Under 1 year.	Total on hand.	Total sold in year.	Over 1 year.	Under 1 year.	Total on hand.	Total sold in year.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Lake Erie	573,956	340,411	914,367	339,654	382,646	551,875	934,521	1,556,738
Lake Huron	874,560	548,258	1,422,818	406,041	227,805	284,445	512,250	805,373
Georgian Bay	676,785	383,254	1,060,039	299,137	209,838	272,803	482,641	688,294
West Midland	1,057,099	634,212	1,691,311	577,150	433,078	706,490	1,139,568	2,190,710
Lake Ontario	927,122	445,318	1,372,440	425,413	406,552	605,975	1,012,527	1,654,547
St. Lawrence and Ottawa	853,951	511,599	1,365,550	397,132	543,350	390,845	934,195	1,176,059
East Midland	385,765	183,140	568,905	150,316	198,840	177,569	376,409	575,974
Northern Districts.....	119,262	54,865	174,127	45,347	47,295	39,687	86,982	128,157
Totals.....	5,468,500	3,101,057	8,569,557	2,640,190	2,449,404	3,029,689	5,479,093	8,775,852

The value of sheep sold in 1892 is estimated at \$2,640,190, while \$8,569,557 worth were left in farmers hands, \$5,468,500 representing animals over one year, and \$3,101,057 those under one year. The figures for hogs are peculiarly interesting when compared with other live stock, as the sales were far heavier than the value of the animals on hand at the end of the year, \$8,775,852 being sold, while but \$5,479,093 were kept over.

VALUES OF POULTRY AND OF TOTAL LIVE STOCK. The next table gives the value of poultry, by classes, as in the tables immediately preceding, and also the total value of live stock on hand and sold during the year :

Districts.	Poultry.					Total value live stock on hand.	Total value live stock sold in year.
	Turkeys.	Geese.	Other fowls.	Total on hand.	Total sold in year.		
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Lake Erie	54,460	22,123	168,832	245,415	114,801	14,658,104	4,116,046
Lake Huron	33,294	24,962	144,805	203,061	59,965	14,762,862	5,108,714
Georgian Bay	32,557	27,972	123,217	183,746	51,497	10,683,827	2,739,802
West Midland.....	66,158	42,828	282,980	391,966	137,176	24,770,736	8,752,286
Lake Ontario.....	93,583	55,941	278,919	428,443	189,193	22,070,521	5,686,376
St. Lawrence and Ottawa.	110,889	56,594	298,746	466,229	169,308	20,778,148	3,933,888
East Midland	17,946	18,511	100,464	136,921	44,645	7,908,690	1,674,296
Northern Districts	6,461	5,465	23,743	35,669	11,723	1,868,607	442,209
Totals.....	415,348	254,396	1,421,706	2,091,450	778,308	117,501,495	32,453,617

The value of all classes of poultry on hand is \$2,091,450, while \$778,308 is the value placed on those which have been sold. The St. Lawrence and Ottawa counties show the best values for all kinds of fowls.

The total value of live stock on hand (including poultry) is estimated at \$117,501,495, while \$32,453,617 represents the sales. Live stock generally is most largely raised and sold in the West Midland and Lake Ontario counties; but although the value of animals on hand is larger in the St. Lawrence and Ottawa than in the Lake Huron and Lake Erie groups, the sales in the latter districts are heavier.

VALUE OF LIVE STOCK PER HEAD. The following table presents the value of the various classes of live stock per head on hand and sold during the year :

Farm Live Stock.	Lake Erie.	Lake Huron.	Georgian Bay.	West Midland.	Lake Ontario.	St. Lawrence and Ottawa.	East Midland.	Northern Districts.	The Province.
	\$ c.	c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	c.	\$ c.
HORSES :									
Working horses.....	89 26	91 45	90 93	87 69	91 94	82 59	87 42	101 26	88 69
Breeding mares.....	89 53	97 89	93 95	93 62	99 24	85 14	85 87	101 41	92 87
Colts.....	56 00	56 22	55 42	56 86	57 60	47 51	50 49	55 13	54 63
Stallions.....	382 20	483 05	392 60	459 92	396 59	323 70	476 80	358 01	407 05
Horses sold in year...	87 47	99 25	91 35	93 87	94 12	81 63	79 73	84 79	91 15
CATTLE :									
Working oxen.....	50 20	53 69	54 19	51 46	58 28	41 64	41 46	44 71	48 49
Milch cows.....	29 15	31 83	29 91	33 42	33 61	26 40	26 25	27 58	29 95
Store cattle.....	26 60	32 98	25 86	30 96	25 06	21 58	21 45	20 70	27 42
Other cattle.....	12 96	14 61	12 69	14 73	14 69	11 75	11 14	10 11	13 37
Sold or killed in year.	30 51	42 09	35 27	44 33	37 11	26 48	28 37	24 25	36 62
SHEEP :									
Over 1 year.....	5 28	6 09	5 47	6 02	6 41	4 46	5 60	5 10	5 58
Under 1 year.....	3 34	4 04	3 54	3 85	3 73	3 07	3 27	2 99	3 56
Sold or killed in year.	4 51	5 02	4 52	5 20	4 89	3 75	3 89	4 14	4 58
HOGS :									
Over 1 year.....	9 04	10 76	9 66	11 21	11 69	11 62	9 45	9 66	10 59
Under 1 year.....	3 94	4 26	3 66	4 37	4 08	3 46	3 57	3 52	3 96
Sold or killed in year.	8 85	8 86	8 16	8 99	8 21	11 07	9 26	9 13	8 97
POULTRY :									
Turkeys.....	66	54	67	61	74	70	53	59	66
Geese.....	52	48	57	55	64	59	56	74	57
Other fowls.....	22	22	23	23	24	26	24	25	24
Sold or killed in year.	35	35	33	40	44	44	37	31	40

The average price received per head for the different classes of live stock sold during the year was as follows: Horses, \$91.15; cattle, \$36.62; sheep, \$4.58; swine, \$8.97; turkeys, 66 cents; geese, 57 cents; other fowls, 24 cents. Stallions sold averaged \$407.05 in price, while working oxen sold for \$48.49.

MARKET PRICES. The following table is compiled from market reports of newspapers published at fourteen market centres, and the figures are taken during the period when each of the various articles of farm produce contained in the table is chiefly marketed. The average price is also given for a series of years:

Markets.	Fall wheat, per bushel.	Spring wheat, per bushel.	Barley, per bushel.	Oats, per bushel.	Rye, per bushel.	Peas, per bushel.	Corn (in ear), per bushel.	Buckwheat, per bushel.	Beans, per bushel.	Potatoes, per bushel.	Hay, per ton.	Wool, per lb.
	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.
Belleville	71.8	71.8	41.3	28.7	59.0	59.1	.....	39.7	.....	41.0	7.51	18.0
Brantford	68.1	68.2	42.2	28.9	52.7	56.9	24.1	39.8	...	53.0	6.98	17.1
Brockville	79.0	79.0	47.5	31.3	57.5	57.5	26.0	42.5	.....	57.1	7.95	25.0
Chatham	66.1	66.6	32.2	27.1	.....	52.8	29.9	.....	90.5	46.6	7.38	17.3
Cobourg	65.0	60.3	41.3	27.7	46.8	54.8	.....	38.8	...	.....	.....	.....
Guelph	69.8	62.3	42.4	29.2	63.2	56.4	.....	.....	.....	45.4	7.28	18.4
Kingston	71.0	69.9	38.3	28.5	54.8	59.8	30.2	39.2	.....	58.5	8.17	16.3
Lindsay	68.2	67.3	34.3	26.9	48.6	55.7	.....	37.8	.....	33.3	6.83	16.0
London	68.7	68.4	40.4	31.1	55.4	57.1	28.6	38.1	100.0	62.9	7.38	17.0
Ottawa	73.4	73.8	47.7	31.9	.....	64.8	33.3	53.6	.....	58.6	8.39	17.6
Peterborough	71.5	68.9	40.9	29.1	59.9	59.3	.....	39.0	.....	40.9	8.79	16.0
St. Thomas	67.8	67.8	40.0	31.8	.....	50.0	25.0	.....	.....	64.0	8.17	16.5
Stratford	67.9	68.3	39.5	27.8	.....	57.2	.....	.....	.....	53.1	6.74	.....
Toronto	72.8	66.6	42.4	32.6	55.0	60.3	.....	.....	.....	42.5	9.19	21.8
The Province:												
1892	70.7	67.8	41.3	30.8	55.8	59.0	26.3	42.2	98.8	50.4	8.20	18.2
1891	95.1	92.9	49.1	36.5	72.3	63.8	31.1	44.1	106.1	32.6	11.91	19.4
1890	94.2	91.3	50.2	41.1	52.7	60.3	30.5	43.0	128.5	44.3	7.95	20.5
1889	88.4	88.1	44.0	30.5	50.9	55.7	25.9	39.5	126.7	45.5	9.98	20.7
1888	102.4	99.3	60.1	40.5	60.2	65.4	29.3	49.3	113.7	31.7	16.71	20.4
1887	78.4	78.0	56.7	34.6	49.5	55.9	28.7	45.0	97.9	62.8	11.62	22.1
1886	73.6	72.5	51.3	32.0	52.2	52.6	27.6	33.7	83.7	44.9	9.69	19.1
1885	81.5	80.6	55.2	31.5	55.2	58.0	27.9	39.2	80.0	41.1	9.85	17.4
1884	80.5	81.4	53.6	33.1	59.7	61.4	45.0	40.0	118.0	40.0	9.56	17.8
1883	105.0	107.0	57.0	38.0	62.0	71.0	.....	.....	.....	62.0	9.02	16.9
1882	101.0	106.0	65.0	43.0	64.0	74.0	40.0	40.0	197.0	64.0	11.54	16.9
1882-92	88.0	87.7	53.7	35.5	59.7	61.4	31.6	41.6	114.4	45.3	10.08	18.8

The averages for the province show that lower prices prevailed for fall wheat, spring wheat and barley than in any other year of the table, and in 1888 only did oats and corn fall lower than in 1892. Rye, peas and beans are below their average prices, and buckwheat, although above its average for the eleven years, did not equal the figures of four years in the table. Prices for potatoes ruled high, but were exceeded in three years out of the other ten in the schedule. Hay and clover are much below the figures of any year excepting 1890, and wool received less than in any of the five years immediately preceding 1892.

VALUES OF CROPS. The value of each crop is given in the following table, based upon market prices, acreage and yield, for each of the five years 1888-92, together with averages for the eleven years 1882-92 :

Crops.	1892.	1891.	1890.	1889.	1888.	Average 1882-92.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Fall wheat.....	14,488,195	20,800,736	13,439,875	11,493,648	14,162,726	16,090,639
Spring wheat..	5,620,888	9,951,019	7,015,405	5,019,680	6,408,384	7,746,723
Barley	5,069,293	7,925,675	7,831,285	10,290,011	14,013,308	10,049,109
Oats	19,945,480	27,378,483	21,687,734	19,625,622	26,514,099	20,920,037
Rye.....	631,937	820,337	823,883	728,725	779,772	975,683
Peas.	8,551,714	11,690,367	9,279,756	7,524,645	9,332,490	8,571,520
Corn. {husking.	2,953,358	5,687,773	4,273,410	2,395,283	5,108,976	3,808,846
{shilo	1,897,814					
Buckwheat	1,063,952	1,150,191	883,100	502,668	602,585	629,879
Beans.	529,500	816,546	978,323	471,188	607,756	543,670
Potatoes.....	6,194,068	7,842,219	7,779,575	6,531,766	7,060,733	8,268,701
Mangel-wurzels	828,038	942,356	927,561	577,878	801,653	696,229
Carrots.....	478,420	476,752	526,318	428,995	487,323	459,328
Turnips	6,354,164	6,885,345	4,704,056	3,702,126	4,764,024	4,485,040
Hay	35,955,672	28,498,224	34,232,024	37,208,564	33,570,674	32,438,193
Totals.....	110,562,493	130,866,023	114,382,305	106,500,799	124,244,503	115,683,597

The value of all crops is \$110,562,493, which is less than in any year of the table excepting in 1889, and considerably below the average for the eleven years 1882-92. Only two crops, carrots and hay, show higher values than 1891. Six out of the thirteen crops in the table exceed their respective averages for the eleven years 1882-92.

CROP VALUES BY COUNTY GROUPS. The following table shows the total value of field crops by county groups and for the province for each of the five years 1888-92, together with the average for the eleven years 1882-92 :

Districts.	1892.	1891.	1890.	1889.	1888.	1882-92.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Lake Erie	13,040,993	17,117,703	14,656,955	12,835,861	17,781,703	14,660,425
Lake Huron	12,478,818	14,368,299	12,825,695	10,533,759	13,784,820	12,336,251
Georgian Bay	10,163,189	11,543,525	10,539,774	9,785,415	10,420,202	10,186,482
West Midland	23,247,513	29,051,689	25,473,526	20,748,309	27,618,089	24,569,928
Lake Ontario	23,503,908	27,355,582	23,333,827	23,786,979	26,293,725	24,916,702
St. Lawrence & Ottawa.	18,988,107	21,893,436	18,298,546	19,699,465	20,008,375	19,992,470
East Midland	7,115,519	7,883,091	7,514,326	7,746,675	6,932,362	7,600,475
Northern Districts	2,024,446	1,652,698	1,739,656	1,364,336	1,405,227	1,420,864
The Province	110,562,493	130,866,023	114,382,305	106,500,799	124,244,503	115,683,597

None of the groups excepting the Northern Districts reach their own figures for 1891, and the Lake Huron counties and the Northern Districts are the only groups going over their respective averages for the eleven years. The Lake Ontario district leads all the others in the value of its field crops, the West Midland group this year dropping to second place.

VALUE OF PRODUCE PER ACRE UNDER CROP. The following table shows the value per acre raised of each of the staple field crops by county groups and for the province for 1891 and 1892, with the averages for 1882-92. The average value of all crops is also given for the same periods :

Crops.	Lake Erie.	Lake Huron.	Georgian Bay.	West Midland.	Lake Ontario.	St. Lawrence and Ottawa.	East Midland.	Northern Districts.	The Province.		
									1892.	1891.	1882-92.
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Fall wheat	13 16	14 81	15 67	16 63	15 40	15 66	13 48	17 89	14 99	24 47	17 71
Spring wheat.....	6 98	9 06	8 31	8 78	7 29	11 44	7 28	10 36	8 63	19 49	13 55
Barley	9 22	10 23	10 77	10 85	10 22	9 15	9 63	10 19	10 15	14 33	13 94
Oats	9 50	11 21	11 22	11 61	11 31	9 87	9 92	10 07	10 71	14 87	12 44
Rye	8 24	9 27	9 45	9 38	7 89	9 63	8 12	11 84	8 65	12 09	9 67
Peas	8 68	12 26	11 28	10 41	11 97	9 42	11 45	13 39	11 04	15 54	12 63
Corn	16 28	17 68	23 40	18 59	17 47	19 53	18 38	13 73	17 78	23 59	18 77
Buckwheat	8 00	8 92	9 83	7 86	8 76	8 02	9 00	10 52	8 50	10 66	8 48
Beans	15 14	13 72	22 44	18 72	17 91	18 92	20 32	17 46	15 93	19 70	20 26
Potatoes	33 62	39 99	45 76	42 48	48 31	35 13	50 12	74 20	42 51	48 95	53 50
Mangel-wurzels.....	32 15	41 35	38 86	36 62	39 47	30 46	42 20	27 96	37 59	41 04	35 21
Carrots	37 46	49 40	49 15	48 95	52 92	43 98	55 92	42 27	48 13	48 36	44 26
Turnips	34 27	53 06	47 29	49 71	51 28	39 56	47 35	35 37	49 02	54 61	41 84
Hay	14 26	14 69	13 93	15 74	14 87	13 63	11 81	13 28	14 29	11 18	14 04
All crops :											
1892	13 00	14 35	13 86	15 07	13 85	12 63	12 00	14 63	13 68	.....	.....
1891.....	17 29	17 02	16 57	19 31	16 72	14 96	13 79	12 94	.....	16 70	.....
1882-92	15 60	15 53	15 09	16 70	15 34	14 20	13 54	15 01	.....	.....	15 28

The figures for 1892 are not flattering. The average value per acre for all crops of the province is \$13.68, which is a decrease of \$3.02 compared with the previous year, and \$1.60 below the average for the eleven years. Hay is the only crop giving a better financial return than in the preceding year, although buckwheat, mangel-wurzels, carrots, turnips and hay exceed their respective averages for the eleven years. The West Midland group has the best return per acre for all crops, while the St. Lawrence and Ottawa counties show the poorest. The Northern Districts is the only group exhibiting a higher total value per acre, although it fails to reach its own average for the eleven years. Compared with respective values in 1891, the West Midland group makes the poorest showing, but taking the averages for the eleven years the Lake Erie's figures for 1892 show the greatest shrinkage.

PER CENT. RATIOS OF VALUES PER ACRE. By means of per cent. ratios the following table compares the values per acre of the various crops with their respective averages for the eleven years 1882-92, by county groups and for the province :

Districts.	Fall wheat.	Spring wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Peas.	Corn.	Buckwheat.	Beans.	Potatoes.	Mangel-wurzels.	Carrots.	Turnips.	Hay.	All field crops.
Lake Erie	78	57	70	76	91	78	82	103	79	71	100	103	97	97	83
Lake Huron	84	74	71	89	89	90	99	116	70	77	114	111	127	104	92
Georgian Bay	85	64	79	95	88	85	135	130	113	80	115	107	112	105	92
West Midland.....	91	67	71	85	96	80	98	106	92	80	99	104	115	101	90
Lake Ontario.....	86	52	73	87	90	96	102	100	83	97	110	112	119	106	90
St. Lawrence and Ottawa....	94	79	70	85	89	78	109	92	75	63	100	110	111	101	89
East Midland.....	78	57	74	89	88	96	118	106	98	89	125	130	126	99	89
Northern Districts	98	64	82	92	102	94	116	112	83	106	125	121	108	108	97
The Province	85	64	73	86	89	87	95	100	79	79	107	109	117	102	90

The per cent. ratio of all crops for the province is but 90, or 10 per cent. below the average of the eleven years. None of the cereals reach 100 except buckwheat. Mangels, carrots, turnips and hay are the only crops exceeding 100, and this they do in every district except in the West Midland in the case of mangels. On the other hand, fall wheat, spring wheat, oats and peas have but two figures in their percentages in every group.

LABOR AND WAGES.

The following is from the June bulletin : "There is little that is special to note in the condition of farm labor. Regarding the quality and supply of labor opinions differ. While the greater number of those reporting consider that the right class of hands are available, a strong minority state that good farm labore/s are scarce. This is said to be caused by the large emigration of our farmers' sons to the United States, Manitoba and the North-west, their places being taken by "farm pupils" and others from the old country, some of whom are of doubtful quality so far as our agricultural methods are concerned. In some western counties boys from the Barnardo Home are being tried in the place of men, but the moiety paid them is not included in the rates of wages herewith summarised : The amount paid per month for the working season, of say seven months, runs from \$14 to \$20 with board, the average being \$16.79, an increase of 28 cents over that of the previous year. The amount paid without board ranges from \$20 to \$28, the average being \$24.60, or 59 cents more than in 1891. The wages per day of temporary help averages 86 cents with board and \$1.15 without board, both these rates slightly exceeding their respective figures of the previous year."

The August bulletin thus summarized the remarks of correspondents : "In nearly every section of the province there was more or less scarcity of farm laborers (especially those of the right sort) during haying and harvesting. The rainy weather, which hindered continuous work, had not a little to do with this, as also the fact that in many instances the grain was ready to cut shortly after haying commenced. The migration of farmers' sons to the North-west was also a factor in lessening the number of hands. Wages during harvesting ranged from \$1 to \$2 per day, according to locality and the scarcity of help, but most of the returns point to \$1.25 with board as the standard for the season. The monthly rate ran from \$15 to \$32, but the bulk of correspondents report a range of from \$20 to \$25 with board."

The subject of farm labor was thus dealt with in the November bulletin: "Harvesting came so close upon haying that in many sections a scarcity of field help was experienced for a couple of weeks, but during the remainder of the season there was a sufficiency of farm labor, although skilled men are becoming rare. The continued emigration to the Canadian North-west and the American prairies led some correspondents to express the opinion that farm wages would rise in the near future, but others claim that the low prices ruling for farm produce will tend to lower wages. It is safe to infer, therefore, that there will be but little immediate change in the rates paid to agricultural laborers. Domestic servants are apparently scarcer than ever on the farm, urban life offering greater attractions to girls. The comments of correspondents upon the quality of male and female importations from the 'Homes' is decidedly more uncomplimentary than usual."

WAGES OF FARM LABORERS. In the following table the average rates of wages of farm laborers are given by the year and by the month, with and without board, by county groups and for the province for the years 1891 and 1892, together with the averages for the eleven years 1882-92; also the amounts paid domestic servants in 1891 and 1892:

Districts.	Farm laborers.												Domestics per month with board.	
	Per year.						Per month in working season.							
	With board.			Without board.			With board.			Without board.				
	1892	1891	'82-92.	1892	1891	'82-92.	1892.	1891.	'82-92.	1892.	1891.	'82-92.	1892	1891.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Lake Erie	159	158	159	256	253	250	16 75	16 66	17 29	25 62	25 29	26 17	6 36	6 39
Lake Huron	156	159	162	254	260	257	16 94	17 13	17 80	27 25	26 28	27 35	6 28	6 30
Georgian Bay....	151	153	158	260	262	256	16 30	17 34	17 65	25 78	26 86	27 20	6 07	5 97
West Midland ..	154	157	160	252	250	251	16 38	16 43	17 36	25 49	25 40	26 48	6 41	6 46
Lake Ontario ..	158	162	163	252	262	253	16 57	16 76	17 41	26 22	25 90	26 57	6 42	6 50
St Law. & Ottawa	152	154	161	242	254	251	15 99	15 99	17 71	24 60	25 20	26 59	5 83	5 76
East Midland....	154	166	164	256	258	257	16 31	15 82	17 52	26 28	25 78	26 84	5 76	5 90
Nrth'rn Districts.	166	169	173	270	273	275	18 41	18 19	19 47	28 13	27 12	29 27	6 16	6 13
The Province.	156	158	161	253	257	253	16 52	16 66	17 52	25 92	25 81	26 82	6 21	6 25

The average rate of wages per year, with board, is \$156, which is a decline of \$2 compared with the figures of the previous year, and \$5 less than the average for the eleven years. By the year, without board, the figures are \$253, the same as the average for the eleven years, but \$4 below the price paid in 1891. During the working season the rate of wages per month with board is \$16.52, which is less than in the preceding year, and less also than the average of the eleven years; but the rate paid per month without board is \$25.92, an improvement of 11 cents compared with that of 1891, although less than the average for 1882-92. Farm laborers receive the best wages in the Northern Districts. Domestic servants get an average of \$6.21 per month, which is 4 cents below the average rate of 1891. This class of farm workers are best paid in the Lake Ontario and West Midland groups.

STATISTICS OF

VALUES, RENT AND FARM WAGES.

FARM VALUES--LAND, BUILDINGS AND IMPLEMENTS.

TABLE I. Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the value of Farm Land, Buildings and Implements in Ontario in 1891 and 1892.

Counties.	Farm Lands.		Farm Buildings.		Farm Implements.	
	1892	1891	1892	1891	1892	1891
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Essex	16,767,979	16,954,141	4,411,578	4,407,901	1,247,017	1,197,532
Kent	23,649,544	23,908,174	5,752,541	5,910,490	1,553,414	1,588,136
Elgin	17,339,846	17,367,543	4,979,330	4,804,818	1,276,051	1,274,912
Norfolk	11,881,174	12,284,429	4,249,453	4,054,815	1,107,194	1,085,988
Haldimand	9,399,182	9,583,866	3,590,258	3,532,124	971,647	1,010,761
Welland	8,666,837	8,603,126	3,239,179	3,003,576	788,757	726,623
Totals	87,704,562	88,701,279	26,222,339	25,713,724	6,944,080	6,883,952
Lambton	19,704,874	19,684,305	4,924,419	4,776,311	1,420,751	1,464,439
Huron	29,288,508	29,524,668	8,780,193	8,503,549	2,341,053	2,208,964
Bruce	20,219,485	20,222,039	6,248,633	6,219,530	1,746,910	1,780,930
Totals	69,212,867	69,431,012	19,953,245	19,499,390	5,508,714	5,454,333
Grey	22,029,796	22,669,806	7,333,733	7,292,716	2,203,431	2,227,473
Simcoe	25,979,897	25,702,630	7,506,354	7,337,820	2,141,956	2,064,983
Totals	48,009,693	48,372,436	14,840,087	14,630,536	4,345,387	4,292,456
Middlesex	33,925,004	33,509,147	9,988,430	9,689,282	2,433,436	2,303,340
Oxford	22,110,569	22,367,553	7,367,966	7,217,958	1,636,983	1,729,353
Brant	10,271,143	10,418,317	3,879,925	3,721,721	849,602	861,183
Perth	20,501,444	20,965,735	6,583,203	6,475,137	1,711,545	1,710,217
Wellington	20,928,199	21,094,527	7,063,645	7,161,625	1,735,014	1,718,924
Waterloo	13,743,204	14,433,910	4,973,706	4,948,466	1,178,201	1,158,520
Dufferin	9,041,744	9,213,348	2,475,317	2,444,945	726,444	733,211
Totals	130,521,307	132,002,537	42,332,192	41,659,134	10,271,225	10,214,748
Lincoln	9,146,764	9,418,870	3,728,176	3,602,775	816,281	815,109
Wentworth	13,746,951	13,456,318	4,759,982	4,674,982	1,129,814	1,110,255
Halton	9,938,001	10,137,179	3,537,405	3,420,117	769,631	790,572
Peel	13,630,076	13,521,360	4,408,493	4,094,271	1,054,233	1,081,053
York	30,572,975	31,096,807	8,796,282	8,388,005	1,932,435	1,927,807
Ontario	19,250,241	19,251,022	6,204,504	5,824,528	1,505,939	1,456,725
Durham	14,561,995	14,304,217	4,619,031	4,381,328	1,093,098	1,094,182
Northumberland	14,075,379	14,090,305	5,024,493	4,749,325	1,290,954	1,156,755
Prince Edward	8,195,501	8,317,712	3,061,984	3,031,016	787,539	763,384
Totals	133,127,883	133,593,790	44,140,350	42,166,347	10,449,924	10,195,842
Lennox and Addington	8,616,427	8,415,192	3,208,897	3,300,385	773,258	759,087
Frontenac	8,373,418	8,496,832	2,946,509	2,878,080	840,313	860,393
Leeds and Grenville	18,568,511	18,891,530	6,774,527	6,482,460	1,618,060	1,637,614
Dundas	7,956,422	8,546,250	2,635,167	2,587,442	709,966	756,900
Stormont	6,051,072	6,496,712	2,210,171	2,372,064	557,894	583,694
Glengarry	6,850,894	6,864,460	2,561,486	2,496,503	748,892	765,738
Prescott	6,867,920	6,494,605	2,223,206	2,228,556	632,147	630,323
Russell	4,277,553	4,380,554	1,236,888	1,223,292	427,679	396,449
Carleton	18,726,714	19,244,547	4,830,863	4,683,507	1,409,462	1,447,062
Renfrew	7,750,256	7,556,878	2,795,358	2,955,933	959,017	956,988
Lanark	8,937,641	8,656,303	3,332,802	3,235,479	900,476	949,922
Totals	102,976,828	104,043,863	34,755,874	34,443,701	9,577,314	9,744,170
Victoria	11,632,664	12,143,774	3,355,372	3,272,778	999,255	951,221
Peterborough	10,411,553	10,041,203	3,078,118	3,164,673	810,923	847,351
Haliburton	1,066,625	1,088,740	294,987	303,233	95,061	96,700
Hastings	15,040,011	15,666,273	4,930,726	4,710,540	1,399,595	1,382,887
Totals	38,150,853	38,939,990	11,659,203	11,451,224	3,304,834	3,278,159
Muskoka	1,976,804	1,912,181	641,845	639,047	208,718	211,759
Parry Sound	1,626,602	1,710,646	439,955	460,110	155,319	153,026
Nipissing	485,639	468,111	126,175	123,030	38,702	36,990
Algoma	2,035,433	2,069,378	532,993	482,084	198,773	186,007
Totals	6,124,478	6,160,316	1,740,968	1,704,271	601,512	587,782
The Province	615,828,471	621,245,223	195,644,258	191,268,327	51,003,020	50,651,442

FARM VALUES—LIVE STOCK AND TOTAL PROPERTY—RENTALS.

TABLE II. Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the values of Farm Live Stock and total Farm Property in Ontario in 1891 and 1892; also the rent per acre of leased farms as reported in 1892, with the average derived for the seven years 1886-92.

Counties.	Farm Live Stock.		Total Farm Property.		Rent per acre on land —			
	1892	1891	1892	1891	Occupied.		Cleared.	
					1892	1886-92	1892	1886-92
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Essex.....	2,499,196	2,463,617	24,925,770	25,023,191	2 88	2 12	3 85	3 22
Kent.....	3,408,323	3,430,057	34,363,822	34,836,857	2 70	2 60	3 64	3 64
Elgin.....	3,230,798	2,794,325	26,826,025	26,241,598	2 46	2 26	3 29	3 11
Norfolk.....	2,221,749	1,954,512	19,459,570	19,379,744	2 08	1 87	2 84	2 57
Haldimand.....	1,839,674	1,761,978	15,800,761	15,888,729	1 73	1 83	2 26	2 35
Welland.....	1,458,364	1,347,071	14,153,137	13,680,396	2 37	2 06	2 92	2 56
Totals.....	14,658,104	13,751,560	135,529,085	135,050,515	2 30	2 15	3 03	2 94
Lambton.....	3,547,399	3,200,778	29,597,443	29,125,833	1 88	1 88	2 94	2 84
Huron.....	6,470,090	6,039,054	46,879,844	46,276,235	2 29	2 15	2 79	2 77
Bruce.....	4,745,373	4,309,153	32,960,401	32,531,652	1 71	1 71	2 14	2 31
Totals.....	14,762,862	13,548,985	109,437,688	107,933,720	1 98	1 93	2 55	2 61
Grey.....	5,824,392	5,189,055	37,391,352	37,379,050	1 33	1 30	1 85	1 90
Simcoe.....	4,859,435	4,286,257	40,487,642	39,391,690	2 15	1 92	2 68	2 59
Totals.....	10,683,827	9,475,312	77,878,994	76,770,740	1 67	1 57	2 22	2 24
Middlesex.....	6,296,498	6,303,952	52,643,368	51,805,721	2 59	2 55	3 21	3 32
Oxford.....	3,972,994	3,916,109	35,088,512	35,230,973	2 87	2 72	3 62	3 53
Brant.....	1,651,260	1,570,649	16,651,930	16,571,870	3 01	2 80	3 55	3 39
Perth.....	4,281,713	3,996,570	33,077,905	33,147,659	2 44	2 34	3 06	2 96
Wellington.....	4,476,520	4,248,985	34,203,378	34,224,061	2 00	2 00	2 62	2 58
Waterloo.....	2,250,437	2,263,608	22,145,548	22,804,504	2 25	2 24	2 88	2 83
Dufferin.....	1,841,314	1,655,992	14,084,819	14,047,496	1 72	1 53	2 24	2 20
Totals.....	24,770,736	23,955,865	207,895,460	207,832,284	2 43	2 31	3 06	3 00
Lincoln.....	1,469,142	1,402,369	15,160,363	15,239,123	2 08	2 32	2 68	2 85
Wentworth.....	2,134,848	2,095,226	21,771,595	21,836,781	3 60	2 83	4 07	3 50
Halton.....	1,649,872	1,492,331	15,914,909	15,840,199	2 21	2 30	2 92	2 94
Peel.....	2,272,167	2,144,128	21,364,969	20,840,812	2 74	2 72	3 18	3 28
York.....	4,114,091	3,931,303	45,465,783	45,343,922	3 04	3 11	3 64	3 76
Ontario.....	3,720,520	3,575,304	30,691,204	30,107,579	2 82	2 81	3 43	3 45
Durham.....	2,646,825	2,268,398	22,820,949	22,048,125	2 55	2 80	3 07	3 36
Northumberland.....	2,702,851	2,487,156	23,093,677	22,483,541	1 89	2 04	2 56	2 55
Prince Edward.....	1,460,205	1,403,466	13,505,229	13,515,578	1 94	2 13	2 22	2 63
Totals.....	22,070,521	20,799,681	209,788,678	206,755,660	2 59	2 66	3 16	3 25
Lennox & Addington.....	1,727,942	1,633,498	14,326,524	14,108,162	1 59	1 57	2 54	2 35
Frontenac.....	1,693,523	1,583,605	13,853,763	13,818,910	78	1 20	1 30	1 84
Leeds and Grenville.....	3,494,285	3,362,963	30,455,383	30,374,567	1 51	1 40	2 15	2 16
Dundas.....	1,361,707	1,272,917	12,663,262	13,163,509	1 43	1 65	2 91	2 61
Stormont.....	1,101,693	1,143,149	9,920,830	10,595,619	1 28	1 47	2 00	2 21
Glengarry.....	1,487,202	1,311,306	11,648,474	11,438,007	1 23	1 39	2 10	2 30
Prescott.....	1,247,827	1,112,521	10,971,100	10,466,005	1 64	1 58	2 38	2 28
Russell.....	1,019,458	820,016	6,961,578	6,820,311	1 15	1 25	2 26	2 20
Carleton.....	2,869,477	2,396,921	27,836,696	27,772,037	1 58	1 77	2 53	2 57
Renfrew.....	2,414,732	2,197,568	13,919,363	13,667,367	1 05	80	1 70	1 67
Lanark.....	2,360,302	2,003,373	15,531,221	14,845,077	74	82	1 11	1 35
Totals.....	20,778,148	18,837,837	168,088,194	167,069,571	1 33	1 34	2 11	2 15
Victoria.....	2,694,670	2,064,985	18,681,961	18,432,758	1 27	1 77	2 21	2 69
Peterborough.....	1,903,324	1,734,941	16,203,918	15,788,168	1 23	1 25	2 06	2 05
Haliburton.....	280,452	288,167	1,737,125	1,776,840	28	33	1 23	1 46
Hastings.....	3,030,244	2,701,951	24,400,576	24,461,651	1 35	1 75	1 99	2 59
Totals.....	7,908,690	6,790,044	61,023,580	60,459,417	1 20	1 50	2 08	2 45
Muskoka.....	601,054	518,378	3,428,421	3,281,365	35	33	1 69	1 65
Parry Sound.....	487,679	433,192	2,709,555	2,756,974	39	45	1 96	1 83
Nipissing.....	141,853	106,110	792,369	734,241	51	44	3 53	2 56
Algoma.....	638,021	504,112	3,405,220	3,241,581	83	63	2 00	1 73
Totals.....	1,868,607	1,561,792	10,335,565	10,014,161	42	44	1 96	1 77
The Province.....	117,501,495	108,721,076	979,977,244	971,886,068	1 98	2 01	2 74	2 80

FARM VALUES—AVERAGE PER ACRE.

TABLE III. Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the average value per acre occupied of Farm Land, Buildings, Implements and Live Stock in Ontario for the years 1891 and 1892.

Counties.	Land.		Buildings.		Implements.		Live Stock.		Total Property.	
	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Essex.....	39 06	39 78	10 28	10 34	2 90	2 81	5 82	5 78	58 06	58 71
Kent.....	41 68	42 14	10 14	10 42	2 74	2 80	6 01	6 04	60 57	61 40
Elgin.....	39 68	39 81	11 39	11 01	2 92	2 92	7 39	6 40	61 38	60 14
Norfolk.....	30 11	31 34	10 77	10 34	2 80	2 77	5 63	4 98	49 31	49 43
Haldimand.....	33 60	34 23	12 83	12 61	3 47	3 61	6 58	6 29	56 48	56 74
Welland.....	37 97	37 84	14 19	13 21	3 45	3 20	6 39	5 92	62 00	60 17
Totals.....	37 54	38 08	11 22	11 04	2 97	2 96	6 28	5 90	58 01	57 98
Lambton.....	29 77	29 78	7 44	7 23	2 15	2 21	5 36	4 84	44 72	44 06
Huron.....	36 67	37 13	11 00	10 69	2 93	2 78	8 10	7 59	58 70	58 19
Bruce.....	24 21	24 76	7 48	7 62	2 09	2 18	5 68	5 28	39 46	39 84
Totals.....	30 15	30 55	8 69	8 58	2 40	2 40	6 43	5 96	47 67	47 49
Grey.....	20 75	21 42	6 91	6 89	2 07	2 11	5 49	4 90	35 22	35 32
Simcoe.....	26 99	26 73	7 80	7 63	2 23	2 15	5 05	4 46	42 07	40 97
Totals.....	23 72	23 95	7 33	7 24	2 15	2 13	5 28	4 69	38 48	38 01
Middlesex.....	44 79	44 19	13 19	12 78	3 21	3 04	8 31	8 31	69 50	68 32
Oxford.....	46 75	47 39	15 58	15 29	3 46	3 67	8 40	8 30	74 19	74 65
Brant.....	47 56	48 16	17 97	17 21	3 93	3 98	7 65	7 26	77 11	76 61
Perth.....	39 58	40 66	12 71	12 56	3 31	3 31	8 27	7 75	63 87	64 28
Wellington.....	33 37	33 65	11 26	11 42	2 77	2 74	7 14	6 78	54 54	54 59
Waterloo.....	44 78	47 02	16 21	16 12	3 84	3 77	7 33	7 38	72 16	74 29
Dufferin.....	25 33	25 90	6 94	6 87	2 04	2 06	5 16	4 65	39 47	39 48
Totals.....	40 10	40 59	13 00	12 81	3 16	3 14	7 61	7 37	63 87	63 91
Lincoln.....	47 88	49 37	19 52	18 88	4 27	4 27	7 69	7 35	79 36	79 87
Wentworth.....	50 58	49 25	17 51	17 11	4 16	4 06	7 86	7 67	80 11	78 09
Halton.....	44 24	45 30	15 75	15 28	3 52	3 53	7 34	6 67	70 85	70 78
Peel.....	47 27	46 96	15 29	14 22	3 66	3 76	7 88	7 45	74 10	72 39
York.....	57 11	58 27	16 43	15 72	3 70	3 61	7 69	7 37	84 93	84 97
Ontario.....	38 26	38 37	12 33	11 61	2 99	2 90	7 39	7 13	60 97	60 01
Durham.....	39 43	38 85	12 51	11 90	2 96	2 97	6 89	6 16	61 79	59 88
Northumberland.....	32 36	32 47	11 55	10 94	2 97	2 66	6 22	5 73	53 10	51 80
Prince Edward.....	35 86	36 12	13 40	13 16	3 45	3 32	6 39	6 10	59 10	58 70
Totals.....	43 69	43 90	14 49	13 85	3 43	3 35	7 24	6 83	68 85	67 93
Lennox and Addington.....	20 07	19 97	7 47	7 83	1 80	1 80	4 02	3 88	33 36	33 48
Frontenac.....	12 31	12 60	4 33	4 27	1 24	1 28	2 49	2 35	20 37	20 50
Leeds and Grenville.....	24 95	25 25	9 10	8 67	2 18	2 19	4 70	4 49	40 93	40 60
Dundas.....	33 45	36 15	11 08	10 94	2 98	3 20	5 73	5 38	53 24	55 67
Stormont.....	24 15	25 61	8 82	9 35	2 22	2 30	4 40	4 51	39 59	41 77
Glengarry.....	23 83	23 76	8 91	8 64	2 61	2 65	5 17	4 54	40 52	39 59
Prescott.....	23 88	22 77	7 73	7 82	2 20	2 21	4 34	3 90	38 15	36 70
Russell.....	16 94	17 32	4 90	4 84	1 69	1 57	4 03	3 24	27 56	26 97
Carleton.....	33 23	34 25	8 57	8 34	2 50	2 57	5 09	4 27	49 39	49 43
Renfrew.....	8 52	8 26	3 07	3 23	1 05	1 04	2 66	2 40	15 30	14 93
Lanark.....	13 38	12 91	4 99	4 83	1 35	1 42	3 53	2 99	23 25	22 15
Totals.....	19 39	19 60	6 54	6 49	1 80	1 84	3 91	3 55	31 64	31 48
Victoria.....	19 97	21 25	5 76	5 73	1 72	1 66	4 62	3 61	32 07	32 25
Peterborough.....	19 16	18 71	5 67	5 89	1 49	2 58	3 50	3 23	29 82	29 41
Haliburton.....	1 90	1 93	52	54	0 17	17	50	51	3 09	3 15
Hastings.....	15 35	15 97	5 03	4 80	1 43	1 41	3 09	2 76	24 90	24 94
Totals.....	14 29	14 68	4 37	4 32	1 24	1 23	2 96	2 56	22 86	22 79
Muskoka.....	3 82	3 72	1 24	1 24	41	41	1 16	1 01	6 63	6 38
Parry Sound.....	3 29	3 36	89	90	31	30	99	85	5 48	5 41
Nipissing.....	2 40	2 68	63	70	19	21	70	61	3 92	4 20
Algoma.....	4 11	4 49	1 08	1 05	40	40	1 29	1 09	6 88	7 03
Totals.....	3 59	3 72	1 02	1 03	35	35	1 03	0 94	6 05	6 04
The Province.....	27 19	27 57	8 64	8 49	2 25	2 25	5 19	4 82	43 27	43 13

VALUES--LIVE STOCK.

TABLE IV. Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the value of Horses, Milch Cows other Cattle and the total Cattle, Sheep, Hogs and Poultry for the year 1892.

Counties.	Horses.	Cattle.			Sheep.	Hogs.	Poultry.
		Milch cows.	Other cattle.	Total.			
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Essex	1,413,434	380,656	332,468	713,124	113,864	204,398	54,376
Kent	1,875,233	450,656	623,561	1,074,217	167,120	242,608	49,145
Elgin	1,465,739	557,446	744,350	1,301,796	227,436	192,188	43,639
Norfolk	1,231,086	370,558	272,217	642,775	164,084	153,150	30,654
Haldimand	967,272	342,848	266,788	609,636	134,717	90,149	37,900
Welland	829,320	246,552	193,617	440,169	107,146	52,028	29,701
Totals	7,782,084	2,348,716	2,433,001	4,781,717	914,367	934,521	245,415
Lambton	1,539,772	544,389	1,006,711	1,551,100	281,846	124,368	50,313
Huron	2,840,014	952,987	1,775,577	2,728,564	599,009	213,890	88,613
Bruce	1,862,288	770,971	1,332,024	2,102,995	541,963	173,992	64,135
Totals	6,242,074	2,268,347	4,114,312	6,382,659	1,422,818	512,250	263,061
Grey	2,496,479	1,025,480	1,336,437	2,361,917	658,066	217,396	90,534
Simcoe	2,413,572	738,684	946,749	1,685,433	401,973	265,245	93,212
Totals	4,910,051	1,764,164	2,283,186	4,047,350	1,060,039	482,641	183,746
Middlesex	2,744,645	1,147,511	1,668,286	2,815,797	391,797	239,934	104,325
Oxford	1,648,801	1,109,984	801,984	1,911,968	145,605	213,089	53,531
Brant	839,913	347,042	230,030	577,072	99,970	107,127	27,178
Perth	1,923,410	880,101	956,044	1,836,145	273,111	182,740	66,307
Wellington	1,959,609	865,877	945,519	1,811,396	435,556	205,450	61,209
Waterloo	1,097,721	425,817	402,152	827,969	187,796	94,320	42,631
Dufferin	837,312	304,842	411,291	716,133	157,176	96,908	33,785
Totals	11,051,411	5,081,174	5,415,306	10,496,480	1,691,311	1,139,568	391,966
Lincoln	866,953	245,686	157,084	402,770	104,801	67,301	27,317
Wentworth	1,155,313	480,873	247,599	728,472	123,036	93,244	34,733
Halton	790,363	354,909	306,094	661,003	100,217	60,380	37,909
Peel	1,214,693	450,621	307,040	757,661	141,333	109,236	49,244
York	2,496,208	671,625	404,264	1,075,889	256,906	200,505	84,583
Ontario	1,858,215	700,330	671,634	1,371,964	271,223	159,715	59,403
Durham	1,400,494	408,482	387,037	795,519	179,368	114,583	56,861
Northumberland	1,365,157	621,437	374,814	996,251	145,224	143,651	52,568
Prince Edward	900,361	303,573	116,252	419,825	50,282	63,912	25,825
Totals	12,047,757	4,237,536	2,971,818	7,209,354	1,372,440	1,012,527	428,443
Lennox and Addington	781,899	401,473	353,684	755,157	99,510	60,237	31,139
Frontenac	719,629	450,367	291,603	741,970	114,328	75,840	41,756
Leeds and Grenville	1,352,262	1,305,131	392,059	1,697,190	186,575	190,766	67,492
Dundas	686,982	410,845	119,400	530,245	44,707	67,274	32,499
Stormont	512,043	359,835	93,286	453,121	60,524	52,129	23,876
Glengarry	683,354	462,481	170,188	632,669	79,103	61,168	30,908
Prescott	563,203	386,075	144,724	530,799	61,313	63,845	28,667
Russell	439,599	246,604	207,593	454,197	61,716	40,578	23,368
Carleton	1,335,005	668,940	500,437	1,169,377	170,188	118,752	76,155
Renfrew	1,162,413	451,649	402,932	854,581	237,314	114,300	46,124
Lanark	903,301	622,724	430,454	1,053,178	250,272	89,306	64,245
Totals	9,139,690	5,766,124	3,106,360	8,872,484	1,365,550	934,195	466,229
Victoria	1,392,194	378,899	535,737	914,636	254,672	93,480	39,688
Peterborough	926,143	431,407	289,592	720,999	123,303	94,552	38,327
Haliburton	108,916	61,750	65,151	126,901	26,896	13,331	4,408
Hastings	1,374,430	912,146	350,090	1,262,236	164,034	175,046	54,498
Totals	3,801,683	1,784,202	1,240,570	3,024,772	568,905	376,409	136,921
Muskoka	279,204	113,965	118,078	232,043	52,934	24,296	12,577
Parry Sound	199,053	97,668	113,473	211,141	45,492	24,175	7,818
Nipissing	90,082	22,858	15,350	38,208	4,109	6,351	3,103
Algoma	269,831	110,251	142,016	252,267	71,592	32,160	12,171
Totals	838,170	344,742	388,917	733,659	174,127	86,982	35,669
The Province	55,812,920	23,595,005	21,953,470	45,548,475	8,569,557	5,479,093	2,091,450

VALUES OF LIVE STOCK SOLD IN YEAR.

TABLE V. Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the value of Live Stock sold or killed in the year ending June 30, 1892.

Counties.	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Hogs.	Poultry.	Total.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Essex.....	85,701	225,910	33,068	368,036	21,425	734,140
Kent.....	116,412	418,504	65,825	396,273	26,670	1,023,684
Elgin.....	157,044	435,679	96,831	328,625	22,731	1,040,910
Norfolk.....	107,254	149,513	42,193	232,783	12,162	543,905
Haldimand.....	71,832	125,159	56,413	139,205	20,084	412,693
Welland.....	42,656	163,189	45,324	91,816	11,729	360,714
Totals.....	580,899	1,523,954	339,654	1,556,738	114,801	4,116,046
Lambton.....	113,080	697,262	72,708	157,103	15,944	1,056,097
Huron.....	483,306	1,417,186	198,454	399,340	26,868	2,525,154
Bruce.....	225,192	901,309	134,879	248,930	17,153	1,527,463
Totals.....	821,578	3,015,757	406,041	805,373	59,965	5,108,714
Grey.....	128,216	808,690	177,371	335,788	22,989	1,473,054
Simcoe.....	172,584	591,384	121,766	352,506	28,508	1,266,748
Totals.....	300,800	1,400,074	299,137	688,294	51,497	2,739,802
Middlesex.....	237,975	1,275,732	118,673	445,310	44,261	2,121,951
Oxford.....	149,682	779,870	57,368	450,522	17,467	1,454,909
Brant.....	49,590	366,225	51,244	182,919	11,224	661,202
Perth.....	168,514	770,806	94,674	332,416	21,814	1,388,224
Wellington.....	150,300	922,352	137,226	431,043	19,830	1,660,756
Waterloo.....	80,925	607,472	87,105	220,670	10,882	1,007,054
Dufferin.....	52,128	235,679	30,860	127,825	11,698	458,190
Totals.....	889,114	4,958,136	577,150	2,190,710	137,176	8,752,286
Lincoln.....	56,400	144,179	35,957	98,856	11,410	346,802
Wentworth.....	66,555	172,116	47,411	175,694	23,555	485,331
Halton.....	59,551	218,149	30,262	96,944	20,735	425,641
Peel.....	96,192	243,735	43,082	187,825	31,272	602,106
York.....	203,425	575,456	94,560	378,181	33,722	1,285,344
Ontario.....	173,242	601,200	84,002	282,943	24,520	1,165,907
Durham.....	84,272	275,643	38,233	165,042	22,129	585,319
Northumberland.....	104,497	245,185	36,583	191,718	13,028	591,011
Prince Edward.....	32,376	65,050	15,323	77,344	8,822	195,915
Totals.....	876,510	2,540,713	425,413	1,654,547	189,193	5,686,376
Lennox and Addington.....	43,428	109,538	22,468	97,757	14,043	287,234
Frontenac.....	27,956	176,491	37,982	101,169	22,108	365,706
Leeds and Grenville.....	64,020	232,178	66,442	222,481	24,914	610,035
Dundas.....	84,732	70,240	19,189	77,587	7,806	259,554
Stormont.....	31,392	58,447	13,847	60,844	6,168	170,698
Glengarry.....	63,510	96,043	20,573	68,796	6,635	255,557
Prescott.....	38,962	64,458	16,163	74,915	8,685	203,183
Russell.....	26,856	78,617	17,009	49,243	10,418	182,143
Carleton.....	62,016	280,959	48,503	138,661	29,728	559,867
Renfrew.....	61,008	214,147	63,309	130,190	15,901	484,555
Lanark.....	72,160	234,231	71,647	154,416	22,902	555,356
Totals.....	576,040	1,615,349	397,132	1,176,059	169,308	3,933,888
Victoria.....	65,124	292,861	59,618	159,025	13,102	589,730
Peterborough.....	30,104	204,004	33,868	134,371	14,651	416,998
Haliburton.....	8,732	31,046	8,235	17,048	919	65,980
Hastings.....	66,024	205,466	48,595	265,530	15,973	601,588
Totals.....	169,984	733,377	150,316	575,974	44,645	1,674,296
Muskoka.....	21,975	55,290	15,265	30,490	3,288	126,308
Parry Sound.....	24,823	55,057	13,077	35,739	2,104	130,800
Nipissing.....	2,925	10,922	1,005	6,675	1,264	22,791
Algoma.....	15,484	70,506	16,000	55,253	5,067	162,310
Totals.....	65,207	191,775	45,347	128,157	11,723	442,209
The Province.....	4,280,132	15,979,135	2,640,190	8,775,852	778,308	32,453,617

VALUES—LIVE STOCK PER HEAD.

TABLE VI. Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the value per head of the several classes of Horses and Cattle in the Province for the year 1892, and also the value per head of all horses and cattle sold for the same period.

Counties.	Horses.					Cattle.				
	Working horses.	Breeding mares.	Colts.	Stallions.	Horses sold in year.	Working oxen.	Milch cows.	Store cattle.	Other cattle.	Cattle sold in year.
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Essex	87 62	90 76	51 65	200 00	77 00	39 17	28 61	22 44	11 16	28 56
Kent	89 10	87 73	56 65	350 00	89 00	40 00	28 42	25 02	12 68	30 30
Elgin	91 46	92 85	58 60	477 78	92 00	61 20	32 20	34 75	15 44	37 78
Norfolk	86 04	89 05	58 81	480 00	94 00	57 22	26 73	20 89	11 32	24 08
Haldimand	88 58	90 02	52 94	500 00	82 00	57 57	28 76	33 48	12 85	24 73
Welland	92 43	85 96	57 78	250 00	86 00	49 29	29 68	24 95	13 43	31 21
Group	89 26	89 53	56 00	382 20	87 47	50 20	29 15	26 60	12 96	30 51
Lambton	87 36	85 00	56 90	575 00	88 00	50 00	31 14	34 93	14 53	39 34
Huron	93 38	106 41	55 87	445 00	109 00	53 50	32 94	32 55	15 84	44 56
Bruce	92 23	94 56	56 25	370 00	83 00	55 17	31 02	32 15	13 20	40 75
Group	91 45	97 89	56 22	483 05	99 25	53 69	31 83	32 98	14 61	42 09
Grey	89 11	88 10	52 99	459 00	88 00	55 56	29 82	26 60	12 40	37 05
Simcoe	92 89	100 31	57 82	220 83	94 00	50 00	30 04	24 95	13 14	33 09
Group	90 93	93 95	55 42	392 60	91 35	54 19	29 91	25 86	12 69	35 27
Middlesex	90 13	97 85	60 66	550 00	95 00	53 23	33 81	34 64	15 95	42 54
Oxford	87 46	90 43	56 94	375 00	101 00	40 00	33 05	32 07	13 78	51 26
Brant	86 21	86 97	59 74	330 00	87 00	60 00	32 58	26 68	14 08	57 08
Perth	90 29	101 19	59 89	453 33	109 00	50 00	32 82	29 27	14 48	41 60
Wellington	85 45	90 65	52 58	506 25	90 00	56 52	36 36	27 93	14 96	45 34
Waterloo	84 66	88 07	53 98	415 00	83 00	60 00	32 52	34 37	15 43	46 15
Dufferin	87 35	90 10	47 75	300 00	72 00	50 00	30 09	24 74	12 79	28 78
Group	87 69	93 62	56 86	459 92	93 87	51 46	33 42	30 96	14 73	44 33
Lincoln	92 71	89 00	60 82	333 33	94 00	52 25	32 78	24 48	13 35	33 46
Wentworth	95 26	108 71	64 77	360 00	87 00	61 25	34 66	29 30	14 81	31 22
Halton	99 65	92 50	62 72	200 00	113 00	72 50	36 23	33 28	16 58	40 99
Peel	94 63	103 90	61 70	300 00	96 00	57 50	35 58	24 63	17 94	36 98
York	99 77	105 30	62 07	542 86	103 00	.....	35 96	24 01	15 51	39 94
Ontario	92 08	108 69	58 25	350 00	94 00	50 00	39 98	25 64	17 23	43 88
Durham	90 51	103 15	53 83	487 50	92 00	50 00	33 37	25 31	13 68	38 46
Northumberland	82 26	79 33	50 37	400 00	83 00	55 00	28 56	21 17	11 15	28 69
Prince Edward	79 45	79 33	46 56	203 13	76 00	50 00	25 22	19 85	9 86	22 40
Group	91 94	99 24	57 60	396 59	94 12	58 28	33 61	25 06	14 69	37 11
Lennox and Addington	81 59	73 86	45 20	310 00	84 00	48 75	25 94	26 79	11 13	24 17
Frontenac	81 90	74 21	44 60	416 67	58 00	44 17	26 66	25 16	10 61	26 58
Leeds and Grenville	78 50	66 27	46 00	270 00	66 00	30 00	27 32	19 23	10 61	23 10
Dundas	77 85	91 45	47 93	375 00	92 00	30 00	25 23	18 19	9 17	23 32
Stormont	74 78	81 95	43 38	.....	72 00	32 50	23 00	14 47	8 62	20 21
Glengarry	73 96	88 81	44 51	312 50	87 00	.....	24 77	20 68	11 69	25 07
Prescott	75 07	82 69	42 00	200 00	77 00	32 50	25 27	17 80	10 63	25 12
Russell	89 74	93 78	47 12	300 00	72 00	32 50	32 92	20 00	22 05	31 79
Carleton	91 68	99 07	55 43	315 00	96 00	.....	28 63	22 97	15 46	32 15
Renfrew	92 51	101 81	53 53	327 14	93 00	.....	24 79	20 30	10 19	26 93
Lanark	84 17	83 36	47 40	.....	88 00	35 00	26 66	21 59	11 35	28 19
Group	82 59	85 14	47 51	323 70	81 63	41 64	26 40	21 58	11 75	26 48
Victoria	90 51	94 50	49 79	700 00	81 00	50 00	29 20	23 82	12 45	35 17
Peterborough	87 28	84 84	52 33	550 00	71 00	40 00	27 77	22 18	11 37	29 37
Haliburton	78 90	81 41	42 74	200 00	74 00	43 33	24 33	19 31	8 53	21 62
Hastings	85 83	74 83	50 62	262 50	84 00	40 00	24 70	17 25	10 14	22 47
Group	87 42	85 87	50 49	476 80	79 73	41 46	26 25	21 45	11 14	28 37
Muskoka	97 52	92 18	50 05	575 00	75 00	42 16	27 31	19 06	9 67	22 80
Parry Sound	100 71	106 33	52 89	186 67	103 00	45 08	27 52	20 00	9 12	22 95
Nipissing	101 83	145 00	73 75	250 00	75 00	37 50	28 36	18 96	9 74	23 64
Algoma	105 88	95 87	59 63	366 67	79 00	46 70	27 75	23 87	11 41	26 89
Group	101 26	101 41	55 13	358 01	84 79	44 71	27 58	20 70	10 11	24 25
The Province	88 69	92 87	54 63	407 05	91 15	48 49	29 95	27 42	13 37	36 62

VALUE LIVE STOCK PER HEAD.

TABLE VII. Showing by Connty Municipalities and groups of Counties the value per head of Sheep, Hogs and Poultry, in the Province for the year 1892, and also the value of each per head sold for the same period.

Counties.	Sheep.			Hogs.			Poultry.			
	Over 1 year.	Under 1 year.	Sold in year.	Over 1 year.	Under 1 year.	Sold in year.	Turkeys	Geese.	Other Fowls.	Sold in year.
	¢	c.	¢	¢	c.	¢	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.
Essex	4 52	2 65	3 49	7 13	2 99	9 04	60	51	22	27
Kent	5 47	3 11	4 81	9 58	3 97	8 80	62	43	22	42
Elgin	5 34	3 39	5 02	10 42	4 50	9 13	66	64	21	38
Norfolk	5 44	3 78	4 44	8 84	4 37	8 26	57	36	19	30
Haldimand	5 59	3 66	4 64	10 64	4 40	8 94	81	55	24	43
Welland	5 16	3 56	4 05	11 18	4 85	8 89	80	78	25	32
Group	5 28	3 34	4 51	9 04	3 94	8 85	66	52	22	35
Lambton	5 79	3 85	4 58	11 09	4 20	8 83	51	53	22	34
Huron	6 44	4 26	5 61	11 58	4 48	9 05	50	46	21	36
Bruce	5 90	3 93	4 54	9 89	4 03	8 59	62	50	23	33
Group	6 09	4 04	5 02	10 76	4 26	8 86	54	48	22	35
Grey	5 44	3 65	4 67	9 62	3 68	7 93	62	57	22	31
Simcoe	5 51	3 35	4 31	9 70	3 64	8 40	72	57	25	35
Group	5 47	3 54	4 52	9 66	3 66	8 16	67	57	23	33
Middlesex	6 43	3 99	4 96	10 94	4 42	8 94	63	58	24	42
Oxford	5 99	3 70	5 36	13 23	4 67	8 92	62	61	23	39
Brant	6 26	3 98	6 05	13 59	5 04	9 25	80	62	24	34
Perth	5 99	3 85	5 01	9 87	4 43	9 53	68	51	22	45
Wellington	5 99	3 82	5 12	12 01	3 96	8 86	56	50	22	42
Waterloo	5 89	3 94	5 87	10 86	4 76	9 47	58	60	23	28
Dufferin	5 34	3 59	4 14	9 48	3 44	7 61	47	53	23	42
Group	6 02	3 85	5 20	11 21	4 37	8 99	61	55	23	40
Lincoln	5 77	3 99	4 52	12 72	4 52	8 35	62	73	25	37
Wentworth	5 85	3 55	4 91	14 11	4 53	8 40	63	64	26	65
Halton	6 71	3 81	4 78	12 97	4 15	7 38	91	71	27	53
Peel	6 36	3 85	4 66	12 62	3 70	8 15	69	61	25	54
York	6 78	4 00	5 33	11 91	3 90	8 03	74	71	27	40
Ontario	7 77	4 13	5 73	10 61	3 61	7 97	90	57	22	40
Durham	6 69	3 48	4 74	10 69	4 19	8 33	73	64	23	44
Northumberland	5 24	3 28	3 94	11 55	4 16	9 29	73	60	22	33
Prince Edward	4 39	2 91	3 85	10 66	5 44	8 06	65	55	23	33
Group	6 41	3 73	4 89	11 69	4 08	8 21	74	64	24	44
Lennox and Addington	4 81	3 17	3 35	10 43	5 12	10 36	69	58	26	41
Frontenac	4 89	3 28	4 30	10 67	4 34	10 93	68	63	33	48
Leeds and Grenville	4 12	3 00	3 71	12 89	3 50	11 22	67	59	21	42
Dundas	4 75	3 01	3 57	12 58	3 38	10 17	52	59	21	33
Stormont	4 31	3 78	4 33	12 60	4 52	13 92	88	64	22	41
Glengarry	4 70	3 05	3 61	11 92	4 09	11 77	67	53	30	34
Prescott	3 97	2 85	3 31	10 90	2 73	15 27	65	58	23	40
Russell	5 12	3 13	4 66	11 78	3 05	11 86	75	63	28	49
Carleton	4 83	3 07	3 84	12 48	3 36	10 48	78	59	26	51
Renfrew	4 12	2 95	3 61	9 89	2 69	10 00	68	52	27	42
Lanark	4 44	3 04	3 70	11 69	2 78	11 15	77	63	28	52
Group	4 46	3 07	3 75	11 62	3 46	11 07	70	59	26	44
Victoria	7 10	3 81	4 10	8 18	3 54	9 45	52	59	23	34
Peterborough	5 14	3 03	4 00	9 83	3 22	9 10	51	51	23	51
Haliburton	4 50	2 93	3 59	8 79	2 93	9 25	60	49	22	27
Hastings	4 50	2 95	3 63	9 93	3 87	9 24	58	59	26	32
Group	5 60	3 27	3 89	9 45	3 57	9 26	53	56	24	37
Muskoka	5 18	2 92	4 12	10 63	3 40	6 99	58	84	25	31
Parry Sound	5 12	2 97	4 46	10 23	3 56	8 55	66	80	23	30
Nipissing	4 35	3 00	3 15	7 93	3 17	11 41	61	73	28	45
Algoma	5 09	3 05	4 00	9 12	3 62	11 26	57	66	25	30
Group	5 10	2 99	4 14	9 66	3 52	9 13	59	74	25	31
The Province	5 58	3 56	4 58	10 59	3 96	8 97	66	57	24	40

MARKET PRICES.

TABLE VIII. Showing the average price of Agricultural Products at the leading markets of Ontario for July-December, 1892, and the average for the half year and for the Province.

Products.	Belleville.	Brantford.	Brockville.	Chatham.	Cobourg.	Guelph.	Kingston.	Lindsay.	London.	Ottawa.	Peterborough.	St. Thomas.	Stratford.	Toronto.	The Province.
	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.
FALL WHEAT: per bush.															
July	78.4	75.9	....	74.1	....	77.4	78.0	75.0	75.2	82.5	78.1	75.0	75.3	79.5	77.5
August	75.0	72.5	....	71.2	....	74.7	76.6	75.0	73.3	82.5	78.0	73.1	73.1	79.3	76.2
September	73.9	67.7	79.0	65.9	....	70.8	70.1	68.2	69.9	69.2	73.4	69.4	69.5	74.3	71.6
October	72.8	64.9	79.0	61.9	....	65.6	67.4	65.0	65.3	70.8	69.0	64.9	64.1	69.4	67.7
November	65.3	65.6	79.0	62.0	65.0	66.0	68.0	63.0	64.8	67.5	66.9	64.3	64.9	69.0	67.0
December	64.7	62.1	79.0	61.6	65.0	64.5	67.0	61.8	63.0	70.1	64.8	62.0	61.8	65.9	64.9
Average	71.8	68.1	79.0	66.1	65.0	69.8	71.0	68.2	68.7	73.4	71.5	67.8	67.9	72.8	70.7
SPRING WHEAT: per bush.															
July	77.0	76.8	....	74.0	....	67.8	76.7	74.0	75.2	82.5	76.0	75.0	75.3	73.7	74.5
August	78.0	72.5	....	72.5	....	66.0	76.8	74.0	73.9	82.5	74.9	73.1	75.0	72.0	73.2
September	76.4	68.8	79.0	67.0	....	63.9	69.7	67.7	70.8	73.0	70.9	69.4	70.1	68.6	69.6
October .....	....	65.2	79.0	62.0	....	59.0	66.9	63.5	64.5	68.8	66.0	64.9	64.1	63.0	64.4
November	65.3	65.8	79.0	62.0	60.7	59.3	67.5	61.5	63.8	67.5	65.0	64.3	64.9	62.2	63.5
December	64.7	61.9	79.0	61.5	60.0	58.1	63.3	61.5	61.7	66.8	61.8	62.0	61.8	60.2	62.0
Average	71.8	68.2	79.0	66.6	60.3	62.3	69.9	67.3	68.4	73.8	68.9	67.8	68.3	66.6	67.8
BARLEY: per bush.															
July	41.9	42.3	47.5	26.3	....	40.6	38.0	35.0	40.8	49.5	43.7	40.0	37.5	42.1	41.2
August	40.0	45.8	47.5	39.0	....	41.5	39.5	35.0	41.9	47.5	43.8	40.0	37.5	41.8	41.9
September	37.9	41.1	47.5	34.8	....	44.1	37.8	35.0	42.8	47.5	42.7	40.0	37.5	41.0	41.2
October	37.5	38.8	47.5	31.3	....	42.8	39.2	34.4	40.8	45.0	37.7	40.0	37.5	43.2	41.0
November	45.0	42.6	47.5	33.6	42.2	42.7	37.7	34.0	38.0	47.5	40.0	40.0	37.9	44.9	41.8
December	43.9	43.1	47.5	34.1	40.5	42.5	37.8	32.4	38.2	48.5	38.0	40.0	37.6	41.1	40.7
Average	41.3	42.2	47.5	32.2	41.3	42.4	38.3	34.3	40.4	47.7	40.9	40.0	37.6	42.4	41.3
OATS: per bush.															
July	29.6	29.5	33.0	28.4	....	29.6	29.8	28.4	32.7	32.5	29.8	30.0	28.6	33.6	31.7
August	29.0	31.4	34.0	28.6	....	30.9	29.8	29.4	32.4	33.3	30.9	31.9	28.5	35.0	32.7
September	28.4	28.8	33.3	26.1	....	29.6	29.7	26.0	32.3	31.4	29.3	32.3	28.9	32.9	31.0
October	28.0	27.3	30.0	25.7	....	29.1	28.5	26.3	29.3	30.8	28.5	32.0	27.3	31.3	29.7
November	28.6	28.1	29.0	26.9	28.0	29.1	27.5	26.0	30.6	32.6	28.9	32.0	27.1	32.3	30.6
December	28.3	28.5	29.0	27.6	27.3	27.6	26.7	25.4	29.3	30.9	27.6	32.0	26.6	30.3	29.1
Average	28.7	28.9	31.3	27.1	27.7	29.2	28.5	26.9	31.1	31.9	29.1	31.8	27.8	32.6	30.8
RYE: per bush.															
July	52.5	56.0	57.5	....	....	75.0	70.0	....	56.0	....	78.0	....	....	....	62.3
August .....	....	55.8	57.5	....	....	75.0	64.6	....	56.1	....	78.0	....	....	....	60.7
September	52.5	54.8	57.5	....	....	66.8	56.3	50.0	56.0	....	61.6	....	....	61.5	57.8
October .....	....	52.0	57.5	....	....	54.5	53.7	50.0	54.1	....	52.0	....	....	57.3	54.9
November	47.5	50.5	57.5	....	48.0	54.5	49.3	50.0	53.9	....	49.8	....	....	55.0	53.3
December	47.5	48.0	57.5	....	45.7	54.5	46.8	46.0	56.0	....	45.2	....	....	50.2	51.3
Average	59.0	52.7	57.5	....	46.8	63.2	54.8	48.6	55.4	....	59.9	....	....	55.0	55.8
PEAS: per bush.															
July	61.3	56.4	57.5	53.8	....	56.8	60.2	58.4	54.9	58.0	59.8	50.0	58.0	61.4	58.6
August	61.5	59.0	57.5	51.3	....	56.4	61.8	58.0	55.2	60.0	61.3	....	58.0	61.0	59.0
September	59.2	57.9	57.5	51.3	....	57.3	61.2	56.6	58.4	61.1	60.1	....	59.2	61.4	59.6
October	55.0	56.9	57.5	50.6	....	57.4	59.9	55.0	58.5	66.0	59.4	....	57.6	60.4	59.2
November	59.0	57.4	57.5	50.0	56.0	57.7	60.2	54.0	58.8	63.7	61.1	....	57.3	61.3	60.1
December	57.7	54.1	57.5	53.3	53.7	53.6	56.9	51.6	57.4	69.7	55.2	....	53.4	56.3	57.6
Average	59.1	56.9	57.5	52.8	54.8	56.4	59.8	55.7	57.1	64.8	59.3	50.0	57.2	60.3	59.0

MARKET PRICES.—Continued.

TABLE VIII. Showing the average price of Agricultural Products.—Continued.

Province.	Belleville.	Brantford.	Brockville.	Chatham.	Cobourg.	Guelph.	Kingston.	Lindsay.	London.	Ottawa.	Peterborough.	St. Thomas.	Stratford.	Toronto.	The Province.
	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.
CORN (in ear): per bush.															
October	24.5	26.0	30.3	.....	.....	30.7	.....	.....	29.4	33.1	.....	25.0	.....	.....	26.6
November	24.8	26.0	31.0	.....	.....	31.3	.....	.....	28.8	32.5	.....	25.0	.....	.....	26.8
December	23.2	26.0	28.8	.....	.....	29.2	.....	.....	27.8	33.8	.....	25.0	.....	.....	25.8
Average	24.1	26.0	29.9	.....	.....	30.2	.....	.....	28.6	33.3	.....	25.0	.....	.....	26.3
BUCKWHEAT: per bush.															
October	38.4	42.5	.....	.....	.....	39.9	38.3	.....	38.3	58.0	40.9	.....	.....	.....	45.1
November	42.5	41.0	42.5	.....	40.0	.....	39.5	40.0	37.6	52.4	39.4	.....	.....	.....	42.2
December	39.0	40.0	42.5	.....	38.0	.....	38.5	36.0	38.4	50.9	37.1	.....	.....	.....	40.6
Average	39.7	39.8	42.5	.....	38.8	.....	39.2	37.8	38.1	53.6	39.0	.....	.....	.....	42.2
BEANS: per bush.															
October .....	.....	.....	96.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	99.6
November .....	.....	.....	85.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	98.3
December .....	.....	.....	90.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	98.7
Average .....	.....	.....	90.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	98.8
POTATOES: per bush.															
October	36.6	49.2	61.3	43.3	.....	38.1	52.7	30.0	60.6	56.9	34.1	56.8	49.6	36.6	45.9
November	41.6	54.1	55.0	.....	.....	48.4	58.8	32.5	62.9	57.8	41.3	62.2	51.6	44.0	51.0
December	42.6	55.8	55.0	48.8	.....	49.2	63.0	36.5	65.0	61.0	46.0	68.0	57.0	47.2	53.8
Average	41.0	53.0	57.1	46.6	.....	45.4	58.5	33.3	62.9	58.6	40.9	64.0	53.1	42.5	50.4
WOOL: per lb.															
July	18.3	17.0	25.0	17.0	.....	18.5	16.5	16.0	16.8	19.0	16.0	16.5	.....	21.7	18.2
August	19.0	17.0	25.0	17.5	.....	18.0	16.3	16.0	17.0	16.9	16.0	.....	.....	21.7	18.0
September	18.6	16.7	25.0	17.5	.....	18.6	16.3	16.0	17.0	17.7	16.0	.....	.....	21.7	18.3
October	18.0	16.9	25.0	18.0	.....	18.3	16.4	.....	17.0	16.6	16.0	.....	.....	21.9	18.3
November	17.5	17.7	25.0	.....	.....	18.6	16.4	.....	17.0	19.0	16.0	.....	.....	22.0	18.5
December	17.5	17.4	25.0	.....	.....	18.6	16.2	.....	17.0	16.8	16.0	.....	.....	21.8	18.1
Average	18.0	17.1	25.0	17.3	.....	18.4	16.3	16.0	17.0	17.6	16.0	16.5	.....	21.8	18.2
HAY: per ton.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
July	9 29	9 30	9 00	7 83	.....	8 16	9 00	8 15	8 56	9 13	12 50	9 50	8 50	9 18	8 98
August	7 40	6 29	7 50	7 00	.....	7 13	9 00	6 50	6 50	7 49	10 25	8 00	6 63	8 96	7 81
September	7 33	6 68	7 50	.....	.....	7 14	9 08	6 50	6 76	8 12	8 00	7 90	6 10	9 46	8 08
October	7 00	6 83	7 50	7 50	.....	7 16	8 33	6 50	7 33	7 97	7 50	8 00	6 44	8 92	8 05
November	7 00	6 57	7 67	.....	.....	7 39	7 50	6 50	7 99	9 20	7 50	8 00	6 50	10 12	8 71
December	7 00	6 79	8 25	6 75	.....	6 85	7 60	6 50	7 18	8 57	7 50	8 00	6 50	8 49	7 78
Average	7 51	6 98	7 95	7 38	.....	7 28	8 17	6 83	7 38	8 39	8 79	8 17	6 74	9 19	8 20

VALUES—FALL AND SPRING WHEAT.

TABLE IX. Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the value at market prices of the total crop of Fall and Spring Wheat in Ontario in the years 1891 and 1892, with the yearly average for the eleven years 1882-92.

Counties.	Fall wheat.			Spring wheat.		
	1892.	1891.	1882-92.	1892.	1891.	1882-92.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Essex	455,839	905,393	568,776	8,168	32,218	21,446
Kent	949,116	1,558,755	1,067,884	35,106	70,861	48,196
Elgin	743,236	1,163,285	792,679	8,809	18,388	20,029
Norfolk	648,379	866,704	563,830	6,364	15,155	10,130
Haldimand	501,772	675,049	486,035	25,799	61,370	39,120
Welland	287,040	480,230	327,083	1,791	8,021	14,620
Totals	3,585,382	5,649,416	3,806,287	86,037	206,013	153,541
Lambton	595,497	1,028,104	623,100	41,054	110,718	77,771
Huron	979,775	1,445,319	1,148,052	195,417	241,184	198,002
Bruce	607,245	889,643	795,721	160,309	215,078	169,100
Totals	2,182,517	3,363,066	2,566,873	405,780	566,980	444,873
Grey	316,490	472,467	458,333	222,436	431,657	479,651
Simcoe	900,813	1,276,599	1,013,887	325,842	563,470	466,040
Totals	1,217,303	1,749,066	1,472,220	548,278	995,127	945,691
Middlesex	1,343,133	1,920,268	1,331,726	51,403	80,932	119,288
Oxford	731,646	1,050,607	722,052	45,425	117,288	117,766
Brant	546,307	708,934	501,839	11,239	16,204	14,504
Perth	652,821	1,020,001	774,873	132,024	226,391	161,094
Wellington	228,960	348,184	414,098	356,187	484,447	291,737
Waterloo	714,701	900,979	730,374	63,773	54,736	62,139
Dufferin	82,634	142,673	160,494	197,171	426,554	275,097
Totals	4,300,202	6,091,646	4,635,456	857,222	1,406,552	1,041,625
Lincoln	331,903	472,373	348,267	12,158	32,025	26,259
Wentworth	510,185	601,072	497,441	30,388	70,332	37,653
Halton	382,518	411,419	369,344	62,640	89,577	56,946
Peel	439,494	488,131	470,903	270,570	346,786	213,215
York	559,381	774,608	693,962	966,723	488,975	395,766
Ontario	127,642	135,890	172,578	357,239	1,034,150	703,811
Durham	71,603	105,044	71,707	203,503	611,057	510,347
Northumberland	247,322	242,281	213,784	201,661	380,925	332,703
Prince Edward	91,527	112,773	48,514	51,013	64,160	74,991
Totals	2,761,575	3,343,591	2,886,500	1,425,895	3,117,987	2,351,691
Lennox and Addington	40,698	79,153	39,010	45,386	48,562	71,134
Frontenac	14,015	21,413	26,253	94,864	164,513	116,972
Leeds and Grenville	35,563	17,946	74,701	136,054	191,464	177,590
Dundas	12,600	10,194	16,788	59,834	88,766	74,363
Stormont	2,419	2,330	8,891	55,012	74,909	69,292
Glenagarry	3,123	3,246	7,479	94,113	162,618	113,746
Prescott			684	94,669	165,724	116,182
Russell		1,071	2,981	38,612	85,417	59,838
Carleton	8,396	1,824	17,968	328,117	631,536	353,085
Renfrew	8,150	3,722	13,884	378,911	430,785	366,809
Lanark	21,810	32,719	49,200	210,213	282,736	197,940
Totals	146,774	203,618	257,339	1,535,835	2,317,030	1,716,951
Victoria	45,869	56,876	124,220	306,167	583,447	434,762
Peterborough	85,587	103,991	163,439	216,970	477,159	313,383
Haliburton	1,400	1,760	1,865	16,090	26,090	16,673
Hastings	148,917	224,441	165,492	128,877	128,252	187,957
Totals	281,773	387,068	455,016	668,104	1,214,948	952,775
Muskoka	362	411	899	11,647	14,615	17,404
Parry Sound	661	901	716	10,884	13,188	18,531
Nipissing	99		32	4,186	4,783	1,124
Algoma	11,547	11,953	8,801	67,020	93,796	102,517
Totals	12,669	13,265	10,448	93,737	126,382	139,576
The Province	14,488,195	20,800,736	16,090,639	5,620,888	9,951,019	7,746,723

VALUES—BARLEY AND OATS.

TABLE X. Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the value at market prices of the total crop of Barley and Oats in Ontario in the years 1891 and 1892, with the yearly average for the eleven years 1882-92.

Counties.	Barley.			Oats.		
	1892.	1891.	1882-92.	1892.	1891.	1882-92.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Essex	30,870	60,598	46,197	370,248	472,277	414,937
Kent	74,054	112,126	98,419	437,535	583,503	473,657
Elgin	53,354	82,336	70,216	295,272	498,890	430,985
Norfolk	25,903	61,701	79,287	245,731	354,476	304,650
Haldimand	59,378	64,147	154,872	207,133	228,884	259,471
Welland	24,680	39,830	45,494	145,764	260,046	215,264
Totals	268,239	420,738	494,485	1,701,983	2,398,076	2,098,964
Lambton	70,456	164,805	194,555	409,972	780,581	535,143
Huron	193,241	303,084	388,718	1,083,900	1,316,589	1,061,327
Bruce	122,890	182,756	251,085	810,848	991,484	746,477
Totals	386,587	650,645	834,358	2,304,720	3,088,654	2,342,947
Grey	148,621	177,689	280,545	1,174,558	1,396,385	1,061,527
Simcoe	335,634	403,836	426,312	885,156	1,077,438	818,179
Totals	484,255	581,025	706,857	2,059,714	2,473,823	1,879,706
Middlesex	108,611	205,584	212,786	792,499	1,195,830	996,999
Oxford	122,262	235,691	262,735	642,924	955,418	740,370
Brant	125,317	185,832	258,778	184,396	293,841	237,771
Perth	115,449	231,970	267,715	823,997	1,171,115	863,878
Wellington	284,598	449,580	518,735	877,860	1,379,873	982,706
Waterloo	187,107	276,216	275,772	543,652	676,524	505,662
Dufferin	101,247	154,992	159,635	466,557	560,071	390,180
Totals	1,044,591	1,739,865	1,956,156	4,331,885	6,232,672	4,717,566
Lincoln	24,417	32,704	54,758	201,404	214,532	210,313
Wentworth	96,268	130,886	185,126	281,121	382,360	366,889
Halton	73,757	110,487	182,882	250,128	308,803	252,030
Peel	236,938	371,734	495,532	403,646	591,536	415,458
York	436,707	699,130	842,996	916,497	1,319,353	948,906
Ontario	274,927	448,899	559,189	681,611	948,350	697,674
Durham	339,120	514,500	631,700	419,014	603,204	442,182
Northumberland	221,214	303,088	500,003	305,461	440,932	329,713
Prince Edward	177,050	265,435	411,908	121,659	191,461	138,447
Totals	1,880,398	2,876,863	3,864,094	3,580,541	5,000,511	3,801,612
Lennox and Addington	131,272	227,488	419,024	200,914	299,465	229,471
Frontenac	51,043	105,992	200,889	282,899	404,484	292,030
Leeds and Grenville	78,469	128,446	139,261	666,038	1,015,988	755,594
Dundas	37,807	76,455	99,336	361,167	487,943	380,892
Stormont	28,126	39,419	35,893	303,402	348,161	303,063
Glengarry	19,125	30,231	27,415	347,180	449,190	351,521
Prescott	38,201	57,254	43,622	302,628	379,528	299,218
Russell	16,660	35,551	21,327	181,936	313,461	217,528
Carleton	84,693	205,489	129,450	740,702	1,139,118	782,883
Renfrew	12,653	18,037	18,385	484,627	641,736	407,009
Lanark	35,975	43,136	40,734	472,591	654,627	436,146
Totals	534,029	967,498	1,175,336	4,344,084	6,133,701	4,526,345
Victoria	224,069	355,889	397,625	516,905	635,537	482,400
Peterborough	53,322	70,459	155,583	321,932	470,982	344,971
Haliburton	1,310	3,044	3,378	43,019	60,692	50,346
Hastings	163,158	229,832	437,066	411,761	561,348	447,129
Totals	441,859	658,724	993,652	1,293,617	1,728,559	1,324,846
Muskoka	5,573	7,670	6,354	102,940	122,381	95,991
Parry Sound	6,880	10,344	8,229	93,589	101,075	61,346
Nipissing	2,354	1,624	559	29,129	25,030	6,756
Algoma	14,528	10,679	9,029	103,278	74,001	63,958
Totals	29,335	30,317	24,171	328,936	322,487	228,051
The Province	5,069,293	7,925,675	10,049,109	19,945,480	27,378,483	20,920,037

VALUES—RYE AND PEAS.

TABLE XI. Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the value at market prices of the total crop of Rye and Peas in Ontario in the years 1891 and 1892, with the yearly average for the eleven years 1882-92.

Counties.	Rye.			Peas.		
	1892.	1891.	1882-92.	1892.	1891.	1882-92.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Essex.....	8,624	7,601	9,011	14,539	23,063	39,525
Kent.....	8,484	12,144	9,063	26,273	75,223	109,384
Elgin.....	17,727	8,512	13,494	100,716	233,574	145,347
Norfolk.....	44,654	58,913	59,510	205,044	287,527	194,830
Haldimand.....	9,699	3,394	7,756	126,531	160,326	152,042
Welland.....	3,350	5,246	5,747	42,412	56,050	44,589
Totals.....	92,538	95,810	104,581	515,515	835,763	685,717
Lambton.....	2,545	1,434	2,354	49,141	136,676	108,357
Huron.....	8,422	5,032	3,433	535,772	718,856	477,664
Bruce.....	2,452	7,950	4,897	572,917	802,701	552,247
Totals.....	13,419	14,416	10,684	1,161,830	1,658,233	1,138,268
Grey.....	4,068	6,702	5,756	523,104	831,214	618,402
Simcoe.....	9,078	24,756	23,659	550,030	634,366	451,194
Totals.....	13,146	31,458	29,415	1,073,134	1,465,580	1,069,596
Middlesex.....	6,171	5,898	5,295	144,363	403,240	263,844
Oxford.....	9,786	7,403	10,656	170,752	325,626	208,985
Brant.....	13,451	5,695	9,422	121,084	191,488	120,613
Perth.....	1,805	85	1,522	279,933	471,899	329,878
Wellington.....	13,353	8,177	9,012	440,777	598,036	519,804
Waterloo.....	6,211	4,935	5,444	266,222	319,689	217,630
Dufferin.....	2,574	4,555	6,810	190,208	227,141	163,342
Totals.....	53,351	36,748	48,161	1,613,339	2,537,119	1,824,096
Lincoln.....	3,596	1,049	3,679	73,973	60,488	56,716
Wentworth.....	3,962	9,206	9,267	121,217	170,184	137,088
Halton.....	7,107	8,359	5,644	124,289	162,048	139,977
Peel.....	13,043	5,290	14,357	251,838	236,109	191,420
York.....	9,839	10,742	15,581	410,768	508,930	401,938
Ontario.....	10,815	13,458	25,123	372,762	514,990	353,144
Durham.....	17,803	31,955	40,419	434,866	392,274	283,372
Northumberland.....	60,113	86,406	86,851	347,453	320,362	233,724
Prince Edward.....	42,135	61,824	68,458	238,914	302,678	164,557
Totals.....	168,413	228,289	269,379	2,376,080	2,668,063	1,961,936
Lennox and Addington ...	16,748	29,438	39,616	117,280	154,709	105,609
Frontenac.....	18,173	39,667	35,073	101,969	159,301	121,269
Leeds and Grenville.....	20,369	30,837	57,232	55,262	100,715	73,925
Dundas.....	10,810	10,007	16,621	11,546	26,787	21,875
Stormont.....	2,888	4,136	5,281	14,040	38,489	30,758
Glengarry.....	636	.....	616	21,419	62,546	59,549
Prescott.....	797	.....	2,318	23,083	105,988	82,337
Russell.....	2,962	8,188	3,354	16,653	42,263	42,481
Carleton.....	17,456	23,266	56,129	107,423	225,658	167,891
Renfrew.....	68,327	96,913	77,799	268,310	317,056	266,960
Lanark.....	17,948	37,227	47,204	132,690	204,512	152,128
Totals.....	177,114	279,679	341,243	869,675	1,438,024	1,124,782
Victoria.....	11,686	11,417	12,255	269,149	278,328	214,205
Peterborough.....	31,022	35,083	31,452	203,466	240,614	184,958
Haliburton.....	1,413	2,679	2,522	23,208	28,577	19,897
Hastings.....	58,077	73,403	115,168	236,725	303,717	213,171
Totals.....	102,198	122,582	161,397	732,548	851,236	632,231
Muskoka.....	1,895	1,711	3,864	41,720	66,783	38,933
Parry Sound.....	4,673	4,237	4,167	38,398	47,875	23,235
Nipissing.....	821	2,446	372	10,511	10,361	2,691
Algoma.....	4,369	2,961	2,420	118,964	111,330	70,030
Totals.....	11,758	11,355	10,823	209,593	236,349	134,894
The Province.....	631,937	820,337	975,683	8,551,714	11,690,367	8,571,520

VALUES—CORN AND BUCKWHEAT.

TABLE XII. Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the value at market prices of the total crop of Corn (for husking and silo) and Buckwheat in Ontario in the years 1891 and 1892, with the yearly average for the eleven years 1882-92.

Counties.	Corn.					Buckwheat.		
	Husking.	Silo.	Total.			1892.	1891.	1882-92.
			1892.	1891.	1882-92.			
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Essex	456,406	29,594	486,000	830,810	660,441	19,139	24,105	8,326
Kent	496,553	20,788	517,341	728,421	546,241	16,233	15,663	8,601
Elgin	218,001	28,872	246,873	378,425	297,681	25,639	22,625	12,680
Norfolk	211,797	36,418	248,215	278,611	253,717	42,644	48,223	36,042
Haldimand	17,975	7,656	25,631	27,443	34,484	3,761	5,736	4,904
Welland	76,281	15,730	92,011	148,420	110,427	14,285	39,589	14,955
Totals	1,477,013	139,058	1,616,071	2,392,130	1,902,991	121,701	155,941	85,508
Lambton	135,633	27,970	163,603	276,601	144,753	6,644	9,185	4,339
Huron	17,828	64,910	82,738	56,054	39,518	8,165	4,668	2,638
Bruce	6,974	47,992	54,966	32,278	16,082	8,502	6,848	3,309
Totals	160,435	140,872	301,307	364,933	200,353	23,311	20,701	10,286
Grey	8,534	51,884	60,418	19,493	14,509	8,923	5,847	3,196
Simcoe	19,151	73,620	92,771	33,918	22,609	21,392	7,092	4,581
Totals	27,685	125,504	153,189	53,411	37,118	30,315	12,939	7,777
Middlesex	166,696	75,612	242,338	346,866	225,403	8,237	4,530	3,968
Oxford	85,254	106,668	191,922	256,096	167,610	5,484	8,705	4,855
Brant	52,207	30,590	82,797	121,225	95,758	4,117	5,202	4,836
Perth	7,977	67,516	75,493	49,912	23,505	2,564	1,290	999
Wellington	6,075	53,394	59,469	25,992	17,355	2,289	3,490	1,836
Waterloo	13,363	28,504	41,867	41,589	28,238	4,501	1,681	1,122
Dufferin	4,326	2,430	6,756	3,981	2,025	793	3,076	930
Totals	335,898	364,744	700,642	845,661	559,894	27,985	27,974	18,546
Lincoln	113,368	14,006	127,374	159,304	116,473	8,878	10,497	6,499
Wentworth	54,440	94,024	148,464	136,436	103,298	9,690	7,690	6,505
Halton	12,230	22,386	34,616	53,893	25,796	3,589	1,087	1,199
Peel	3,966	38,516	42,482	27,617	14,539	2,038	3,826	1,901
York	11,266	45,448	56,714	64,374	34,177	4,306	5,961	2,493
Ontario	40,253	37,340	77,593	57,148	47,850	38,153	32,025	9,930
Durham	33,447	15,950	49,397	56,700	33,094	81,515	74,661	24,478
Northumberland	76,487	61,068	137,555	125,382	74,540	150,898	125,278	63,379
Prince Edward	94,118	30,392	124,510	136,708	94,015	126,981	101,138	68,003
Totals	439,575	359,130	798,705	817,562	543,782	426,048	362,163	184,387
Lennox & Add'ton	28,515	37,466	65,981	86,460	42,636	52,635	66,655	32,750
Frontenac	39,256	35,226	74,482	67,660	34,560	31,268	31,484	17,117
Leeds & Grenville	139,763	152,880	292,643	325,593	141,916	35,610	69,656	46,984
Dundas	38,332	54,470	92,802	117,953	44,253	14,001	32,919	17,430
Stormont	31,191	57,062	88,253	67,413	31,669	18,757	34,131	20,692
Glengarry	13,267	63,388	76,655	54,159	22,890	6,922	15,951	9,750
Prescott	38,287	18,988	57,275	69,119	28,264	10,875	18,943	12,400
Russell	6,670	43,874	50,544	33,695	12,745	5,798	19,117	9,081
Carleton	13,252	98,552	111,804	90,377	36,192	39,318	48,199	31,689
Renfrew	7,773	25,046	32,819	23,777	11,000	23,151	20,714	11,315
Lanark	18,909	53,582	72,491	44,490	27,024	46,807	55,356	45,786
Totals	375,215	640,534	1,015,749	980,701	433,149	285,282	413,125	254,994
Victoria	6,048	13,496	19,544	16,421	11,733	42,454	34,751	10,613
Peterborough	3,448	19,848	23,296	12,543	7,817	18,441	26,313	9,589
Haliburton	3,398	132	3,530	1,894	1,802	3,989	7,077	2,225
Hastings	119,911	91,496	211,407	194,689	105,723	73,223	74,889	39,861
Totals	132,805	124,972	257,777	225,547	127,075	138,107	143,030	62,288
Muskoka	2,563	1,056	3,619	3,309	2,479	3,822	7,362	3,483
Parry Sound	881	1,620	2,501	1,400	715	1,747	1,808	1,064
Nipissing	552	.....	552	1,110	188	494	1,743	289
Algoma	736	324	1,060	2,009	1,102	5,140	3,405	1,257
Totals	4,732	3,000	7,732	7,823	4,484	11,203	14,318	6,093
The Province	2,953,358	1,897,814	4,851,172	5,687,773	3,808,846	1,063,952	1,150,191	629,879

VALUES—BEANS AND POTATOES.

TABLE XIII. Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the value at market prices of the total crop of Beans and Potatoes in Ontario, in the years 1891 and 1892, with the yearly average for the eleven years 1882-92.

Counties.	Beans.			Potatoes.		
	1892.	1891.	1882-92.	*1892.	1891.	1882-92.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Essex	9,431	29,938	12,873	97,194	83,943	124,801
Kent	328,645	483,688	289,091	106,800	145,743	185,363
Elgin	23,338	72,088	31,025	76,286	121,031	123,513
Norfolk	6,688	2,955	11,097	105,893	109,944	155,650
Haldimand	7,082	3,236	3,936	31,880	34,167	66,930
Welland	8,882	25,776	12,676	83,414	68,021	98,787
Totals	384,066	617,681	360,698	501,467	562,849	755,044
Lambton	6,943	14,939	7,510	65,444	136,264	131,694
Huron	1,522	3,528	2,868	237,535	272,786	283,570
Bruce	889	3,909	2,115	172,755	279,459	248,588
Totals	9,354	22,376	12,493	475,734	688,509	663,852
Grey	3,532	3,987	2,824	253,232	354,548	392,235
Simcoe	2,371	3,209	2,130	373,048	399,088	394,516
Totals	5,903	7,196	4,954	626,280	753,636	786,751
Middlesex	6,891	7,497	6,739	103,351	282,177	259,572
Oxford	5,987	2,748	6,195	99,068	176,486	159,958
Brant	445	1,566	7,137	72,704	115,169	109,471
Perth	217	477	1,231	147,966	187,503	191,431
Wellington	1,107	361	722	290,187	296,129	330,683
Waterloo	553	170	714	145,346	134,181	159,647
Dufferin		2,206	545	159,395	194,278	201,268
Totals	15,200	15,025	23,283	1,018,017	1,385,923	1,412,030
Lincoln	1,668	3,992	3,470	55,934	72,386	80,714
Wentworth	830	4,348	3,530	143,288	200,678	191,650
Halton	198	186	635	50,022	62,438	77,578
Peel	869	509	1,294	135,746	138,632	139,555
York	1,932	3,384	3,257	288,843	341,987	354,567
Ontario	3,030	4,354	5,663	235,350	250,010	234,839
Durham	5,575	9,344	6,908	164,199	159,589	181,163
Northumberland	12,596	9,595	11,470	277,346	191,646	219,171
Prince Edward	8,278	4,272	9,391	68,069	87,628	98,441
Totals	34,976	39,984	45,618	1,418,797	1,504,994	1,577,678
Lennox and Addington ..	5,481	8,207	4,263	98,498	148,946	163,729
Frontenac	2,076	5,967	7,271	135,170	206,160	184,612
Leeds and Grenville	6,919	12,561	8,946	194,546	379,707	377,057
Dundas	3,507	7,631	6,467	53,590	142,178	150,502
Stormont	1,671	7,703	4,760	41,021	86,165	110,795
Glengarry	3,952	3,695	3,079	55,454	112,053	123,165
Prescott	5,482	19,514	14,726	68,258	150,779	135,437
Russell	2,248	4,346	4,343	40,549	80,372	70,519
Carleton	12,040	9,459	10,887	183,548	340,557	354,148
Renfrew	11,788	14,448	11,812	215,290	255,818	265,639
Lanark	2,666	6,455	5,910	194,413	199,814	229,519
Totals	57,830	99,986	82,464	1,280,337	2,102,549	2,165,122
Victoria	5,761	2,831	2,345	145,364	156,610	184,793
Peterborough	2,066	2,491	2,485	139,441	139,006	149,013
Haliburton	640	993	563	44,171	36,460	42,671
Hastings	10,962	4,631	6,900	236,085	251,643	311,149
Totals	19,429	10,946	12,293	565,061	583,719	687,626
Muskoka	548	870	856	79,068	79,018	85,202
Parry Sound	384	721	404	87,237	75,448	60,171
Nipissing	332	1,665	208	47,386	32,615	9,703
Algoma	1,478	96	399	94,684	72,959	65,522
Totals	2,742	3,352	1,867	308,375	260,040	220,598
The Province	529,500	816,546	543,670	6,194,068	7,842,219	8,268,701

VALUES—MANGEL-WURZELS AND CARROTS.

TABLE XIV. Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the value at market prices of the total crop of Mangel-wurzels and Carrots in Ontario, in the years 1891 and 1892, with the yearly average for the eleven years 1882-92.

Counties.	Mangel-wurzels.			Carrots.		
	1892.	1891.	1882-92.	1892.	1891.	1882-92.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Essex	16,096	7,294	7,327	3,038	3,557	2,879
Kent	9,797	18,390	10,503	5,310	8,659	5,731
Elgin	13,401	22,420	10,574	8,883	13,126	6,860
Norfolk	6,168	11,890	7,003	8,730	7,084	5,715
Haldimand	5,099	4,015	4,652	4,210	2,537	2,974
Welland	3,935	7,461	5,045	3,358	3,251	2,891
Totals	54,496	71,470	45,104	33,529	38,214	27,050
Lambton	12,424	26,550	13,550	7,472	10,310	7,581
Huron	79,176	82,310	60,358	14,016	25,260	23,401
Bruce	19,663	16,593	15,487	20,206	12,206	13,092
Totals	111,263	125,453	89,395	41,694	47,776	44,074
Grey	14,303	12,957	13,378	26,154	18,974	24,407
Simcoe	17,326	18,817	19,830	20,782	24,064	25,719
Totals	31,629	31,774	33,208	46,936	43,038	50,176
Middlesex	35,975	99,402	50,136	13,366	34,341	20,012
Oxford	46,426	80,481	49,299	11,778	18,937	17,150
Brant	11,564	20,563	14,364	4,450	8,330	10,271
Perth	68,337	82,377	65,602	10,935	15,323	19,094
Wellington	56,452	53,273	37,102	19,406	14,024	13,313
Waterloo	22,750	26,710	17,948	16,498	17,040	16,934
Dufferin	3,936	6,384	4,208	7,852	1,408	6,012
Totals	245,440	369,190	238,659	84,285	109,403	102,786
Lincoln	9,654	9,999	7,871	7,909	3,460	4,808
Wentworth	19,168	17,700	17,606	6,826	16,480	10,655
Halton	16,316	21,419	16,499	4,918	3,142	5,802
Peel	25,950	13,446	15,149	12,054	7,007	12,524
York	68,679	59,836	63,753	19,840	20,345	34,099
Ontario	25,657	29,080	28,120	15,175	13,584	22,938
Durham	37,267	18,226	18,346	22,372	13,115	22,539
Northumberland	24,207	18,938	16,710	17,440	9,996	12,093
Prince Edward	4,228	3,288	3,008	2,064	2,700	1,744
Totals	231,126	191,932	187,062	108,598	89,829	127,202
Lennox and Addington ..	2,437	3,622	3,452	1,420	2,579	2,073
Frontenac	4,828	6,794	5,155	6,460	12,341	5,840
Leeds and Grenville	11,767	10,842	8,121	14,075	13,201	7,983
Dundas	5,990	8,249	3,895	18,047	14,034	4,743
Stormont	650	2,232	1,037	2,123	2,386	1,589
Glengarry	3,337	5,754	2,201	4,379	4,744	1,872
Prescott	3,427	1,929	2,575	4,734	1,901	2,001
Russell	5,902	5,260	2,720	7,992	10,850	6,123
Carleton	11,592	27,646	17,359	14,352	24,661	22,726
Renfrew	7,082	3,615	3,347	10,714	5,999	4,736
Lanark	7,208	5,551	4,820	12,295	8,505	6,673
Totals	64,220	81,494	54,682	96,591	101,201	66,359
Victoria	51,850	28,757	23,953	11,968	11,250	13,384
Peterborough	13,371	9,490	9,348	33,735	15,397	15,516
Haliburton	208	185	187	352	1,602	791
Hastings	21,835	30,307	12,801	6,401	7,993	6,132
Totals	87,264	68,739	46,289	52,456	36,242	35,823
Muskoka	1,240	1,369	1,087	7,294	5,074	3,204
Parry Sound	704	504	247	3,887	3,713	1,419
Nipissing	96	93	19	600	120	88
Algoma	560	338	477	2,550	2,142	1,147
Totals	2,600	2,304	1,830	14,331	11,049	5,858
The Province	828,038	942,356	696,229	478,420	476,752	459,328

VALUES—TURNIPS AND HAY AND CLOVER.

TABLE X V. Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the value at market prices of the total crops of Turnips and Hay and Clover in Ontario in the years 1891 and 1892, and the yearly average for the eleven years 1882-92.

Counties.	Turnips.			Hay and Clover.		
	1892.	1891.	1882-92.	1892.	1891.	1882-92.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Essex	10,522	5,290	6,042	407,983	639,186	594,829
Kent	12,662	17,604	12,352	730,317	741,433	818,487
Elgin	13,434	22,523	13,084	831,931	688,124	788,778
Norfolk	57,852	64,423	41,022	561,413	562,283	560,396
Haldimand	4,264	5,215	3,635	748,398	380,287	644,813
Welland	7,326	5,448	5,808	693,367	541,786	651,209
Totals	106,060	120,503	81,943	3,973,909	3,553,099	4,058,512
Lambton	18,148	22,972	11,485	1,019,227	930,052	851,229
Huron	380,907	430,466	282,974	1,735,194	1,196,800	1,428,589
Bruce	463,330	375,522	254,118	1,444,496	800,745	1,149,400
Totals	862,385	828,960	548,577	4,198,917	2,927,597	3,429,218
Grey	489,042	590,576	387,909	1,920,022	1,403,951	1,540,072
Simcoe	272,182	267,961	159,228	1,191,861	1,082,964	1,075,804
Totals	761,224	858,537	547,137	3,111,883	2,486,915	2,615,876
Middlesex	90,406	90,429	65,829	1,487,701	1,401,878	1,437,845
Oxford	329,816	412,608	246,583	1,089,846	1,057,918	1,015,124
Brant	159,073	227,505	132,302	527,096	441,123	475,094
Perth	266,041	320,153	195,631	1,182,383	892,762	1,082,514
Wellington	698,408	814,814	574,555	1,435,533	1,186,188	1,310,137
Waterloo	301,297	282,515	213,373	722,625	430,653	670,307
Dufferin	164,708	171,837	103,074	500,421	523,528	469,302
Totals	2,009,749	2,319,861	1,531,317	6,945,605	5,934,050	6,460,323
Lincoln	10,857	11,238	8,499	618,510	439,681	563,331
Wentworth	155,771	170,056	122,162	854,850	511,332	679,510
Halton	82,322	116,804	78,559	538,453	317,914	459,040
Peel	82,668	100,333	56,234	622,593	514,941	552,613
York	227,906	258,714	149,167	1,301,955	1,118,027	1,061,699
Ontario	754,303	791,248	524,143	757,951	723,818	769,577
Durham	333,960	341,472	237,549	525,013	551,039	613,878
Northumberland	235,934	199,230	139,099	690,600	518,669	685,410
Prince Edward	2,760	4,826	2,794	495,330	421,412	412,497
Totals	1,886,481	1,996,921	1,318,206	6,406,275	5,116,893	5,797,555
Lennox and Addington	5,644	5,861	3,975	885,103	741,517	635,022
Frontenac	13,252	23,075	11,666	915,169	809,201	777,059
Leeds and Grenville	17,662	21,468	11,833	1,700,024	972,416	1,473,853
Dundas	3,465	2,952	2,109	597,796	440,062	563,787
Stormont	517	2,590	2,224	393,256	405,440	506,736
Glengarry	13,062	3,520	2,576	545,103	306,147	592,795
Prescott	7,576	9,072	4,735	556,370	612,603	509,837
Russell	27,709	25,792	14,762	305,024	260,424	253,884
Carleton	64,654	94,663	58,238	812,440	805,932	821,148
Renfrew	27,973	40,079	21,855	661,158	572,311	679,259
Lanark	29,218	32,834	19,186	998,407	588,901	827,415
Totals	210,732	261,906	152,409	8,369,855	6,512,924	7,640,795
Victoria	242,266	193,447	133,957	503,037	431,321	461,255
Peterborough	118,317	112,811	55,087	490,942	360,087	441,524
Haliburton	9,265	12,140	9,002	129,781	73,520	103,086
Hastings	49,640	49,462	27,959	932,078	618,963	861,294
Totals	419,488	367,860	231,005	2,055,838	1,483,891	1,878,159
Muskoka	31,147	41,850	31,099	280,505	140,276	257,211
Parry Sound	29,134	50,793	22,609	240,014	187,532	130,657
Nipissing	7,117	9,189	1,787	64,441	36,004	15,075
Algoma	30,647	28,974	18,921	308,427	118,993	154,812
Totals	98,045	130,797	74,416	893,390	482,835	557,755
The Province	6,364,164	6,835,345	4,485,040	35,955,672	23,498,224	31,433,193

VALUES—ALL FIELD CROPS AND WOOL.

TABLE XVI. Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the aggregate value of all Field Crops in Ontario in the years 1891 and 1892, and the yearly average for the eleven years 1882-92; also the value at market price of the total clip of Wool in 1891 and 1892, with the yearly average for the eleven years 1882-92.

Counties.	All field crops.			Wool.		
	1892.	1891.	1882-92.	1892.	1891.	1882-92.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Essex	1,937,691	3,125,273	2,517,410	14,593	17,223	15,568
Kent	3,257,973	4,572,213	3,682,972	21,011	24,661	22,168
Elgin	2,458,899	3,345,347	2,756,945	29,546	29,851	25,344
Norfolk	2,213,678	2,729,889	2,282,879	18,352	17,656	16,773
Haldimand	1,760,637	1,655,806	1,865,624	17,542	18,498	19,591
Welland	1,412,115	1,689,175	1,554,595	11,246	11,974	13,250
Totals	13,040,993	17,117,703	14,660,425	112,290	119,863	112,694
Lambton	2,468,570	3,649,191	2,713,421	32,110	31,720	28,390
Huron	5,539,780	6,101,936	5,401,112	61,755	57,448	52,969
Bruce	4,470,468	4,617,172	4,221,718	59,736	60,435	53,459
Totals	12,478,818	14,368,299	12,336,251	153,601	149,603	134,818
Grey	5,164,903	5,726,447	5,282,744	82,270	82,917	74,344
Simcoe	4,998,286	5,817,078	4,903,738	49,832	49,628	47,478
Totals	10,163,189	11,543,525	10,186,482	132,102	132,545	121,822
Middlesex	4,434,445	6,078,872	4,999,442	44,547	49,970	42,718
Oxford	3,503,122	4,706,012	3,729,338	16,262	17,033	20,141
Brant	1,564,040	2,342,677	1,992,160	11,045	13,142	14,457
Perth	3,759,965	4,671,258	3,978,967	30,660	35,438	34,041
Wellington	4,764,586	5,662,568	5,021,795	49,806	53,165	51,010
Waterloo	3,037,103	3,167,618	2,905,304	19,072	23,798	22,453
Dufferin	1,884,252	2,422,684	1,942,922	22,252	19,955	19,421
Totals	23,247,513	29,051,689	24,569,928	193,644	212,541	204,241
Lincoln	1,488,235	1,523,728	1,491,657	11,327	11,100	10,179
Wentworth	2,382,028	2,428,760	2,368,380	14,432	17,570	15,967
Halton	1,630,873	1,667,576	1,671,931	12,711	13,015	13,494
Peel	2,479,929	2,845,897	2,594,694	19,522	18,693	18,876
York	4,600,090	5,674,366	5,002,361	30,253	27,634	30,497
Ontario	3,732,208	4,996,984	4,154,579	28,134	34,639	31,130
Durham	2,705,207	3,485,240	3,117,682	22,019	30,612	23,465
Northumberland	2,929,820	2,972,728	2,918,650	18,943	21,383	21,879
Prince Edward	1,555,518	1,760,303	1,596,768	6,932	7,739	8,977
Totals	23,503,908	27,355,582	24,916,702	164,273	182,385	174,464
Lennox and Addington	1,669,502	1,902,662	1,791,764	12,187	10,741	14,159
Frontenac	1,745,773	2,058,052	1,835,766	14,198	16,568	17,151
Leeds and Grenville	3,265,001	3,320,840	3,354,246	24,402	24,745	32,011
Dundas	1,283,012	1,466,135	1,403,061	5,579	7,199	9,477
Stormont	952,135	1,115,504	1,132,670	8,028	6,637	9,233
Glengarry	1,194,460	1,203,854	1,318,654	10,177	13,610	13,272
Prescott	1,173,375	1,592,354	1,254,336	9,676	8,912	9,970
Russell	702,589	925,807	721,686	8,370	8,316	7,368
Carleton	2,536,556	3,668,355	2,859,793	21,417	20,084	26,257
Renfrew	2,210,993	2,445,010	2,230,809	32,239	36,727	32,495
Lanark	2,254,732	2,194,863	2,089,685	33,209	32,418	30,637
Totals	18,988,107	21,893,436	19,992,470	179,482	185,957	202,030
Victoria	2,396,089	2,796,382	2,512,500	26,197	24,197	23,203
Peterborough	1,751,908	2,076,426	1,884,165	15,678	16,076	16,519
Haliburton	278,376	256,713	261,008	3,465	4,014	3,164
Hastings	2,689,146	2,753,570	2,942,802	22,729	16,740	22,898
Totals	7,115,519	7,883,091	7,600,475	68,069	61,027	65,784
Muskoka	571,380	492,699	548,071	6,736	7,690	6,207
Parry Sound	520,693	499,589	333,510	6,692	5,749	3,190
Nipissing	168,121	126,774	38,891	516	623	144
Algoma	764,252	533,636	500,392	9,749	8,656	4,948
Totals	2,024,446	1,652,698	1,420,864	23,693	22,718	14,489
The Province	110,562,493	130,866,023	115,683,597	1,027,154	1,066,639	1,030,342

VALUE PER ACRE—FALL WHEAT, SPRING WHEAT AND BARLEY.

TABLE X VII. Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the market value of crop per acre of Wheat and Barley in Ontario, in 1891 and 1892, with the yearly average for eleven years 1882-92.

Counties.	Fall Wheat.			Spring Wheat.			Barley.		
	1892	1891	1882-92	1892	1891	1882-92	1892	1891	1882-92
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Essex	10 32	23 87	17 27	5 97	16 81	12 87	9 46	13 21	13 45
Kent	13 15	25 01	17 59	7 73	17 37	13 14	10 70	14 58	14 39
Elgin	14 71	27 29	18 01	9 63	18 12	12 83	9 38	15 27	14 22
Norfolk	15 98	25 49	16 80	7 12	15 61	12 02	9 00	12 42	13 76
Haldimand	12 44	20 92	14 56	5 97	12 73	11 14	8 01	8 00	11 89
Welland	11 59	21 68	14 56	6 44	13 19	11 68	8 47	12 77	12 44
Group	13 16	24 43	16 77	6 98	15 36	12 28	9 22	12 46	13 13
Lambton	13 08	25 30	17 30	6 31	18 58	12 35	7 02	14 48	13 77
Huron	15 84	26 15	17 97	10 10	20 72	12 14	11 27	14 09	14 76
Bruce	15 20	24 63	17 62	8 95	18 21	12 25	11 56	14 34	14 14
Group	14 81	25 47	17 70	9 06	19 28	12 22	10 23	14 26	14 33
Grey	15 20	23 30	17 97	8 68	17 23	12 73	10 66	13 85	13 46
Simcoe	15 84	23 78	18 80	8 07	19 04	13 33	10 82	14 78	13 78
Group	15 67	23 64	18 53	8 31	18 24	13 02	10 77	14 48	13 65
Middlesex	16 12	27 77	18 40	8 14	19 14	12 51	9 38	14 98	14 29
Oxford	16 69	27 39	18 57	7 59	20 07	13 70	10 82	16 45	16 16
Brant	16 90	26 34	17 34	8 07	17 65	12 06	8 96	12 82	14 25
Perth	15 98	28 24	18 11	8 95	21 55	13 17	11 61	16 40	16 04
Wellington	16 47	25 20	18 08	9 97	20 81	13 41	11 19	15 52	15 16
Waterloo	18 10	24 54	18 80	9 76	20 62	13 00	13 17	15 46	16 35
Dufferin	16 97	21 68	17 47	7 32	19 97	12 87	10 33	13 94	13 60
Group	16 63	26 76	18 25	8 78	20 45	13 10	10 85	15 18	15 18
Lincoln	13 65	22 25	16 17	5 56	13 66	11 94	10 04	10 56	13 20
Wentworth	15 91	25 11	16 77	7 32	16 16	12 55	10 24	11 98	14 54
Halton	16 12	21 97	17 27	7 66	16 54	12 74	10 66	12 57	14 96
Peel	16 83	20 92	18 64	8 88	19 69	14 59	11 32	13 55	14 73
York	15 48	23 87	19 60	9 09	20 35	14 80	11 15	15 96	15 50
Ontario	15 77	24 44	20 07	6 92	21 00	14 79	10 24	15 32	15 13
Durham	14 00	22 63	18 44	5 76	19 32	14 18	10 61	15 22	14 30
Northumberland	14 42	17 31	17 71	6 71	16 44	12 14	9 00	12 62	12 12
Prince Edward	13 86	17 12	16 04	6 71	17 00	11 74	8 14	11 78	11 15
Group	15 40	22 22	17 95	7 29	19 30	13 96	10 22	14 12	13 98
Lennox and Addington	14 49	16 36	15 93	8 27	17 09	12 61	7 85	12 67	11 99
Frontenac	15 20	17 21	16 92	10 24	19 42	13 37	9 50	12 91	12 61
Leeds and Grenville	14 92	15 98	16 68	10 17	20 72	13 85	9 25	14 44	13 44
Dundas	18 81	20 07	17 75	10 78	25 36	16 26	9 42	15 71	15 99
Stormont	16 68	23 78	17 03	10 78	22 11	15 62	10 24	15 76	14 70
Glengarry	16 61	16 65	15 61	11 12	19 97	14 35	9 17	13 94	12 34
Prescott .....	.....	.....	11 79	10 24	19 88	13 96	8 34	14 63	13 45
Russell .....	.....	25 50	17 03	10 03	24 43	15 06	8 84	16 01	13 05
Carleton	17 68	26 43	14 81	12 20	28 06	15 81	11 36	19 59	15 77
Renfrew	16 33	15 97	17 36	12 95	19 42	14 86	9 17	12 57	12 61
Lanark	17 04	16 64	17 43	11 87	20 07	13 41	9 83	15 22	13 65
Group	15 66	16 70	16 64	11 44	21 92	14 52	9 15	14 77	13 11
Victoria	15 55	21 11	17 70	6 92	19 23	13 17	9 95	15 56	13 61
Peterborough	13 50	16 74	17 25	6 92	15 61	11 78	9 46	12 42	13 08
Haliburton	13 08	19 78	14 69	8 68	15 79	11 61	7 84	12 03	12 60
Hastings	12 94	17 59	17 15	9 02	16 35	13 27	9 29	12 37	12 43
Group	13 48	17 79	17 32	7 28	17 26	12 67	9 63	13 92	12 98
Muskoka	11 31	15 22	15 50	9 49	17 09	13 27	8 05	12 08	11 39
Parry Sound	12 02	15 02	14 32	8 61	14 49	13 93	9 21	11 34	11 91
Nipissing	14 14	.....	16 00	12 20	16 72	13 88	10 32	12 03	10 96
Algoma	18 81	23 30	19 05	10 78	19 88	17 35	11 98	13 80	13 76
Group	17 89	22 11	18 27	10 36	18 67	16 17	10 19	12 34	12 36
The Province	14 99	24 47	17 71	8 63	19 49	13 55	10 15	14 33	13 34

VALUE PER ACRE—OATS, RYE AND PEAS.

TABLE XVIII. Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the market value of crop per acre of Oats, Rye and Peas in Ontario, in 1891 and 1892, with the yearly average for the eleven years 1882-92.

Counties.	Oats.			Rye.			Peas.		
	1892	1891	1882-92	1892	1891	1882-92	1892	1891	1882-92
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Essex.....	9 18	13 94	13 07	8 93	15 11	11 38	10 92	11 80	11 40
Kent.....	11 58	15 84	14 06	9 37	15 98	12 00	8 38	12 19	11 35
Elgin.....	9 39	15 55	13 26	7 70	13 95	10 08	7 43	15 76	10 99
Norfolk.....	9 33	13 87	11 41	8 09	11 78	8 17	9 68	14 04	11 65
Haldimand.....	8 56	9 53	11 17	8 54	9 61	9 73	8 08	9 19	10 65
Welland.....	7 64	13 07	10 91	8 48	13 52	9 98	9 38	11 10	10 24
Group.....	9 50	13 92	12 52	8 24	12 59	9 06	8 68	12 68	11 12
Lambton.....	8 75	15 84	12 66	7 98	11 56	9 65	7 20	13 72	11 08
Huron.....	12 26	15 18	13 22	10 77	14 46	10 60	12 68	17 35	13 78
Bruce.....	11 52	13 47	11 82	7 09	13 52	10 62	12 63	17 10	14 09
Group.....	11 21	14 74	12 62	9 27	13 60	10 38	12 26	16 86	13 61
Grey.....	11 27	13 29	11 57	10 04	13 01	10 41	10 03	15 89	13 13
Simcoe.....	11 15	14 78	12 27	9 21	13 52	10 76	12 80	16 33	13 41
Group.....	11 22	13 89	11 86	9 45	13 41	10 69	11 28	16 08	13 24
Middlesex.....	10 50	15 88	13 51	11 16	14 89	10 36	7 26	16 33	11 65
Oxford.....	11 70	17 12	13 31	8 76	14 46	9 18	8 85	16 65	12 67
Brant.....	9 70	14 67	12 87	8 04	12 80	8 64	9 74	15 12	12 32
Perth.....	12 26	17 48	14 67	6 86	12 14	8 46	10 15	18 25	13 68
Wellington.....	12 04	15 77	13 33	9 88	12 80	10 55	11 15	15 89	13 71
Waterloo.....	12 23	15 95	13 56	11 72	15 33	10 59	14 22	17 10	14 04
Dufferin.....	11 92	14 27	12 33	13 00	14 46	10 84	10 86	14 16	12 72
Group.....	11 61	16 09	13 58	9 38	13 94	9 75	10 41	16 53	13 09
Lincoln.....	10 93	11 35	11 70	11 27	13 45	9 43	12 09	9 44	10 90
Wentworth.....	10 78	13 69	12 87	9 15	13 30	10 25	10 68	13 46	12 32
Halton.....	11 33	14 09	12 87	8 59	14 82	10 10	10 91	14 29	13 00
Peel.....	12 54	16 50	13 59	8 65	11 28	11 72	13 16	13 91	12 80
York.....	12 66	17 81	14 51	8 82	14 17	10 13	11 21	15 89	13 52
Ontario.....	11 92	16 46	13 74	8 87	11 86	10 56	11 80	16 65	12 85
Durham.....	10 72	15 04	12 69	7 59	11 86	9 13	13 16	15 12	12 35
Northumberland.....	8 96	13 58	10 68	7 03	9 11	7 90	12 39	14 10	11 07
Prince Edward.....	8 04	12 85	10 01	8 37	11 50	8 31	11 27	14 80	11 11
Group.....	11 31	15 44	13 00	7 89	10 74	8 79	11 97	14 87	12 41
Lennox and Addington..	8 10	13 61	10 16	8 09	10 48	8 83	9 62	14 16	11 33
Frontenac.....	8 53	13 36	10 28	7 76	11 28	9 87	9 85	14 99	11 22
Leeds and Grenville....	8 75	14 27	11 24	9 65	14 53	10 81	8 91	16 21	11 80
Dundas.....	10 72	16 13	12 70	12 56	17 14	13 70	8 50	17 23	13 40
Stormont.....	10 84	15 07	12 42	11 88	14 46	12 57	6 25	17 10	12 47
Glengarry.....	10 32	14 16	11 48	8 37	.....	9 78	4 90	14 16	10 93
Prescott.....	9 36	13 76	11 05	11 72	.....	10 88	4 07	17 48	10 16
Russell.....	9 24	15 70	11 61	10 77	18 08	13 05	5 49	15 50	11 86
Carleton.....	10 81	17 56	12 75	9 21	16 12	10 84	9 56	18 25	13 34
Renfrew.....	10 81	13 83	11 47	10 16	13 16	11 40	11 92	14 61	12 77
Lanark.....	10 41	15 40	11 37	10 43	13 74	11 49	10 09	17 35	13 15
Group.....	9 87	14 97	11 59	9 63	13 14	10 80	9 42	15 87	12 14
Victoria.....	11 33	14 56	12 09	10 10	13 45	10 30	12 04	15 76	12 80
Peterborough.....	9 70	12 85	11 19	8 59	10 63	9 09	11 68	15 12	12 03
Haliburton.....	8 01	11 72	9 77	8 31	12 94	10 01	10 15	12 44	11 56
Hastings.....	8 90	12 37	10 48	7 59	11 28	9 20	10 80	14 61	11 20
Group.....	9 92	13 21	11 18	8 12	11 28	9 27	11 45	15 02	11 96
Muskoka.....	9 21	11 90	10 40	8 20	14 03	11 10	9 91	15 95	12 74
Parry Sound.....	9 27	10 73	10 56	13 95	14 46	13 02	11 98	14 23	13 00
Nipissing.....	11 30	12 05	11 75	8 38	13 66	11 27	12 80	14 29	13 19
Algoma.....	11 73	10 26	12 85	13 28	14 17	10 61	16 05	16 21	15 77
Group.....	10 07	11 12	10 97	11 84	14 14	11 65	13 39	15 60	14 22
The Province.....	10 71	14 87	12 44	8 65	12 09	9 67	11 04	15 54	12 63

VALUE PER ACRE—CORN, BUCKWHEAT AND BEANS.

TABLE XIX. Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the market value of crop per acre of Corn, (for Husking and Silo and the average for the two) Buckwheat and Beans in Ontario in 1891 and 1892, with the yearly average for the eleven years 1882-92.

Counties.	Corn.					Buckwheat.			Beans.		
	Husking.	Silo.	Average.			1892.	1891.	1882-92.	1892.	1891.	1882-92.
			1892.	1891.	1882-92.						
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Essex	14 73	15 20	14 76	22 49	20 76	8 82	10 54	8 81	15 51	20 69	22 12
Kent	17 57	16 24	17 51	24 04	20 46	7 72	12 04	8 25	15 02	18 46	19 17
Elgin	16 15	15 30	16 04	25 88	20 39	9 03	10 80	8 20	16 60	21 54	21 70
Norfolk	17 70	20 68	18 08	22 70	18 16	7 72	10 72	7 47	18 48	22 39	17 93
Haldimand	13 60	12 00	13 08	23 76	17 26	6 75	8 60	6 33	15 81	21 43	19 58
Welland	15 89	17 06	16 07	25 88	17 55	7 05	12 52	7 85	13 44	18 04	15 29
Group	16 26	16 49	16 28	23 68	19 95	8 00	11 13	7 79	15 14	18 89	19 24
Lambton	15 23	14 22	15 05	26 12	17 73	5 65	11 20	7 60	12 65	19 73	18 18
Huron	14 52	23 82	20 93	19 53	18 74	11 65	12 35	8 12	17 30	26 53	24 94
Bruce	14 81	27 44	24 76	17 35	16 82	11 52	10 72	7 52	19 76	29 17	19 58
Group	15 13	21 87	17 68	23 82	17 84	8 92	11 27	7 70	13 72	21 85	19 64
Grey	13 15	21 80	19 95	12 44	15 11	10 13	8 51	7 28	24 70	23 87	20 61
Simcoe	18 02	30 00	26 38	21 77	19 24	9 71	8 25	7 80	19 76	22 92	18 85
Group	16 17	25 96	23 40	17 09	17 39	9 83	8 36	7 58	22 44	23 44	19 82
Middlesex	16 81	17 84	17 12	27 24	19 37	8 23	11 16	7 11	18 47	21 86	19 88
Oxford	16 83	19 38	18 16	24 79	19 77	7 55	10 10	7 11	19 07	18 57	25 08
Brant	16 15	22 88	18 12	25 88	19 61	7 93	9 97	7 38	14 83	19 10	17 28
Perth	23 67	21 42	21 64	22 39	19 05	9 50	11 03	8 33	19 73	23 85	26 76
Wellington	15 78	24 80	23 43	19 28	18 52	9 50	8 51	8 78	19 77	21 24	18 05
Waterloo	20 28	22 20	21 55	23 17	19 11	6 33	9 09	6 93	19 75	21 25	18 31
Dufferin	13 15	27 00	16 12	15 55	13 97	8 44	11 03	8 38	.....	22 28	21 80
Group	16 86	20 54	18 59	25 34	18 89	7 86	10 06	7 42	18 72	20 96	20 26
Lincoln	18 59	15 34	18 17	25 44	18 06	7 30	11 42	8 21	13 24	20 79	20 90
Wentworth	19 02	21 58	20 56	25 56	20 81	9 75	12 30	8 26	19 76	22 07	21 93
Halton	15 78	14 00	14 58	26 75	18 10	9 49	9 88	6 52	19 80	26 57	18 14
Peel	10 52	19 20	17 83	23 33	18 04	5 91	11 03	6 86	19 75	21 21	25 37
York	15 12	16 66	16 33	21 77	18 17	9 83	10 49	8 20	18 58	25 25	24 31
Ontario	17 46	20 36	18 75	20 22	16 84	10 21	10 85	9 78	21 04	18 14	21 37
Durham	18 36	16 86	17 85	22 17	15 71	9 50	10 32	9 28	18 77	26 10	19 91
Northumberland	15 89	19 84	17 43	20 59	15 85	8 82	10 50	8 56	16 01	21 86	20 97
Prince Edward	14 07	17 18	14 72	19 47	13 99	8 02	10 01	8 78	20 75	17 30	22 36
Group	16 60	18 68	17 47	22 55	17 05	8 76	10 41	8 72	17 91	21 75	21 46
Lennox and Addington	15 83	22 00	18 83	23 64	16 28	7 55	10 54	9 09	19 16	25 89	23 30
Frontenac	18 02	18 00	18 01	21 46	16 24	9 66	11 11	9 27	15 61	20 16	27 03
Leeds and Grenville	16 38	19 48	17 87	27 12	19 32	6 88	10 94	8 35	16 20	24 30	22 82
Dundas	15 33	22 26	18 76	26 34	19 64	9 83	11 51	10 45	17 19	26 31	26 18
Stormont	15 02	27 46	21 24	23 48	18 73	6 75	12 30	9 35	15 62	31 83	28 50
Glengarry	17 25	22 90	21 67	22 55	18 07	6 08	11 07	8 38	19 76	18 57	23 68
Prescott	16 15	24 82	18 26	27 80	17 74	6 67	10 05	7 64	15 71	24 83	28 93
Russell	16 23	30 66	27 44	24 10	18 90	8 44	12 74	9 17	17 29	22 17	21 93
Carleton	12 99	23 88	21 72	22 30	17 23	9 28	11 86	8 46	22 13	25 36	24 14
Renfrew	15 12	23 54	20 80	18 32	16 22	10 89	10 94	8 71	22 03	21 86	23 91
Lanark	13 62	23 74	19 89	16 08	15 39	7 60	11 55	8 20	18 77	24 09	27 36
Group	15 96	22 52	19 53	24 17	17 97	8 02	11 25	8 68	18 92	24 12	25 33
Victoria	13 81	28 00	21 24	15 55	18 00	9 16	8 07	8 30	23 51	24 62	21 32
Peterborough	11 99	18 92	18 21	16 48	15 27	7 76	7 85	8 11	16 80	21 85	18 83
Haliburton	22 36	6 00	20 29	16 05	14 77	8 90	11 38	7 52	17 78	25 46	20 85
Hastings	16 83	20 22	18 15	21 77	15 46	9 28	11 38	8 76	19 86	15 91	21 50
Group	16 72	20 56	18 38	20 73	15 64	9 00	9 62	8 53	20 32	19 58	20 84
Muskoka	11 76	14 67	12 48	12 44	10 87	10 68	11 95	9 89	14 81	21 22	19 91
Parry Sound	13 15	20 60	16 90	14 00	12 54	9 50	8 78	8 06	12 39	21 21	21 26
Nipissing	13 14	.....	13 14	15 21	13 43	4 22	10 76	8 76	15 81	22 50	23 11
Algoma	13 14	12 00	12 77	22 08	13 95	12 66	10 32	9 67	21 74	16 00	22 17
Group	12 36	16 67	13 73	14 77	11 86	10 52	10 89	9 42	17 46	21 63	20 98
The Province	16 28	20 76	17 78	23 59	18 77	8 50	10 66	8 48	15 93	19 70	20 26

VALUE PER ACRE—POTATOES, MANGEL-WURZELS AND CARROTS.

TABLE XX. Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the market value per acre of Potatoes, Mangel-wurzels and Carrots in Ontario in the years 1891 and 1892, with the yearly average for eleven years 1882-92.

Counties.	Potatoes.			Mangel-wurzels.			Carrots.		
	1892.	1891.	1882-92.	1892.	1891.	1882-92.	1892.	1891.	1882-92.
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Essex	29 03	31 26	44 35	33 12	26 72	32 00	30 38	33 88	31 64
Kent	38 56	41 99	56 70	31 20	40 24	33 24	36 12	48 37	36 74
Elgin	30 44	46 39	44 65	35 36	48 32	34 00	41 13	61 62	41 33
Norfolk	36 54	40 23	47 63	33 52	38 48	31 69	36 38	44 00	35 72
Haldimand	26 61	32 66	47 30	22 56	24 48	26 13	35 38	29 50	33 04
Welland	38 00	34 46	42 67	37 12	41 68	33 86	46 00	36 12	35 69
Group	33 62	38 77	47 65	32 15	38 72	32 13	37 46	45 82	36 36
Lambton	21 27	41 04	43 67	34 80	42 48	32 97	30 25	44 25	36 98
Huron	50 40	53 04	56 30	42 16	44 88	37 54	43 00	52 63	48 85
Bruce	42 08	56 59	52 85	43 12	38 32	34 65	66 25	45 38	43 35
Group	39 99	51 38	52 04	41 35	43 38	36 25	49 40	48 65	44 70
Grey	39 92	51 74	57 43	39 84	31 68	35 30	52 62	44 13	46 31
Simcoe	50 80	49 78	56 64	38 08	38 56	33 00	45 38	50 88	45 53
Group	45 76	50 68	57 03	38 86	35 42	33 89	49 15	47 66	45 91
Middlesex	25 05	50 89	47 49	31 04	48 56	35 43	36 13	61 88	41 35
Oxford	35 99	53 69	49 55	39 68	47 12	38 16	56 63	60 50	50 74
Brant	38 86	49 94	49 94	33 52	50 40	40 01	44 50	58 25	52 40
Perth	40 22	52 88	51 72	33 68	40 64	37 68	45 00	56 75	48 46
Wellington	53 93	50 99	56 55	42 16	38 80	36 23	56 25	51 75	43 22
Waterloo	48 38	49 72	55 24	39 36	43 36	35 26	56 50	57 37	52 10
Dufferin	50 60	52 23	63 23	48 00	38 00	33 94	47 88	39 11	42 34
Group	42 48	51 50	53 27	36 62	44 23	36 92	48 95	58 04	47 00
Lincoln	36 09	41 79	43 46	34 48	40 32	31 87	46 25	43 25	40 40
Wentworth	43 39	46 32	53 00	39 44	43 92	39 39	59 88	51 50	46 94
Halton	35 94	38 57	49 04	34 64	48 21	37 50	45 12	49 87	49 17
Peel	45 16	39 61	46 88	41 52	33 20	32 51	49 00	35 75	43 49
York	45 96	45 43	47 33	38 24	37 68	36 56	52 63	49 50	51 35
Ontario	54 89	49 81	55 44	44 16	40 00	36 95	52 87	50 50	48 91
Durham	53 12	49 45	57 53	42 64	45 68	36 26	61 13	53 75	47 45
Northumberland	65 52	42 67	50 48	40 96	37 28	35 18	51 75	42 00	43 50
Prince Edward	30 59	43 42	41 69	28 00	24 00	23 69	45 87	28 13	27 68
Group	48 31	44 98	49 91	39 47	39 50	35 83	52 92	46 86	47 09
Lennox and Addington	34 07	45 05	50 97	29 36	40 24	27 84	30 87	45 25	35 74
Frontenac	37 14	50 79	46 03	34 00	31 60	28 80	47 50	43 00	33 37
Leeds and Grenville	29 38	52 58	52 19	28 56	38 72	33 01	47 87	40 12	40 32
Dundas	24 70	57 38	62 71	38 40	52 88	34 78	65 63	62 37	52 12
Stormont	20 87	39 38	54 07	22 41	36 00	30 50	37 25	45 88	35 31
Glengarry	23 59	46 00	50 69	34 40	49 60	29 74	38 75	41 25	33 43
Prescott	27 22	60 99	56 50	29 04	36 40	29 94	39 12	45 26	36 38
Russell	31 90	48 77	47 36	27 20	37 04	29 57	36 00	50 00	40 02
Carleton	33 62	55 58	58 80	28 00	35 01	29 88	38 37	45 25	40 65
Renfrew	56 70	58 42	69 39	31 20	35 44	29 10	40 13	41 37	38 82
Lanark	51 61	53 63	64 06	33 84	34 48	32 35	42 25	39 38	43 05
Group	35 13	52 51	56 02	30 46	37 62	30 51	43 98	45 38	39 81
Victoria	51 00	48 41	58 93	50 00	40 56	39 72	64 00	50 00	47 13
Peterborough	50 85	43 52	54 40	33 63	37 36	30 25	58 88	44 50	43 22
Haliburton	67 33	55 16	62 84	26 00	26 43	26 71	39 11	37 26	37 67
Hastings	46 97	46 29	54 77	34 88	33 60	28 32	37 88	36 50	36 28
Group	50 12	46 60	56 20	42 20	36 72	33 76	55 92	43 51	43 00
Muskoka	59 67	55 26	62 69	26 96	26 33	21 74	44 75	44 12	36 00
Parry Sound	76 66	55 35	70 62	41 00	36 00	24 70	42 25	37 13	34 61
Nipissing	84 02	56 04	67 85	32 00	31 00	19 00	37 50	40 00	29 33
Algoma	83 87	65 20	81 09	20 00	26 00	22 71	37 50	38 25	32 77
Group	74 20	57 86	69 77	27 96	28 10	22 32	42 27	40 32	34 87
The Province	42 51	48 95	53 50	37 59	41 04	35 21	48 13	48 36	44 26

VALUE PER ACRE—TURNIPS, HAY, AND ALL FIELD CROPS:

TABLE XXI. Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the market value per acre of Turnips, Hay and Clover and all field crops in Ontario in the years 1891 and 1892, with the yearly average for the eleven years 1882-92.

Counties.	Turnips.			Hay and Clover.			All field crops.		
	1892.	1891.	1882-92.	1892.	1891.	1882-92.	1892.	1891.	1882-92.
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Essex	24 70	23 00	27 22	12 05	14 89	16 19	11 72	18 64	17 07
Kent	31 50	43 90	35 09	14 35	13 10	15 80	13 95	19 31	17 21
Elgin	33 50	53 50	35 75	15 74	12 51	15 61	13 63	19 08	16 28
Norfolk	37 30	47 30	38 16	13 61	12 39	13 69	13 57	17 29	14 64
Haldimand	32 80	32 80	29 55	14 10	7 62	12 99	11 68	11 81	13 08
Welland	33 30	38 10	33 38	14 84	11 20	13 86	12 87	15 04	14 04
Group	34 27	44 37	35 44	14 26	11 91	14 67	13 00	17 29	15 60
Lambton	42 60	42 70	34 49	14 51	14 17	15 15	12 16	18 26	15 24
Huron	47 30	56 70	41 19	15 33	10 72	14 53	15 26	17 59	16 04
Bruce	59 60	53 60	42 93	14 10	7 98	13 14	14 72	15 52	15 08
Group	53 06	54 77	41 81	14 69	10 55	14 17	14 35	17 02	15 53
Grey	47 80	56 00	42 02	14 43	10 84	13 01	13 90	15 64	14 66
Simcoe	46 40	57 80	43 10	13 20	12 03	13 69	13 81	17 61	15 58
Group	47 29	56 55	42 33	13 93	11 33	13 28	13 86	16 57	15 09
Middlesex	41 70	61 60	38 29	14 84	14 53	15 83	13 83	19 80	16 33
Oxford	50 50	64 00	44 52	16 73	16 08	16 19	15 65	21 07	17 08
Brant	42 90	65 30	46 19	16 89	14 17	15 04	15 13	19 82	16 49
Perth	48 10	60 10	40 97	16 07	12 98	15 96	15 07	19 80	16 95
Wellington	52 50	60 50	44 21	16 07	12 74	15 55	15 81	18 41	16 91
Waterloo	52 50	54 90	41 67	16 89	10 00	15 80	16 97	18 37	17 42
Dufferin	47 70	55 90	40 53	12 79	13 93	13 75	13 00	17 32	15 20
Group	49 71	60 39	43 07	15 74	13 61	15 61	15 07	19 31	16 70
Lincoln	38 50	43 90	35 56	15 50	11 31	13 90	14 26	15 15	14 65
Wentworth	56 50	58 00	48 32	18 12	10 96	15 12	16 36	17 19	16 49
Halton	42 50	56 40	44 87	16 24	9 53	13 80	14 44	15 67	15 51
Peel	50 50	48 80	39 60	15 66	11 91	14 50	14 45	16 49	15 76
York	45 70	51 20	41 05	15 83	12 62	14 36	14 47	18 07	16 51
Ontario	51 70	54 40	42 87	14 10	13 10	14 50	14 46	19 55	16 71
Durham	55 00	54 60	44 66	12 55	11 91	14 12	12 83	16 97	15 26
Northumberland	52 90	48 10	41 42	12 38	8 69	12 69	12 54	13 93	13 34
Prince Edward	40 00	38 00	24 95	13 37	12 74	13 47	10 98	13 92	12 15
Group	51 28	53 26	43 10	14 87	11 50	14 07	13 85	16 72	15 34
Lennox and Addington	34 00	40 70	26 32	14 51	12 39	12 55	12 01	14 08	12 80
Frontenac	40 90	35 50	29 31	14 19	11 20	12 33	12 68	14 08	13 02
Leeds and Grenville	37 50	45 10	37 32	14 92	8 22	13 22	12 94	13 49	14 02
Dundas	52 50	49 20	32 45	16 40	11 31	15 88	13 97	16 16	16 14
Stormont	22 48	56 30	27 80	12 30	11 91	15 60	11 97	15 10	15 42
Glengarry	54 20	55 00	45 19	14 02	7 74	16 11	12 52	13 02	14 86
Prescott	35 40	50 40	38 19	13 45	14 05	14 87	11 58	16 35	14 30
Russell	45 80	48 30	41 47	14 35	12 98	13 81	12 78	16 95	14 23
Carleton	37 20	52 30	36 86	12 30	11 67	13 65	12 66	18 47	15 37
Renfrew	37 10	45 70	34 20	10 25	8 22	10 81	12 35	13 71	13 41
Lanark	40 30	48 50	37 40	13 45	9 53	13 62	13 10	14 62	14 19
Group	39 56	47 46	35 78	13 63	10 39	13 49	12 63	14 96	14 20
Victoria	51 70	47 60	39 94	12 30	9 29	11 88	12 40	15 70	14 32
Peterborough	46 60	48 50	38 52	11 64	7 74	11 32	11 70	13 38	13 15
Haliburton	31 30	36 90	28 76	10 74	6 43	10 63	11 76	11 20	12 62
Hastings	37 10	37 70	30 16	11 81	7 74	12 42	11 93	12 78	13 26
Group	47 35	45 80	37 57	11 81	8 05	11 90	12 00	13 79	13 54
Muskoka	26 60	38 50	32 13	12 46	6 55	12 32	13 24	11 98	14 23
Parry Sound	30 70	34 60	31 53	12 30	9 65	11 39	13 78	13 26	14 32
Nipissing	32 50	38 90	35 04	12 30	8 10	11 53	16 33	14 11	15 51
Algoma	40 70	36 40	34 97	15 42	6 91	13 07	16 22	13 36	16 49
Group	35 37	36 46	32 68	13 28	7 72	12 26	14 63	12 94	15 01
The Province	49 02	54 61	41 84	14 29	11 18	14 04	13 68	16 70	15 28

FARM WAGES.

TABLE XXII. Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the average wages of Farm Laborers and Domestic Servants in Ontario in 1891 and 1892.

Counties.	Farm laborers.								Domestics per month with board.	
	Per year—				Per month in working season—					
	With board.		Without brd.		With board.		Without board.			
	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Essex	152	163	252	268	16 32	17 22	26 76	26 70	6 61	6 87
Kent	170	166	262	254	17 04	17 08	25 63	26 10	6 54	6 95
Elgin	169	165	260	259	16 91	17 03	25 25	25 64	6 44	6 39
Norfolk	158	154	239	236	15 14	15 48	23 43	22 96	5 93	5 69
Haldimand	155	149	256	251	17 66	16 79	24 43	25 18	6 06	6 44
Welland	151	147	259	249	17 15	16 19	26 81	24 28	6 52	6 14
Group	159	158	256	253	16 75	16 66	25 62	25 29	6 36	6 39
Lambton	156	157	253	274	17 44	17 46	28 50	26 73	6 66	6 55
Huron	156	161	250	252	16 49	17 02	27 19	26 20	6 06	6 39
Bruce	149	157	262	260	17 01	16 99	26 58	26 00	6 25	6 01
Group	156	159	254	260	16 94	17 13	27 25	26 28	6 28	6 30
Grey	152	150	247	254	15 87	16 56	26 18	26 53	5 90	5 80
Simcoe	149	158	272	272	16 65	18 37	25 57	27 24	6 21	6 22
Group	151	153	260	262	16 30	17 34	25 78	26 86	6 07	5 97
Middlesex	152	155	240	257	16 72	16 11	25 55	24 81	6 73	6 62
Oxford	157	155	245	236	16 61	16 41	24 46	25 29	6 27	6 67
Brant	161	154	250	247	16 25	16 12	25 30	23 84	6 40	6 64
Perth	151	157	265	246	16 10	16 86	26 13	25 53	6 56	6 44
Wellington	163	167	252	266	16 75	17 00	25 36	26 40	6 34	6 33
Waterloo	151	154	258	256	15 66	15 88	26 00	25 62	6 20	6 19
Dufferin	146	159	250	251	16 05	16 43	25 00	27 41	6 31	6 18
Group	154	157	252	250	16 38	16 43	25 49	25 40	6 41	6 46
Lincoln	157	159	255	258	16 91	16 75	26 93	25 26	6 20	6 02
Wentworth	156	153	248	256	16 79	16 97	25 07	26 06	6 87	6 71
Halton	160	174	248	279	16 91	17 13	27 18	26 88	7 31	7 33
Peel	152	163	280	277	17 64	17 96	28 50	27 25	7 85	7 22
York	162	167	256	272	17 09	17 20	27 81	26 80	6 34	6 88
Ontario	164	155	254	268	16 85	16 17	26 55	26 66	6 22	6 12
Durham	156	163	250	255	15 71	15 82	25 75	24 52	6 30	6 36
Northumberland	156	160	253	254	15 70	15 84	25 15	25 20	5 86	6 13
Prince Edward	155	163	229	230	15 15	16 90	23 74	23 95	5 33	5 36
Group	158	162	252	262	16 57	16 76	26 22	25 90	6 42	6 50
Lennox & Addington ..	143	158	234	231	15 35	16 13	22 89	23 66	5 24	5 08
Frontenac	147	150	245	233	16 31	16 24	23 87	24 57	5 97	5 84
Leeds and Grenville ..	149	156	241	257	15 94	15 47	23 00	25 10	6 43	6 22
Dundas	154	147	225	250	15 14	15 35	25 40	26 00	6 36	6 30
Stormont	152	166	235	252	16 26	17 86	25 21	26 44	5 68	5 88
Glengarry	138	139	215	255	15 35	15 62	25 08	25 13	5 75	6 10
Prescott	159	158	251	251	16 84	16 34	26 22	23 50	4 92	5 15
Russell	164	166	260	249	16 00	16 73	25 83	26 71	5 18	5 22
Carleton	159	150	246	288	15 60	15 54	27 17	27 41	6 42	6 35
Renfrew	165	159	290	285	16 19	15 57	26 54	25 90	5 58	5 51
Lanark	147	149	259	256	16 83	16 42	25 17	25 86	5 96	5 87
Group	152	154	242	254	15 99	15 99	24 60	25 20	5 83	5 76
Victoria	159	159	269	259	16 64	14 06	28 20	26 96	5 84	5 78
Peterborough	173	178	249	270	16 76	17 21	26 36	27 10	6 21	6 50
Haliburton	151	165	253	255	16 09	17 14	26 83	26 56	5 42	5 63
Hastings	144	161	253	250	15 79	15 70	25 05	24 46	5 51	5 60
Group	154	166	256	258	16 31	15 82	26 28	25 78	5 76	5 90
Muskoka	158	166	250	262	18 49	17 60	26 71	26 76	6 07	6 27
Parry Sound	166	173	253	273	17 54	18 31	26 69	26 86	6 03	5 63
Nipissing	173	181	321	298	18 32	18 31	29 27	28 60	7 00	6 00
Algoma	176	166	291	274	19 43	18 65	30 23	27 20	5 94	6 36
Group	166	169	270	273	18 41	18 19	28 13	27 12	6 16	6 13
The Provinces	156	158	253	257	16 52	16 66	25 92	25 81	6 21	6 25

PART IV.

LOAN AND INVESTMENT COMPANIES OF ONTARIO.

STATEMENT OF AFFAIRS.

In compliance with 54 Vict. chap. 38, sections 23 and 24 of the Statutes of Ontario, seventy-six Loan, Building and Investment Companies doing business in Ontario, have made returns of their affairs for the year 1892, being five more than for the previous year. One company, the Royal Standard Loan Company, has ceased to do business, having sold its assets to the London Loan Company of London. Returns have been received by the Bureau for the first time from the following:—East Lambton Farmers' Loan and Savings Company, Forest; Hamilton Mutual Building Society, Hamilton; Owen Sound Building and Savings Society, Owen Sound; Canadian Savings, Loan and Building Association, Toronto; Imperial Trusts Company of Canada, Toronto; York County Loan and Savings Company, Toronto—most of the latter are new companies, and they do not add much to the aggregate of business as reported for 1891.

The following table shows the capital subscribed, the assets and liabilities of the seventy-six companies for 1892, and for comparison, similar totals are also given for the previous five years:

Location of head office of company.	No of Companies.	Capital subscribed	Liabilities to stock-holders	Liabilities to the public.	Total liabilities or assets.	Secured loan assets.	Property assets.
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Hamilton	4	3,011,570	2,413,643	3,503,694	5,917,337	5,435,041	482,296
Kingston.....	2	450,000	513,415	529,029	1,042,444	817,540	224,904
London	7	10,225,500	7,717,725	10,720,017	18,437,742	16,626,308	1,811,434
Ottawa.....	3	638,200	494,499	43,727	538,226	401,056	137,170
Owen Sound.....	2	453,000	147,577	90,522	238,099	235,367	2,732
St. Thomas.....	5	2,427,450	1,305,296	1,004,218	2,309,514	2,189,435	120,079
Sarnia	3	1,084,200	1,294,911	1,241,611	2,536,522	2,462,417	74,105
Stratford	2	610,000	414,693	557,822	972,515	970,526	1,989
Toronto	33	54,793,507	26,601,479	52,526,209	79,127,688	69,710,724	9,416,964
Other places.....	15	6,584,850	4,990,504	7,510,579	12,501,083	10,402,665	2,098,418
Totals, 1892 ..	76	80,273,277	45,893,742	77,727,428	123,621,170	109,251,079	14,370,091
1891..	71	76,152,817	44,379,397	72,757,149	117,136,546	104,365,025	12,771,521
1890..	67	70,672,710	42,673,552	65,544,199	108,217,751	98,111,032	10,106,719
1889..	71	69,694,221	41,629,987	62,967,156	104,597,143	94,666,887	9,930,256
1888..	64	67,939,559	40,108,161	59,540,175	99,648,336	89,042,190	10,606,146
1887..	55	56,114,310	35,910,563	51,177,104	87,087,667	79,035,804	8,051,863

LOAN AND INVESTMENT COMPANIES.

List of companies reporting Statement of affairs as required by Vict. 54, chapter 38, section 23.

Name of Company.	When Organized.	President.	Manager.	Head Office.	For year ending
Barrie Loan and Savings Company	April 14, 1881.	N. Dymont.	Robert Lairdlaw	Barrie.	Dec. 31, 1892.
Hastings Loan and Investment Society	January, 1876.	Hon. Mackenzie Bowell.	J. P. C. Phillips.	Belleville.	Dec. 31, 1892.
Royal Loan and Savings Company	June 1, 1876.	T. S. Shenson	R. S. Schell	Brantford	Dec. 31, 1892.
Brockville Loan and Savings Company	July 1, 1885.	D. B. Jones	G. H. Weatherhead.	Brockville.	Dec. 31, 1892.
Chatham Loan and Savings Company	Sept. 28, 1881.	Archibald Bell.	S. F. Gardiner.	Chatham.	Dec. 31, 1892.
East Lambton Farmers' Loan and Savings Company	Dec. 18, 1891.	James Hutton, M. D.	W. Lemon.	Forest.	Feb. 28, 1893.
Huron and Bruce Loan and Investment Company	April 17, 1886.	Joseph Williams.	Horace Horton.	Goderich.	Dec. 31, 1892.
Guelph and Ontario Investment and Savings Society	Jan. 1, 1883.	David Shilton.	William Ross.	Guelph.	Dec. 31, 1892.
Hamilton Homestead Loan and Savings Society	Dec. 1, 1890.	James E. O'Reilly.	I. A. Studdart.	Hamilton.	Dec. 31, 1892.
Hamilton Mutual Building Society	Sep. 1871.	Alfred Ward.	Walter Anderson	Hamilton.	Nov. 30, 1892.
Hamilton Provident and Loan Society	February, 1877.	George H. Gillespie	H. D. Cameron	Hamilton.	Dec. 31, 1892.
Landed Banking and Loan Company.	Dec., 1863.	Matthew Leggat.	C. W. Cartwright.	Kingston.	Dec. 31, 1892.
Frontenac Loan and Investment Society.	June 23, 1874.	Sir E. J. Cartwright.	Thomas Briggs	Kingston.	Dec. 31, 1892.
Ontario Building and Savings Society	May, 1872.	C. V. Price.	James McArthur	London.	Dec. 31, 1892.
Agricultural Savings and Loan Company.	October, 1875.	William Glass.	W. A. Lipsey.	London.	May 31, 1892.
Canadian Savings and Loan Company.	Oct., 1872.	Robert Fox.	Hiram W. Blinn.	London.	Dec. 31, 1892.
Dominion Savings and Investment Society.	April, 1877.	Robert Reid.	H. E. Nelles.	London.	Dec. 31, 1892.
Huron and Erie Loan and Savings Company.	1864.	John W. Little	George A. Sonerville.	London.	Dec. 31, 1892.
London Loan Company.	1877.	Thomas Kent.	Matcolm John Kent	London.	Dec. 31, 1892.
Ontario Investment Association.	April, 1870.	John Wright	A. T. McMahon.	London.	Dec. 31, 1892.
Orangeville Building and Loan Association	1873.	Joseph Jeffery	William F. Bullen.	London.	Dec. 31, 1892.
Ontario Loan and Savings Company.	February, 1873.	F. C. Stewart	Francis Irwin.	Orangeville.	Dec. 31, 1892.
Home Building and Savings Association.	Sept. 1890.	W. F. Gowan.	T. H. McMillan.	Oshawa.	Dec. 31, 1892.
Metropolitan Loan and Savings Company	August, 1870.	John R. Armstrong	C. A. Douglas.	Ottawa.	Aug. 31, 1892.
Ottawa Building and Loan Society	June 6, 1884.	H. V. Noel.	C. R. Cunningham.	Ottawa.	Dec. 31, 1892.
Owen Sound, Grey and Bruce Loan and Savings Company	April 15, 1889.	A. Smirle	C. A. Douglas.	Ottawa.	May 31, 1892.
Owen Sound Building and Savings Society.	April 1, 1884.	William Roy	W. F. Telford	Owen Sound.	Dec. 31, 1892.
Central Canada Loan and Savings Company.	Jan. 30, 1882.	George Inglis.	Alf J. Spencer.	Owen Sound.	Oct. 31, 1892.
Crown Savings and Loan Company.	March 15, 1870.	George A. Cox.	Fred. G. Cox.	Peterborough.	Dec. 31, 1892.
Midland Loan and Savings Company.	August, 1877.	John H. Fairbank.	John Fraser.	Petrolia.	Dec. 31, 1892.
Atlas Loan Company.	May 1, 1879.	John Mulligan.	George M. Furby	Port Hope.	Dec. 31, 1892.
Elgin Loan and Savings Company.	Feb. 18, 1875.	Thomas R. Merritt.	E. F. Dwyer	St. Catharines	Dec. 31, 1892.
Southern Loan and Savings Company.	Nov. 1877.	Hon. Richard Harcourt.	A. E. Wallace	St. Thomas	Dec. 31, 1892.
Southern Western Farmers' and Mechanics' Savings and Loan Society.	October, 1889.	Edward Miller	George Rowley	St. Thomas	Dec. 31, 1892.
Star Loan Company	1844.	Samuel Eccles.	J. W. Stewart.	St. Thomas.	Dec. 31, 1892.
Huron and Lambton Loan and Savings Company	Aug. 31, 1881.	E. W. Gustin, M. D.	W. E. Leonard	St. Thomas.	Dec. 31, 1892.
Industrial Mortgage and Savings Company	Nov. 1877.	Hon. David Mills.	Daniel M. Tait	St. Thomas.	Feb. 28, 1893.
Lambton Loan and Investment Company.	October, 1889.	James Pintoft.	J. C. Douglas.	Sarnia.	Dec. 31, 1892.
		James F. Lister	J. C. Symington.	Sarnia.	Dec. 31, 1892.
		Chas. Mackenzie, M.P.P.	Robert S. Gurd.	Sarnia.	June 30, 1892.

LOAN AND INVESTMENT COMPANIES.—*Concluded.*

Name of Company.	When Organized.	President.	Manager.	Head Office.	For year ending
British Mortgage Loan Company.....	October, 1877.	Hon. Thomas Ballantyne.	William Buckingham.	Stratford.....	Dec. 31, 1892.
Stratford Building and Savings Society.....	August 22, 1880.	M. F. Goodison.	D. B. Burritt.	Stratford.....	Sept. 30, 1892.
Bristol and West of England Canadian Land, Mortgage and Investment Company.....	March 25, 1889.	{ Sir George W. Edwards. T. Sutherland Stayner.	Wm. Smith & Co.	Bristol, England }	Dec. 31, 1892.
British Canadian Loan and Investment Company.....	July 1, 1877.	A. H. Campbell.	R. H. Tomlinson.	Toronto.....	Dec. 31, 1892.
Building and Loan Association.....	March 1, 1870.	Larratt W. Smith, Q.C.	Walter Gillespie.	Toronto.....	Dec. 31, 1892.
Canadian Homestead Loan and Savings Association.....	Sept. 1886.	John Hillock.	A. J. Pattison.	Toronto.....	Sept. 30, 1892.
Canadian Mutual Loan and Investment Company.....	June 14, 1890.	John J. Withrow.	A. J. Jackson.	Toronto.....	July 31, 1892.
Canadian Land and National Investment Company.....	1858.	John Lang Blakie.	Andrew Rutherford.	Toronto.....	Dec. 31, 1892.
Canada Permanent Loan and Savings Company.....	1855.	J. Herbert Mason.	Geo. H. Smith.	Toronto.....	Dec. 31, 1892.
Canadian Savings, Loan and Building Association.....	March 28, 1890.	E. W. D. Butler.	Daniel Rose.	Toronto.....	June 30, 1892.
City and County Loan Association.....	Jan. 26, 1889.	Ambruse Kent.	John C. Laidlaw.	Toronto.....	Dec. 31, 1892.
Dominion Building and Loan Association.....	May 1, 1890.	F. A. Hall.	F. M. Holland.	Toronto.....	April 30, 1892.
Dovercourt Land, Building and Savings Company.....	Dec. 16, 1885.	James Brandon.	James T. Locke.	Toronto.....	Dec. 31, 1892.
Canaders' Loan and Savings Company.....	October, 1871.	William Mulock, M. P.	George S. C. Bethune.	Toronto.....	April 30, 1892.
Freehold Loan and Savings Company.....	May, 1859.	C. H. Gooderham.	Hon. S. C. Wood.	Toronto.....	April 30, 1892.
Home Savings and Loan Company.....	April, 25, 1877.	Hon. Frank Smith.	James Mason.	Toronto.....	Dec. 31, 1892.
Imperial Loan and Investment Company.....	Sept. 14, 1869.	James Thorburn, M.D.	E. H. Kirkland.	Toronto.....	Dec. 31, 1892.
Imperial Trusts Company.....	March, 1889.	Sir Leonard Tilly, KCMG.	Frederick S. Sharpe.	Toronto.....	Dec. 31, 1892.
Land Security Company.....	Dec. 1875.	Major George Greig.	Wm. Innes Mackenzie.	Toronto.....	Dec. 31, 1892.
London and Canadian Loan and Agency Company.....	January 1, 1873.	{ Sir W. P. Howland, C. B. K. C. M. G.	James Ferrier Kirk.	Toronto.....	Aug. 31, 1892.
London and Ontario Investment Company.....	May 15, 1877.	Hon. Frank Smith.	Alfred Morgan Cosby.	Toronto.....	June 30, 1892.
North British Canadian Investment Company.....	Oct. 14, 1876.	Peter Sturrock.....	James L. Scarth.....	Glasgow, Scot... }	Dec. 31, 1892.
North of Scotland Canadian Mortgage Company.....	Dec. 17, 1875.	James W. Barclay, M. P.	{ William Smith. Osler and Hammond.	Aberdeen, Scot. }	Nov. 11, 1892.
Ontario Industrial Loan and Investment Company.....	Jan. 5, 1880.	William Booth.....	E. T. Lighthourm.	Toronto.....	Dec. 31, 1892.
People's Loan and Deposit Company.....	March, 1875.	William Elliot.	James Watson.	Toronto.....	Dec. 31, 1892.
Real Estate Loan Company of Canada.....	Dec. 1879.	T. R. Wadsworth.	B. Morton.	Toronto.....	Dec. 31, 1892.
Scottish Ontario and Manitoba Land Company.....	Dec. 15, 1879.	Robert Young.....	James L. Scarth.....	Glasgow, Scot... }	Dec. 31, 1892.
Sons of England Building, Loan and Savings Association.....	April 30, 1889.	S. B. Pollard, M.D.	F. J. Davis.	Toronto.....	Dec. 31, 1892.
Toronto Land and Loan Company.....	May 27, 1881.	Arthur Harvey.	W. C. Beddome.	Toronto.....	Aug. 31, 1892.
Toronto Savings and Loan Company.....	June 15, 1885.	Robert Jaffray.	A. E. Ames.	Toronto.....	Dec. 31, 1882.
Toronto General Trusts Company.....	February, 1882.	Hon. Edward Blake, Q.C.	J. W. Langmuir.	Toronto.....	Mar. 31, 1893.
Trust and Loan Company of Canada.....	Oct. 1, 1851.	Charles Morrison.	William B. B. Simpson.	London, Eng... }	Sept. 30, 1892.
Union Loan and Savings Company.....	March, 1865.	James McGee.....	Richard J. Evans.	Toronto.....	Dec. 31, 1892.
Western Canada Loan and Savings Company.....	March, 1863.	Hon. George W. Allan.	William Maclean.	Toronto.....	Dec. 31, 1892.
York County Loan and Savings Company.....	Dec. 8, 1891.	W. B. Nesbitt.	Walter S. Lee.	Toronto.....	Dec. 31, 1892.
Oxford Permanent Loan and Savings Company.....	1865.	William Gray.	Andrew Wall.	Toronto.....	Dec. 31, 1892.
			William Grey.	Woodstock.....	Dec. 31, 1892.

LOAN AND INVESTMENT COMPANIES.

TABLE I. Statement of affairs showing the capital stock, liabilities and assets of 76 Loan and Investment Companies in the Province of Ontario for the year 1892, as required to be furnished by Chapter 169, Section 83, R. S. O. 1887, or by provisions of special charters; also a miscellaneous summary of the business transacted by each company during the year.

Schedule.	Barrie Loan,	Hastings Loan,	Royal Loan,	Brookville Loan,	Chatham Loan,	East Lambton Loan, Forest,	Huron and Bruce Loan, Goderich,	Guelph and Ontario Society,	Hamilton Homestead,	Hamilton Mutual,	Hamilton,
<i>Capital Stock.</i>											
Capital authorized.....	\$ 250,000	\$ 250,000	\$ 500,000	\$ 500,000	\$ 1,000,000	\$ 500,000	\$ 500,000	\$ 1,000,000	\$ 1,000,000	\$ 600,000	\$
Capital subscribed.....	250,000	225,000	500,000	250,000	349,300	100,100	218,600	660,000	286,170	525,400	
<i>Liabilities.</i>											
<i>Liabilities to stockholders:</i>											
Stock fully paid up.....	117,500	205,559	499,000	123,220	189,735	51,630	132,000	348,350	68,618	12,322	
Stock on which has been paid.....			300		51,630		38,374	62,000	1,995		
Accumulating stock.....								392			
Reserve fund.....	8,500	20,000	93,000	7,500	9,850	115		135,500			
Dividends declared and unpaid.....	3,525	6,151	17,475	19			5,094	16,187			
Contingent fund and unappropriated profits.....	1,840	3,736	10,270	724			3,361	2,516	38,268	5,084	
Total.....	131,365	235,446	620,045	133,463	199,585	51,745	178,829	564,945	108,881	17,856	
<i>Liabilities to the public:</i>											
Deposits.....	29,378	164,276	464,922	86,324	264,643	10,466	122,014	518,923			
Debentures payable in Canada.....	15,329		350,479		409			588,997			
Debentures payable elsewhere.....		48,667									
Interest on debentures due and accrued.....			5,440					13,649			
Interest on deposits due and accrued.....			2,544	2,604		217	4,800	8,678			
Owing to banks.....											
Other liabilities.....	8		125								
Total.....	44,715	212,943	823,510	88,928	265,052	10,683	126,814	1,130,247			
<i>Assets.</i>											
<i>Secured loan assets:</i>											
Real estate of—											
General borrowers.....	161,753	348,002	1,293,745	193,684	422,328	61,019	261,278	1,608,196	100,547	14,473	
Directors and executive officers of company.....									3,950		
Held under power of sale.....	8,213	30,400	19,969		14,325						
Shareholders' stock.....		6,285	9,645	3,604			7,100	2,894			
Directors and officers of company on their stock.....			2,600								
Otherwise secured.....			576	200				2,565			
Total.....	169,966	384,697	1,326,585	197,488	436,653	61,019	268,378	1,613,655	104,497	14,473	

Property assets:													
Municipal and school section securities, cash value.....													
Office furniture and fixtures.....													
Cash on hand.....	603												175
Cash in banks.....	1,921												13
Special deposit in banks.....	19,006												124
Office premises.....	42,000												
Real estate absolutely foreclosed.....													
Real estate otherwise acquired.....													
Other property.....													
Total.....	6,114	63,692	117,020	24,903	19,616								5,924
Grand total <i>assets or liabilities</i>	176,080	448,389	1,448,555	222,391									8,985
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>													
Dividends declared in year { Rate per cent. { Amount.....	7.	6.	7.	6.	7.	6.	7.	5.	6.	8.			
Loaned during the year.....	27,497	38,254	288,399	52,355	117,820	63,001	33,074	19,294	283,422	19,294			8,200
Received from borrowers (principal and interest).....	38,865	57,148	222,165	50,191	76,524	3,905	32,635	5,447	262,055	5,447			958
Received from depositors.....	35,097	170,239	771,227	55,202	487,502	24,813	117,927	957,445	921,752	957,445			18,781
Repaid depositors.....	33,108	139,043	733,951	48,972	463,739	14,347	99,854	26,039	117,022	26,039			
Debentures issued.....			169,254		1,000				52,571				
Debentures repaid.....			99,936						115,599				
Debentures to mature within one year.....	15,000		70,381										
Average rate of interest... .. { For debentures. { For deposits.....	5.00	5.00	4.72	4.00	4.50	4.00	4.25	4.08	3.60				
Interest paid and accrued.....	750	2,433	14,320	3,310	50	351	4,800	27,171	18,789				
Cost of management.....	986	2,991	7,397	1,324	4,290	297	1,564	9,266	1,298				345
Invested and secured by mortgage... { In Ontario..... { Elsewhere.....	169,966	378,402	1,313,714	192,084	436,653	61,019	261,278	1,608,196	104,497				14,473
Mortgages by instalments.....	480		3,618	25,285	68,094			190,266					
Mortgages at stated period.....	169,486	378,402	1,310,096	168,399	368,559	61,019	261,278	1,417,930	104,497				5.50
Average interest on total amount secured by mortgage.....	6.75	6.50	6.30	6.50	6.68			6.21					
Average interest on amount loaned on mortgage in year.....	6.25	6.25	6.03	6.50	6.19	6.00	6.25	6.06					5.50
Mortgages on which compulsory pro- { Number..... { Amount.....	7	1.	19		1		2	2					
ceedings have been taken.....	8,212	5,000	36,431		1,707		5,000	8,985					
Value of mortgaged property held for sale.....	9,500	40,000	21,570		16,800								
Amount chargeable against such property.....	8,213	30,400	19,969		14,325								

† Members only for dues and withdrawals.

‡ In city of Hamilton only.

TABLE I. LOAN AND INVESTMENT COMPANIES—Continued.

Schedule.	Hamilton Provident, Hamilton.	Landed Banking, Hamilton.	Frontenac Loan, Kingston.	Ontario Building, Kingston.	Agricultural Savings, London.	Canadian Savings, London.	Dominion Savings, London.	Huron and Erie Loan, London.	London Loan, London.	Ontario Investment, London.
<i>Capital Stock.</i>										
Capital authorized	1,500,000	700,000	Unlimited	250,000	1,000,000	Unlimited	1,500,000	2,500,000	Unlimited	3,000,000
Capital subscribed	1,500,000	700,000	200,000	250,000	630,200	750,000	1,000,000	2,500,000	673,700	2,665,600
<i>Liabilities.</i>										
<i>Liabilities to stockholders:</i>										
Stock fully paid up	1,000,000	.....	200,000	250,000	.....	.....	.....	1,000,000	.....	.....
Stock on which has been paid	100,000	658,000	.....	.....	618,500	722,000	932,050	300,000	656,750	678,586
Accumulating stock .....	.....	10,057	.....	.....	6,779	6,625	177	.....	2,413	.....
Reserve fund	290,000	135,000	30,000	.....	110,000	195,000	10,000	626,000	69,000	.....
Dividends declared and unpaid	38,500	19,737	5,187	6,377	18,555	.....	.....	58,577	.....	.....
Contingent fund and unappropriated profits	28,000	7,612	4,718	17,133	1,179	21,818	21,608	4,747	259	.....
Total	1,456,500	830,406	239,905	273,510	755,013	945,443	963,835	1,989,324	728,422	678,586
<i>Liabilities to the public:</i>										
Deposits	1,049,967	652,466	277,762	249,391	596,989	726,449	648,731	1,292,126	655,394	866
Debentures payable in Canada	205,171	260,540	.....	.....	303,276	113,686	60,511	764,195	167,076	.....
Debentures payable elsewhere	*1,115,051	163,264	.....	.....	190,897	36,500	862,180	1,501,637	100,496	.....
Interest on debentures due and accrued	12,336	5,441	.....	.....	5,078	3,216	5,792	25,496	2,868	.....
Interest on deposits due and accrued .....	.....	1,767	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	497	.....	.....
Owing to banks	34,960	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other liabilities .....	.....	2,731	23	1,853	549	41	225	.....	.....	187,366
Total	2,417,485	1,086,209	277,785	251,244	1,066,789	879,892	1,577,439	3,583,951	925,834	188,232
<i>Assets.</i>										
<i>Secured loan assets:</i>										
Real estate of—										
General borrowers	3,378,098	1,769,323	297,825	314,831	1,674,548	1,712,893	2,147,794	5,228,068	1,563,192	152,398
Directors and executive officers of company .....	.....	1,809	34,685	3,746	.....	.....	188,284	.....	.....	.....
Held under power of sale	128,218	23,764	41,720	49,087	19,958	19,655	19,655	2,350	26,964	11,850
Shareholders' stock	14,859	.....	6,518	10,444	17,803	82,741	160,728	.....	24,355	.....
Directors and officers of company on their stock .....	.....	.....	23,802	18,332	.....	1,644	.....	.....	1,216	.....
Otherwise secured .....	.....	.....	.....	16,550	.....	33	.....	60,600	.....	20,777
Total	3,521,175	1,794,896	404,550	412,990	1,712,309	1,766,971	2,496,806	5,291,018	1,615,727	185,025

Property assets:										
Municipal and school section securities, cash value.....	49,272	14,662	5,871	31,395	2,397	484	1,000	67,424	5,075	500
Office furniture and fixtures.....			189	87	500		91		16,797	
Cash on hand.....	3,904	3,658	1,002	31	2,328		43,377	7,607	14,157	14,386
Cash in banks.....	145,608	46,842	26,564	53,112	52,838			181,883		
Special deposit in banks.....	50,000	10,000	20,741	20,000	20,000			19,000		
Office premises.....	96,526		3,716		28,000					
Real estate absolutely foreclosed.....		3,841	30,407							5,100
Real estate otherwise acquired.....	7,500	17,989	5,621	5,672	2,014				23,516	
Other property.....		24,727	39,770	736	1,416				2,000	‡638,791
Total.....	352,810	121,719	113,140	111,764	109,493	58,364	44,468	282,257	38,529	681,793
Grand total assets or liabilities.....	3,873,985	1,916,615	517,690	524,754	1,821,802	1,825,335	2,541,274	5,573,275	1,654,256	806,818
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>										
{ Rate per cent. }										
Dividends declared in year.....	7.	6.	5.	5.	6‡.	7.	6.	9.	6.	
	77,000	40,123	10,000	12,500	40,617	49,988	55,947	117,000	39,338	
{ Amount. }										
Loaned during the year.....	740,289	390,296	117,574	85,317	362,482	212,802	720,222	1,022,274	1,026,789	8,375
Received from borrowers (principal and interest).....	939,171	362,235	141,729	128,085	284,593	277,378	944,756	765,595	966,254	155,467
Received from depositors.....	793,507	1,304,432	438,806	391,109	634,584	1,065,197	1,142,582	1,324,688	1,738,995	
Repaid depositors.....	850,726	1,231,556	445,295	381,141	632,637	1,029,843	1,163,208	1,692,449	1,699,349	1,069
Debentures issued.....	155,977	95,810			208,453	78,700	113,892	938,902	157,933	
Debentures repaid.....	81,389	99,071			108,630	92,300	156,821	445,848	59,700	
Debentures to mature within one year.....	283,364	128,573			130,433	66,686	297,280	321,792	29,276	
{ For debentures. }										
Average rate of interest.....	4.17	4.81			4.66	4.76	4.33	4.22	4.59	
	3.68	3.73	3.67	3.72	3.97	4.23	4.20	4.00	5.13	
{ For deposits. }										
Interest paid and accrued.....	52,579	19,796			17,654	6,940	41,145	83,166	12,721	12,557
	39,349	23,739	9,742	10,271	24,399	29,384	31,553	52,770	35,233	
{ On debentures. }										
Cost of management.....	35,645	14,307	4,051	2,443	13,328	10,063	14,944	34,453	11,846	
{ In Ontario }										
Invested and secured by mortgage... { Elsewhere.....	3,180,098	1,525,464	291,977	367,664	1,694,506	1,732,553	2,336,078	5,230,418	1,590,156	164,248
	326,218	269,432	82,253							
{ On debentures. }										
Mortgages by instalments.....	2,440,000	46,220	374,230	149,488	24,843	12,687	471,641	954,033	786,917	
Mortgages at stated period.....	1,066,316	1,748,676	218,176	1,669,663		1,719,866	1,864,437	4,276,385	803,239	164,248
{ On deposits. }										
Average interest on total amount secured by mortgage.....	6.37	6.53	5.53	6.23	6.25	6.35	6.32	6.19	6.00	
Average interest on amount loaned on mortgage in year.....	6.85	6.59	6.09	6.11	6.05	6.15	6.15	6.01	6.00	
{ Number }										
Mortgages on which compulsory pro-ceedings have been taken. { Amount.....	36	20		8,899	5	8	28	13	5	2
	81,024	30,656		14,040	14,040	13,103	59,815	41,729	18,897	6,500
{ On debentures. }										
Value of mortgaged property held for sale.....	138,218	23,764	40,296	41,300	19,958	24,000	185,850	2,350	29,200	11,850
Amount chargeable against such property.....	138,218	23,764	41,720	49,087	19,958	19,655	188,284	2,350	26,964	11,850

* Including \$378,383 debenture stock. † In liquidation, including \$182,816 owing to Dominion Savings Society. ‡ Estimated loss on realizing on assets.

TABLE I. LOAN AND INVESTMENT COMPANIES—Continued.

Schedule.	Ontario Loan, London.	Orangeville, Building, Orangeville.	Ontario Loan, Oshawa.	Home Building and Savings, Ottawa.	Metropolitan Loan, Ottawa.	Ottawa Building, Ottawa.	Owen Sound, Grey and Bruce, Owen Sound.	Owen Sound and Savings, Owen Sound.	Central Canada Loan, Peterborough.	Crown Savings, Petrolia.
<i>Capital Stock.</i>										
Capital authorized.....	Unlimited	50,000	300,000	1,000,000	320,000	Unlimited	300,000	1,000,000	5,000,000	1,000,000
Capital subscribed.....	2,000,000	24,550	300,000	141,400	320,000	176,800	268,950	184,050	2,500,000	189,650
<i>Liabilities.</i>										
<i>Liabilities to stockholders:</i>										
Stock fully paid up.....	1,000,000	18,093	299,000	.....	.....	.....	46,700	.....	625,000	119,300
Stock on which has been paid.....	200,000	3,867	890	14,761	310,560	116,364	59,290	.....	375,000	32,884
Accumulating stock.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32	.....	.....	32,328	.....	.....
Reserve fund.....	415,000	362	75,000	.....	30,000	.....	600	.....	250,000	14,000
Dividends declared and unpaid.....	42,000	96	.....	.....	9,317	.....	3,123	.....	26,867	4,462
Contingent fund and unappropriated profits.....	102	1,127	8,000	473	12,991	1	96	5,440	23,407	455
Total.....	1,657,102	23,545	382,390	15,294	362,900	116,365	109,809	37,768	1,300,274	171,101
<i>Liabilities to the public:</i>										
Deposits.....	477,508	.....	302,968	.....	43,459	.....	55,805	6,047	647,700	47,218
Debentures payable in Canada.....	140,348	.....	205,400	.....	.....	.....	14,520	.....	702,050	12,121
Debentures payable elsewhere.....	1,860,004	.....	45	.....	.....	.....	201	.....	1,480,391	.....
Interest on debentures due and accrued.....	20,020	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	727	200	19,114	.....
Interest on deposits due and accrued.....	.....	158	46,014	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,339	7,714	.....
Owing to banks.....	.....	42	.....	192	.....	76	8,521	162	29,430	.....
Other liabilities.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	2,497,880	200	554,427	192	43,459	76	79,774	10,748	2,886,399	59,399
<i>Assets.</i>										
<i>Secured loan assets:</i>										
Real estate of—										
General borrowers.....	3,493,176	23,674	724,678	14,056	245,103	74,000	186,927	43,710	2,175,612	209,517
Directors and executive officers of company.....	775	.....	2,798	.....	.....	40,200	.....	1,600	.....	.....
Held under power of sale.....	28,440	.....	70,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	300	.....
Shareholders' stock.....	20,570	.....	7,213	385	6,103	.....	.....	2,424	33,141	.....
Directors and officers of company on their stock.....	15,491	.....	7,759	.....	20,789	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Otherwise secured.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	426	3	403	508,069	.....
Total.....	3,558,452	23,674	812,448	14,435	271,995	114,626	186,930	48,437	2,716,822	209,517

Property assets :									
Municipal and school section securities, cash value	24,409		21,940		417			77,208	17,509
Office furniture and fixtures			500	75	460		165	3,500	14
Cash on hand		71	360				124	3,293	
Cash in banks	87,426		6,919	685	19,602	1,815	2,364	59,584	3,213
Special deposit in banks	330,988		50,000						187
Office premises	72,000		11,000					30,110	
Real estate absolutely foreclosed					17,176			31,302	
Real estate otherwise acquired	689		20,000		96,709				
Other property	81,018		13,650	231				24	1,264,854
Total	596,530	71	124,369	991	134,364	1,815	2,653	79	1,469,851
Grand total assets or liabilities	4,154,982	23,745	936,817	15,426	406,359	116,441	189,583	48,516	230,440
Miscellaneous.									
Dividends declared in year	7.	5.	7.		6.		6.	10.	6.
	84,000	1,084	20,951		18,635		6,178	2,424	51,762
Loaned during the year	702,284	2,700	90,350	7,085	50,182	14,500	58,200	12,909	676,409
Received from borrowers (principal and interest)	656,960	2,858	100,723		86,957		14,369	11,248	1,122,466
Received from depositors	522,946		299,239		42,764		165,281	10,467	48,102
Repaid depositors	515,672		289,301		46,337		133,939	11,521	651,763
Debentures issued	619,410		42,900				14,520	744,454	45,757
Debentures repaid	101,227		7,800						744,454
Debentures to mature within one year	332,600							167,027	7,903
								470,593	
Average rate of interest.	4.14		4.50				5.00		5.00
	3.93		3.75		3.75		4 to 5	5.50	4.63
Interest paid and accrued	69,962		8,000				293		82,489
	19,867		13,737		1,636		2,123	473	25,480
Cost of management	28,729	119	5,733	447	2,033	542	895	697	27,550
Invested and secured by mortgage.	3,460,536	23,614	797,476	14,050	245,103	114,200	186,927	45,610	2,208,753
	61,855								
Mortgages by instalments	1,358,690	1,865	300,000	14,050	4,770	114,200	186,927	45,610	2,208,753
Mortgages at stated period	2,163,701	21,809	497,476		240,333				
Average interest on total amount secured by mortgage.	6.22	5.46	6.00	8.00	6.50	6.50	7.00	9.60	6.25
Average interest on amount loaned on mortgage in year	5.94	6.81	6.00	8.40	6.50	6.00	6.75	9.60	6.15
Mortgages on which compulsory pro-	17		2		1			1	26
ceedings have been taken	30,500		8,000		4,984			300	77,385
Value of mortgaged property held for sale	28,440		75,000					300	33,141
Amount chargeable against such property	28,440		70,000					300	33,141

* Including \$1,252,175 in stocks, bonds and debentures.

TABLE I. LOAN AND INVESTMENT COMPANIES—Continued.

Schedule.	Midland Loan, Port Hope.	Security Loan, St. Catharines.	Atlas Loan, St. Thomas.	Elgin Loan, St. Thomas.	Southern Loan, St. Thomas.	Southwestern Farmers and Mechanics, St. Thomas.	Star Loan, St. Thomas.	Huron and Lambton Loan, Sarnia.	Industrial Mortgage, Sarnia.	Lambton Loan, Sarnia.
<i>Capital Stock.</i>										
Capital authorized.....	\$ 560,000	\$ 300,000	\$ 2,000,000	\$ 625,000	Unlimited	Unlimited	270,000	1,000,000	500,000	1,000,000
Capital subscribed	499,350	275,000	1,000,000	625,000	400,000	141,650	260,800	399,200	135,000	500,000
<i>Liabilities.</i>										
Liabilities to stockholders :										
Stock fully paid up.....	310,000	.....	.....	.....	400,000	136,800	180,100	294,000	.....	.....
Stock on which has been paid.....	37,870	274,256	236,067	202,317	.....	1,726	.....	9,620	167,098	497,220
Accumulating stock.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	25,083	.....	.....
Reserve fund.....	75,000	.....	5,000	19,000	63,000	9,700	12,500	40,000	9,837	234,000
Dividends declared and unpaid.....	11,957	8,228	.....	.....	.....	4,145	.....	.....	.....	.....
Contingent fund and unappropriated profits.....	8,127	3,153	580	240	1,349	1,019	4,170	15,036	.....	3,017
Total	442,954	285,667	241,647	221,557	464,349	153,394	224,349	383,739	176,935	734,237
Liabilities to the public :										
Deposits.....	273,092	309,097	223,719	131,135	288,940	133,499	144,302	297,903	192,305	480,892
Debentures payable in Canada.....	584,424	19,016	82,300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	44,804	180,775
Debentures payable elsewhere.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Interest on debentures due and accrued.....	15,884	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	412	3,568
Interest on deposits due and accrued.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,743	17,642
Owing to banks.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,236	8,331
Other liabilities.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	323	.....	.....	.....
Total	873,400	328,113	306,019	131,135	288,940	133,499	144,625	297,903	252,500	691,208
<i>Assets.</i>										
Secured loan assets :										
Real estate of—										
General borrowers.....	1,170,329	527,979	511,495	298,541	713,091	263,817	326,811	503,193	403,518	1,255,111
Directors and executive officers of company.....	.....	.....	.....	2,472	.....	2,636	.....	21,974	.....	4,505
Held under power of sale.....	63,791	57,335	.....	13,380	13,629	.....	9,228	23,849	.....	11,945
Shareholders' stock.....	7,148	4,868	2,600	5,164	4,512	832	12,214	43,048	3,715	32,417
Directors and officers of company on their stock.....	5,500	.....	.....	515	698	1,502	868	.....	.....	3,524
Otherwise secured.....	5,291	10,926	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	75,657	20,342	59,619
Total	1,252,059	601,108	514,095	320,072	737,930	268,187	349,151	667,721	427,575	1,367,121

Property assets:											
Municipal and school section securities, cash value.										850	1,000
Office furniture and fixtures.										2,159	4,324
Cash on hand.	784	246								16,678	45,000
Cash in banks.	800	12,339	33,571	9,746	8,425	1,613				3,025	8,000
Special deposit in banks.	26,744			20,463							
Office premises.	15,000										
Real estate absolutely foreclosed.	6,767										
Real estate otherwise acquired.	14,131			2,411							
Other property.		87									
Total.	64,295	12,672	33,571	32,620	15,359	18,706	19,823	13,921	1,860		58,324
Grand total assets or liabilities.	1,316,354	613,780	547,666	352,692	753,289	286,893	368,974	681,642	429,435		1,425,445
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>											
Dividends declared in year.	7	6	6	6	7	6	6	6 ¹	6	8	
{ Rate per cent.											
{ Amount.	23,870	16,455	12,705	11,703	28,000	8,306	11,568	21,294	9,052	39,732	
Loaned during the year.	221,724	153,503	255,374	42,954	138,798	83,186	83,916	117,638	175,865	208,541	
Received from borrowers (principal and interest).	219,344	119,928	127,957	48,300	123,790	45,238	74,002	166,286	65,547	246,834	
Received from depositors.	449,208	325,091	374,888	236,765	304,316	105,604	165,245	316,046	405,807	499,965	
Repaid depositors.	424,421	323,827	305,836	232,183	281,782	148,924	163,729	358,650	357,184	454,793	
Debentures issued.	301,838	5,780	59,500						30,394	63,325	
Debentures repaid.	281,242	8,043	9,300						4,700	57,250	
Debentures to mature within one year.	406,392	17,992							2,600	27,886	
Average rate of interest.	4.70	4.50	5.01	4.00	4.00	4.12	4.25	4.50	4.50	4.50	
{ For debentures.	4.08	3.75	4.01						4.00	3.95	
{ For deposits.											
Interest paid and accrued.	28,443	1,054	2,270	5,563	11,114	5,166	6,148	13,738	1,169	8,101	
{ On debentures.	10,426	11,038	6,325						6,957	18,199	
{ On deposits.											
Cost of management.	7,287	4,091	2,121	2,099	11,114	2,268	2,105	4,465	2,234	5,319	
Invested and secured by mortgage.	1,294,120	585,314	511,495	314,393	732,720	265,853	336,039	549,016	403,518	1,271,561	
{ In Ontario.											
{ Elsewhere.											
Mortgages by instalments.		446,453	462,685	232,393	453,206	197,262			403,518	1,271,561	
Mortgages at stated period.	1,294,120	138,861	46,810	82,000	279,514	68,591	336,039	549,016			
Average interest on total amount secured by mortgage.	6.56	6.50	6.56	6.25	6.27	6.24	6.25	6.06	6.25	6.25	
Average interest on amount loaned on mortgage in year.	6.14	6.33	6.63	6.00	6.07	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	
Mortgages on which compulsory proceedings have been taken.	9	6	5	2	7	3	1			4	
{ Number.											
{ Amount.	16,550	8,420	8,800	8,744	10,715	3,691	402			12,195	
Value of mortgaged property held for sale.	53,947	57,335		14,000	13,629		10,000	12,000		17,700	
Amount chargeable against such property.	63,791	57,335		13,380	13,629		9,228	23,849		11,945	

TABLE I. LOAN AND INVESTMENT COMPANIES—Continued.

Schedule.	British Mortgage, Stratford.	Stratford Building, Stratford.	Bristol and West of England, Toronto.	British Canadian, Toronto.	Building and Loan, Toronto.	Canadian Homestead, Toronto.	Canadian Mutual Loan, Toronto.	Canada Landed Investment, Toronto.	Canada Permanent, Toronto.	Canadian Savings and Building Loan, Toronto.
<i>Capital stock.</i>										
Capital authorized	5,000,000	Unlimited	2,433,333	5,000,000	750,000	1,000,000	50,000,000	4,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000
Capital subscribed	450,000	160,000	680,117	1,337,900	750,000	494,950	2,600,000	2,008,000	5,000,000	122,500
<i>Liabilities.</i>										
<i>Liabilities to stockholders:</i>										
Stock fully paid up	159,700				750,000					
Stock on which has been paid	151,663	24,347	136,023	386,289		107,847	38,951	1,004,000	2,000,000	
Accumulating stock							88,571		600,000	
Reserve fund	67,000		19,467	105,000	112,000	7,692		345,000	1,450,000	18,540
Dividends declared and unpaid	10,883	162		11,295	22,500		4,106	38,143	156,022	
Contingent fund and unappropriated profits	887	51	9,792	9,540	45,728	12,671	12,041	7,791	122,619	63
Total	390,133	24,560	165,282	512,124	930,228	128,210	141,669	1,394,334	4,328,671	18,603
<i>Liabilities to the public:</i>										
Deposits				10,215	194,799	3,120			908,285	
Debentures payable in Canada	533,706			170,176	154,488			213,893	344,496	
Debentures payable elsewhere			1,087,950	1,422,376	565,382			2,708,220	*6,342,167	
Interest on debentures due and accrued			11,705	17,436				19,090	41,531	
Interest on deposits due and accrued	20,411								148,976	
Owing to banks		3,705		1,430						
Other liabilities			9,050	6,025	971	2,613		17,393	16,021	
Total	554,117	3,705	1,108,705	1,627,658	915,610	5,733		2,958,596	7,801,456	
<i>Assets.</i>										
<i>Secured loan assets:</i>										
Real estate of—										
General borrowers	923,709	27,575	1,123,134	1,889,469	1,467,213	125,100	132,652	3,895,773	11,095,380	11,991
Directors and executive officers of company	7,962					2,600	2,400			
Held under power of sale	9,000							283,717	406,568	
Shareholders' stock	1,500	80	56,337	151,533			300		20,660	
Directors and officers of company on their stock	700			500	4,656					
Otherwise secured						500		22,824	30,508	4,267
Total	942,871	27,655	1,179,471	2,041,502	1,471,869	128,200	135,352	4,202,314	11,553,116	16,258

Property assets:												
Municipal and school section securities, cash value.												192,067
Office furniture and fixtures.	183											543
Cash on hand.	296											2,078
Cash in banks.												253,534
Special deposit in banks.	1,379											
Office premises.												
Real estate absolutely foreclosed.												
Real estate otherwise acquired.												
Other property.	131											
Total.	1,379											
Grand total assets or liabilities.	944,250											
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>												
Dividends declared in year.	7.	5. and 6.	6.	7.	6.							
	21,670	1,055	8,161	22,590	45,000							
Loaned during the year.	297,729	12,580	110,674	325,844	173,000							
Received from borrowers (principal and interest).	274,240	1,739	199,054	296,335	230,314							
Received from depositors.	628,140				369,743							
Re-paid depositors.	575,424				354,726							
Debentures issued.					179,973							
Debentures repaid.					158,377							
Debentures to mature within one year.					65,933							
					293,445							
Average rate of interest.	3.75		4.23	4.61	4.50							
				4.43	3.51							
Interest paid and accrued.	20,411		46,137	75,472	31,564							
					6,563							
Cost of management.	5,553		17,966	14,533	13,971							
Invested and secured by mortgage.	940,671	27,575	1,179,471	1,807,622	1,350,415							
				233,380	116,798							
Mortgages by instalments.		26,575	21,500	861,127	44,510							
Mortgages at stated period.	940,671	1,000	1,157,971	1,179,875	1,422,703							
Average interest on total amount secured by mortgage.	6.12	7.00	6.65	6.40	6.62							
Average interest on amount loaned on mortgage in year.	6.12	7.00	6.47	6.60	6.50							
Mortgages on which compulsory proceedings have been taken.		1	3,000	19	10							
		600		35,915	22,592							
Value of mortgaged property held for sale.	9,000		56,337	155,550								
Amount chargeable against such property.	9,000		56,337	151,533								

* Including \$916,919 of debenture stock at 4 per cent.
 ‡ And shares withdrawn.

+ 15 per cent. on prepaid stock and 26 per cent. on instalment stock.
 || Members only.

‡ Members only for dues.

TABLE I. LOAN AND INVESTMENT COMPANIES—Continued.

Schedule.	City and County Loan, Toronto.	Dominion Building and Loan, Toronto.	Dovercourt Land, Toronto.	Farmers' Loan, Toronto.	Freehold Loan, Toronto.	Home Savings, Toronto.	Imperial Loan, Toronto.	Imperial Trusts, Toronto.	Land Security, Toronto.	London and Canadian, Toronto.
<i>Capital stock.</i>										
Capital authorized	500,000	10,000,000	500,000	1,057,250	3,800,000	2,000,000	1,000,000	500,000	5,000,000	5,000,000
Capital subscribed	48,700	2,545,600	64,550	1,057,250	3,223,500	1,750,000	839,500	400,000	1,382,300	5,900,000
<i>Liabilities.</i>										
<i>Liabilities to stockholders:</i>										
Stock fully paid up	22,150			500,000	843,000					
Stock on which has been paid	11,549	267,564	63,650	111,430	476,100	175,000	626,350	95,195	550,302	700,000
Accumulating stock							37,613			
Reserve fund			25,000	146,195	659,550	147,000	153,000		550,000	390,000
Dividends declared and unpaid	1,690		2,227	21,400	52,764	6,125	23,003	4,460	27,498	28,000
Contingent fund and unappropriated profits	600	2,369	11,065		60,256	20,968	8,493	1,235	37,979	15,586
Total	35,989	269,933	101,942	779,025	2,091,650	349,093	848,459	100,890	1,165,779	1,133,586
<i>Liabilities to the public:</i>										
Deposits				458,726	803,960	1,787,705	48,251		253,142	
Debentures payable in Canada			500	268,248	640,113		152,100		250,160	1,500
Debentures payable elsewhere				521,074	2,628,399		972,550		772,608	13,483,038
Interest on debentures due and accrued			2	17,976	77,475		17,502		6,953	23,054
Interest on deposits due and accrued		2,929				64,132	3,670		3,956	
Owing to banks		100					8,631		74,790	41,163
Other liabilities	296	3,845	10,050			2,500		45,473		16,339
Total	296	6,874	10,552	1,266,024	4,149,947	1,854,337	1,202,704	45,473	1,361,609	3,565,094
<i>Assets.</i>										
<i>Secured loan assets:</i>										
Real estate of—										
General borrowers	24,925	288,743	62,149	1,939,531	5,423,493	944,846	1,985,706	12,500	1,014,913	3,714,173
Directors and executive officers of company	800			24,391						
Held under power of sale				55,625	329,665	4,011	68,000		48,054	229,134
Shareholders' stock		500		4,109	22,585	4,184	4,228			
Directors and officers of company on their stock						3,902				
Otherwise secured					1,095,220				253,424	117,884
Total	25,725	293,243	62,149	1,999,265	5,775,713	2,076,551	2,037,934	12,500	1,316,391	4,061,191

Property assets:													
Municipal and school section securities, cash value.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,420	43,861	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	376,247
Office furniture and fixtures.....	66	1,830	.....	267	1,715	2,000	.....	.....	1,032	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cash on hand.....	393	19	877	2,710	264	2,890	.....	11,381	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cash in banks.....	1,401	3,471	3,738	41,006	212,808	55,345	.....	1,848	1,715	38,517	.....	25,950	.....
Special deposit in banks.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	120,000	.....
Office premises.....	8,700	.....	.....	.....	247,607	24,280	.....	.....	.....	21,322	.....	.....	.....
Real estate absolutely foreclosed.....	.....	.....	31,710	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,151,158	.....	105,636	.....
Real estate otherwise acquired.....	.....	2,744	14,020	1,801	2,040	.....	.....	.....	113,116	.....	.....	9,656	.....
Other property.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	10,560	7,564	50,345	45,784	465,854	126,876	13,229	133,863	1,210,997	637,489	4,698,690	8	56,000
Grand total assets or liabilities.....	36,285	276,807	112,494	2,045,049	6,241,597	2,203,430	2,051,163	146,363	2,527,388	4,698,690	8	56,000	56,000
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>													
Dividends declared in year.....	6	1,666	7	42,800	105,528	12,250	45,511	5	10	51,944	8	56,000	56,000
Loaned during the year.....	11,715	.....	.....	374,527	1,017,265	2,231,208	629,006	5,000	522,302	682,348	.....	.....	.....
Received from borrowers (principal and interest).....	10,788	.....	.....	375,609	1,346,126	2,197,859	576,146	1,141	319,600	803,483	.....	.....	.....
Repaid by depositors.....	.....	+206,162	.....	332,831	833,481	2,853,474	244,800	\$82,009	\$82,009	.....	.....	.....	.....
Repaid depositors.....	.....	+ 47,307	.....	319,272	514,212	2,759,337	242,494	\$23,452	124,983	.....	.....	.....	.....
Debentures issued.....	.....	.....	.....	127,767	713,861	.....	133,693	.....	707,654	399,617	.....	.....	.....
Debentures repaid.....	.....	.....	1,500	43,607	680,107	.....	174,004	.....	332,935	368,046	.....	.....	.....
Debentures to mature within one year.....	.....	.....	500	87,785	620,316	.....	134,782	.....	81,600	553,190	.....	.....	.....
Average rate of interest.....	.....	.....	5.00	4.75	4.46	.....	4.60	.....	4.06	4.14	.....	.....	.....
Interest paid and accrued.....	.....	.....	.....	4.00	3.93	4.00	4.25	4.50	4.55	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cost of management.....	653	.....	1,833	10,575	49,133	16,049	19,873	5,676	18,423	37,269	.....	.....	.....
Invested and secured by mortgage.....	25,725	268,743	62,149	1,979,416	4,631,673	973,248	1,333,706	12,500	1,067,610	1,943,307	.....	.....	.....
Mortgages by instalments.....	6,714	268,743	.....	1,995,156	925,300	265,392	200,607	.....	301,897	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mortgages at stated period.....	19,011	.....	62,149	1,995,156	4,827,858	707,856	1,833,099	12,500	765,713	3,943,307	.....	.....	.....
Average interest on total amount secured by mortgage.....	7.00	7.00	7.00	6.25	6.58	6.00	6.75	8.00	6.55	6.40	.....	.....	.....
Average interest on amount loaned on mortgage in year.....	7.00	7.00	7.00	6.50	7.10	6.00	6.75	8.00	6.55	6.50	.....	.....	.....
Mortgages on which compulsory proceedings have been taken.....	1	3	.....	22	59	2	20	.....	6	46	.....	.....	.....
Value of mortgaged property held for sale.....	2,200	4,400	.....	22,632	105,028	6,320	110,775	.....	37,600	88,360	.....	.....	.....
Amount chargeable against such property.....	.....	.....	.....	70,000	320,863	5,560	68,000	.....	54,172	229,134	.....	.....	.....
Amount chargeable against such property.....	.....	.....	.....	55,625	329,665	4,011	68,000	.....	48,054	229,134	.....	.....	.....

† On stock. † From members only. †† On the collateral security of bonds, stocks and debentures. †† Including \$43,906 Trust Account. †† Including \$125,985 Loan Company debentures and trust investments. †† Including certificates payable at fixed rates. †† Trust accounts.

TABLE I LOAN AND INVESTMENT COMPANIES—Continued

Schedule.	London and Ontario, Toronto.	North British Canadian, Toronto.	North of Scotland, Toronto.	Ontario Industrial, Toronto.	Peoples' Loan, Toronto.	Real Estate Loan, Toronto.	Scottish Ontario and Manitoba, Toronto.	Sons of England Building, Toronto.	Toronto General Trusts, Toronto.
<i>Capital Stock.</i>									
Capital authorized.....	3,000,000	2,433,333	3,650,000	500,000	600,000	1,600,000	2,433,333	1,000,000	1,000,000
Capital subscribed.....	2,750,000	2,433,333	3,650,000	466,800	600,000	578,840	1,216,667	38,400	1,000,000
<i>Liabilities.</i>									
Liabilities to stockholders:									
Stock fully paid up.....	550,000	486,667	730,000	58,000	600,000	322,440	.....	2,600	.....
Stock on which has been paid.....	.....	.....	.....	256,337	.....	51,280	608,333	5,227	200,000
Accumulating stock.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Reserve fund.....	155,000	92,467	330,933	190,000	112,000	45,000	26,767	.....	225,000
Dividends declared and unpaid.....	18,887	18,068	36,500	11,002	21,000	7,522	122	.....	9,911
Contingent fund and unappropriated profits.....	.....	137,913	7,693	8,585	4,232	12,974	*244,337	247	29,825
Total.....	723,587	635,115	1,105,126	523,924	737,232	439,216	879,579	8,074	464,736
Liabilities to the public:									
Deposits.....	.....	8,743	.....	71,617	426,411	366	12,702	.....	.....
Debentures payable in Canada.....	418,973	.....	.....	.....	170,360	.....	.....	.....	.....
Debentures payable elsewhere.....	1,866,228	11,916,299	2,913,367	.....	56,237	.....	308,504	.....	.....
Interest on debentures due and accrued.....	18,786	12,318	.....	.....	3,195	.....	2,244	.....	.....
Interest on deposits due and accrued.....	.....	.....	.....	1,748	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Owing to banks.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16,193
Other liabilities.....	2,199	16,434	5,568	188,080	657	.....	9,659	.....	44,322,208
Total.....	2,306,186	1,953,794	2,918,935	261,395	655,860	366	333,109	.....	4,338,401
<i>Assets.</i>									
Secured loan assets:									
Real estate of—									
General borrowers.....	2,783,446	2,303,354	3,630,594	185,011	1,156,520	291,027	177,638	6,800	3,991,162
Directors and executive officers of company.....	.....	.....	.....	17,773	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Held under power of sale.....	80,304	131,700	16,840	.....	167,728	.....	54,757	.....	72,157
Shareholders' stock.....	.....	.....	.....	5,278	6,141	136	.....	.....	.....
Directors and officers of company on their stock.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Otherwise secured.....	12,000	.....	239,513	.....	149	.....	.....	.....	108,492
Total.....	2,875,750	2,435,054	3,886,947	208,062	1,330,538	291,163	282,395	6,800	4,171,811

Property assets:												
Municipal and school section securities, cash value.....	69,659	10,171										737
Office furniture and fixtures.....	2,025	243		1,387	421		450	150		203		71
Cash on hand.....	76	1,058		116	200		3,651			503		409,365
Cash in banks.....	81,317	1,585		30,568	414		38,843	3,316		4,361		1,274
Special deposit in banks.....		43,800										130,000
Office premises.....				105,043				91,659				
Real estate absolutely foreclosed.....		56,169						9,704		956,467		
Real estate otherwise acquired.....	946	40,829			571,222		19,570	43,590		18,759		91,153
Other property.....					5,000							
Total.....	154,023	153,855		137,114	577,257		62,554	148,419		980,293		631,326
Grand total <i>assets or liabilities</i>	3,029,773	2,688,909		4,024,061	785,319		1,393,092	439,582		1,212,688		4,803,137
Miscellaneous.												
Dividends declared in year.....	7.	6.	10.	7.	7.		7.	4.				
(Rate per cent. { Amount.....	36,087	29,200	73,000	22,003	42,000		14,946					10.
Loaned during the year.....	319,470	596,456	475,187	22,338	208,641		121,043					400
Received from borrowers (principal and interest).....	406,126	604,805	477,124	49,094	228,130		85,942					462
Received from depositors.....		5,011		49,374	613,364					11,730		
Repaid depositors.....		21,298		49,112	632,552					11,000		
Debentures issued.....	107,138	198,857	983,605		88,597					7,500		
Debentures repaid.....	112,193	143,938	9720,646		48,000					28,470		
Debentures to mature within one year.....	466,372	226,899	589,840		33,100					106,015		
Average rate of interest.....	4.48	4.30	4.00	5.00	5.05		4.48			4.50		
(For debentures { For deposits.....		4.50								4.50		
Interest paid and accrued.....	101,415	91,112	114,190	3,513	10,146		15,909					
{ On debentures { On deposits.....		345			19,131		555					
Cost of management.....	27,351	22,233	50,160	4,956	8,406			4,889		5,229		78
Invested and secured by mortgage.....	2,863,750	1,195,896	3,647,434	202,784	1,324,248			80,005		87,944		6,800
{ In Ontario { Elsewhere.....		1,239,158			211,021					144,451		++4,145,268
Mortgages by instalments.....		1,660			15,830							6,800
Mortgages at stated period.....	2,863,750	2,433,394	3,647,434	202,784	1,308,418			291,027		232,395		4,145,268
Average interest on total amount secured by mortgage.....	6.66	6.75	6.78	6.25	6.17			6.50		6.50		6.00
Average interest on amount loaned on mortgage in year.....	6.60	6.75	6.50	6.25	6.33			6.50		6.50		5.87
Mortgages on which compulsory proceedings have been taken.....	17	14	34		22					8		
{ Number { Amount.....	48,772	20,020	47,277		119,104					17,168		
Value of mortgaged property held for sale.....	79,925	111,981	17,000		192,750					54,757		58,650
Amount chargeable against such property.....	80,304	131,700	16,840		167,728					54,757		7,157

+ Including \$12,288 in anticipation on calls.
 * Including \$240,507 paid in anticipation of calls.
 ++ Including \$1,923,411 for High Court of Justice, and \$2,398,787 for trusts and agencies.
 || Including \$419,341 debenture stock.
 x Including \$499,943 perpetual debenture stock.
 + Six per cent. on three years.
 ++ Including \$81,948 lunatics estates.

TABLE I. LOAN AND INVESTMENT COMPANIES.—*Concluded.*

Schedule.	Toronto Land and Loan, Toronto.	Toronto Savings and Loan, Toronto.	Trust and Loan, Toronto.	Union Loan, Toronto.	Western Canada Loan, Toronto.	York County Loan, Toronto.	Oxford Per- manent Loan, Woodstock.	Grand totals.
<i>Capital Stock.</i>	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Capital authorized.....	1,000,000	2,000,000	14,600,000	1,000,000	3,000,000	10,000,000	270,000	187,402,249
Capital subscribed.....	104,600	500,000	7,300,000	1,000,000	3,000,000	250,000	243,300	80,278,277
<i>Liabilities.</i>								
<i>Liabilities to stockholders:</i>								
Stock fully paid up.....	76,447	500,000	1,581,667	599,680	1,000,000	1,782	231,900	14,449,595
Stock on which has been paid.....				79,880	500,000	2,335	2,166	18,729,198
Accumulating stock.....								260,523
Reserve fund.....	1,015	80,000	827,439	255,000	770,000		20,500	10,300,489
Dividends declared and unpaid.....		12,500		26,963	75,000		7,765	960,827
Contingent fund and unappropriated profits.....	8,792	3,768	90,325	18,349	77,374	507	6,819	1,193,110
Total.....	86,254	596,268	2,499,431	979,872	2,422,374	4,624	269,150	45,893,742
<i>Liabilities to the public:</i>								
Deposits.....	1,387	280,850		423,881	920,580		105,471	19,120,523
Debentures payable in Canada.....		437,400		129,067	431,569			8,598,410
Debentures payable elsewhere.....			4,813,379	1,126,538	3,107,564			43,940,267
Interest on debentures due and accrued.....		9,910			21,065			438,802
Interest on deposits due and accrued.....		1,967						301,922
Owing to banks.....	750				4,339			143,389
Other liabilities.....	54,232	419	110,738		1,610		338	5,184,085
Total.....	56,319	730,546	4,924,117	1,679,786	4,486,727		105,809	77,727,428
<i>Assets.</i>								
<i>Secured loan assets:</i>								
Real estate of—								
General borrowers.....		421,755	5,981,622	2,323,904	6,445,194		286,848	101,976,599
Directors and executive officers of company.....	54,417							176,476
Held under power of sale.....			67,658	127,683	331,952	200	8,140	3,609,708
Shareholders' stock.....				9,813	5,625		12,880	563,004
Directors and officers of company on their stock.....				2,500				111,342
Otherwise secured.....		79,500	52,804			3,450	20,778	2,823,350
Total.....	54,417	501,255	6,102,084	2,463,250	6,782,771	3,650	328,646	109,251,079

LOAN AND INVESTMENT COMPANIES.

TABLE II.—Summary statement showing totals of all companies reporting for the six years 1887-92.

Schedule for Loan Companies.	1892	1891	1890	1889	1888	1887
Number of companies reported.....	76	71	67	71	64	55
<i>Capital Stock.</i>						
Capital authorized.....	\$ 187,402,249	\$ 164,837,249	\$ 102,782,249	\$ 99,824,249	\$ 96,246,249	\$ 79,575,583
Capital subscribed.....	80,278,277	76,152,817	70,672,710	69,694,221	67,939,559	56,114,310
<i>Liabilities.</i>						
Liabilities to stockholders:						
Stock fully paid up.....	14,449,595	13,727,930	12,498,350	12,149,509	11,617,271	11,342,861
Stock on which has been paid.....	18,729,198	18,608,795	18,688,567	18,569,883	18,470,826	15,429,167
Accumulating stock.....	260,523	100,688	99,836	107,835	205,839	222,602
Reserve fund.....	10,300,489	9,866,475	9,288,795	8,711,107	8,030,118	7,254,105
Dividends declared and unpaid.....	960,827	940,995	952,907	985,602	885,644	885,736
Contingent fund and unappropriated profits.....	1,193,110	1,134,514	1,145,117	1,105,951	828,463	776,092
Total.....	45,893,742	44,379,397	42,673,552	41,629,987	40,108,161	35,910,533
<i>Liabilities to the public:</i>						
Deposits.....	19,120,523	18,176,765	17,103,403	16,942,965	16,560,766	17,533,413
Debentures payable in Canada.....	8,598,440	7,910,676	7,654,504	7,622,256	6,578,122	5,500,622
Debentures payable elsewhere.....	43,940,267	41,023,249	38,435,990	36,712,825	34,857,050	26,722,070
Interest on debentures due and accrued.....	438,802	433,954	397,599	683,322	619,070	587,484
Interest on deposits due and accrued.....	301,822	283,310	296,817	391,817	131,903	155,326
Owing to banks.....	143,389	91,480	269,094	214,046	793,264	678,189
Other liabilities.....	5,184,085	4,837,715	1,386,762	791,742	59,540,175	51,177,104
Total.....	77,727,428	72,757,149	65,544,199	62,967,156		
<i>Assets.</i>						
Secured loan assets:						
Real estate of—						
General borrowers.....	101,976,599	97,780,207	92,001,824	91,536,309	85,578,993	74,954,076
Held under power of sale.....	3,609,708	3,381,150	3,006,109	207,965	169,777	252,957
Directors and executive officers of company.....	176,476	94,158	182,724			

Shareholders' stock	553,604	521,659	609,797	708,137	852,267
Directors and officers of company on their stock	111,342	158,507	147,110	126,482	177,465
Otherwise secured	2,823,350	2,429,344	2,163,468	2,468,801	2,799,089
Total	109,251,079	104,365,025	98,111,032	89,042,190	79,035,801
Property, assets:					
Municipal and school section securities, cash value	1,142,979	1,072,558	892,101	1,159,113	1,153,163
Office furniture and fixtures	30,472	24,690	24,424	30,385	27,372
Cash on hand	93,622	109,684	101,785	63,768	74,053
Cash in banks	2,528,627	2,637,761	2,002,822	2,316,875	2,127,308
Special deposits in banks	1,252,109	1,344,903	1,270,095	1,095,197	751,971
Office premises	1,480,031	1,270,095	1,028,296	869,650	
Real estate absolutely foreclosed	708,199	760,200	900,612	1,001,508	
Real estate otherwise acquired	3,105,721	3,465,404	2,589,190	2,283,817	3,917,994
Other property	4,028,431	2,086,226	1,936,792	1,982,922	
Total	14,370,091	12,771,521	10,106,719	9,930,256	8,051,863
Grand total assets or liabilities	123,621,170	117,136,546	108,217,751	104,597,143	87,087,667
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>					
Dividends declared in year	7.05	7.12	7.21	7.28	7.55
{ Rate per cent. }					
{ Amount. }	2,356,348	2,309,701	2,250,027	2,152,377	2,021,207
Loaned during the year	23,403,612	19,124,870	18,542,000	18,567,954	17,162,412
Received from borrowers (principal and interest)	24,350,993	22,096,610	20,469,955	20,393,404	18,987,927
Received from depositors	24,321,138	23,968,569	23,347,971	24,734,347	25,283,071
Repaid depositors	23,299,876	23,294,399	23,416,074	24,583,550	25,283,441
Debentures issued	10,372,155	3,400,632	10,564,009	11,837,938	8,736,777
Debentures repaid	6,798,884	6,783,889	7,578,661	6,944,268	6,263,884
Debentures to mature within one year	9,722,875	8,236,001	7,896,937	10,527,949	5,777,979
Interest paid and accrued	2,273,183	2,147,903	2,035,921	1,906,741	1,552,621
{ On debentures. }	794,784	743,903	710,285	710,636	685,138
{ On deposits. }					
Cost of management	920,383	877,141	846,950	848,390	685,905
Invested and secured by mortgage	105,849,375	101,373,476	95,245,657	91,574,215	86,728,523
Mortgages by instalments	30,239,197	29,388,316	28,285,503	29,233,503	30,001,162
Mortgages at stated period	75,610,178	71,985,160	66,960,154	62,340,712	45,493,801
Mortgages on which compulsory proceedings have been taken	884	892	805	767	688
{ Number. }					
{ Amount. }	2,161,496	2,081,354	1,899,209	1,850,647	1,419,012
Value of mortgaged property held for sale	3,718,669	3,564,646	3,199,209	3,026,619	2,491,788
Amount chargeable against such property	3,609,708	3,451,812	3,006,109	2,860,394	2,190,465

LOAN AND INVESTMENT COMPANIES.

TABLE III. Showing comparative statistics of 54 companies reporting for the six years, 1887-92.

Schedule for Loan Companies.	1892	1891	1890	1889	1888	1887
*Capital subscribed.....	\$ 60,698,627	\$ 60,381,017	\$ 61,280,660	\$ 60,331,132	\$ 57,335,159	\$ 56,048,310
* Liabilities.						
Liabilities to Stockholders :						
Stock paid in and accumulating stock.....	29,043,589	28,939,751	28,871,418	28,468,476	27,511,217	26,932,431
Reserve fund	9,577,011	9,230,931	8,927,162	8,369,624	7,666,384	7,241,765
Dividends declared and unpaid.....	873,259	867,292	893,632	929,638	899,906	885,736
Contingent fund and unappropriated profits.....	823,735	796,109	832,667	801,055	773,730	774,500
Total.....	40,317,594	39,834,083	39,524,879	38,568,793	36,851,237	35,834,432
Liabilities to the public :						
Deposits	18,200,849	17,658,123	16,893,287	16,823,175	16,519,063	17,533,413
Debentures payable in Canada	7,414,938	6,873,944	7,047,214	7,089,355	5,949,676	5,500,622
Debentures payable elsewhere	38,426,860	35,736,764	38,291,108	31,601,564	29,078,893	26,732,070
Interest on debentures and deposits due and accrued	664,030	656,673	648,231	638,689	570,858	587,484
Owing to banks	109,386	62,290	217,175	171,320	114,852	155,326
Other liabilities	766,365	1,165,976	1,365,309	749,789	714,753	678,189
Total.....	65,582,018	62,153,770	59,452,324	57,073,892	52,948,095	51,177,104
Assets.						
Secured Loan assets :						
Real estate of—						
General borrowers	91,245,604	88,909,392	87,104,087	84,046,586	77,786,343	74,907,069
Directors and executive officers of company	128,876	59,158	158,724	188,565	164,977	252,957
Shareholders, directors and officers of company on their stock.....	650,638	668,951	755,307	748,632	829,150	1,028,519
Otherwise secured	2,593,767	2,399,999	2,141,204	2,125,691	2,413,756	2,799,039
Total.....	94,618,885	92,037,500	90,219,322	87,109,474	81,194,226	78,987,584

LOAN AND INVESTMENT COMPANIES.

TABLE IV. Comparative statement showing the amount loaned in each of the five years 1888-92, with a yearly average for the six years 1887-92, by the 54 companies that have reported for the full period.

Companies.	1892	1891	1890	1889	1888	Average 1887-92.
<i>Toronto :</i>	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Bristol and West of England.....	110,674	114,406	238,143	231,073	229,431	197,488
Building and Loan	173,000	153,826	285,400	331,079	289,973	249,451
Canada Landed Credit.....	564,863	631,800	211,297	252,550	237,547	558,406
National Investment Association ..			218,440	316,076	299,236	
Canada Permanent Loan	2,037,994	1,612,056	2,115,055	2,276,984	2,122,103	1,930,044
* Dovercourt Land and Building						
Farmers' Loan	374,527	309,709	440,425	391,567	308,119	365,435
Freehold Loan	1,017,265	866,559	1,122,186	1,459,559	823,144	1,096,292
Home Savings	2,231,208	1,935,977	1,464,299	1,586,866	1,387,119	1,638,029
Imperial Loan	629,006	526,498	351,599	453,068	469,764	515,226
Land Security	522,302	238,483	290,735	619,854	476,965	417,065
London and Canadian Loan	662,348	495,126	627,732	608,605	605,581	629,029
North of Scotland Mortgage	475,187	476,000	456,892	841,811	486,653	536,291
Ontario Industrial Loan	22,338	36,142	59,575	174,431	108,974	79,568
People's Loan	208,641	145,446	161,824	297,205	242,067	217,302
Real Estate Loan	121,043	75,800	170,748	72,894	20,504	78,079
Toronto Land and Loan	1,340	3,022	15,259	64,695	9,528	22,658
Trust and Loan	690,864	809,438	1,080,875	776,601	917,430	819,532
Union Loan	396,360	449,661	530,242	672,855	435,998	485,748
Western Canada Loan	1,135,999	900,052	1,105,056	1,224,811	1,303,682	1,129,156
<i>London :</i>						
Agricultural Savings.....	362,482	179,060	133,798	301,479	216,853	249,538
Canadian Savings	212,802	248,478	185,487	242,036	190,843	230,011
Dominion Savings	720,222	847,696	990,823	276,468	391,896	659,720
Empire Loan			68,369	69,694	53,844	
Huron and Erie Loan	1,022,274	706,605	737,013	937,176	736,594	780,062
London Loan	1,026,789	506,713	200,470	290,526	200,805	453,795
Royal Standard Loan			86,940	52,106	23,670	
+Ontario Investment Association....	8,375	3,493	5,002	6,099	42,496	79,635
Ontario Loan	702,284	645,023	458,585	588,325	619,880	605,413
<i>St. Thomas :</i>						
Elgin Loan	42,954	37,400	30,124	123,682	19,701	53,691
Southern Loan	133,768	93,859	42,942	101,977	83,532	91,690
Southwestern Farmers' Loan.....	83,186	35,337	15,957	56,219	36,767	46,017
Star Loan	83,916	54,967	65,314	46,299	44,924	60,161
<i>Hamilton :</i>						
Hamilton Provident and Lc	740,239	747,150	621,370	624,245	751,309	716,742
Hamilton Homestead Loan.....	19,294	17,364	14,814	10,718	17,032	17,134
Landed Banking and Loan.....	390,296	385,308	258,147	371,083	341,688	345,168
<i>Kingston :</i>						
Huron Loan	117,874	147,916	52,039	70,080	70,772	85,793
Ontario Building	85,317	90,639	31,703	64,173	135,367	90,888
<i>Sarnia :</i>						
Huron and Lambton Loan.....	117,638	80,352	142,677	156,072	94,386	120,464
Lambton Loan	208,541	133,649	203,750	213,918	212,760	206,394
<i>Other places :</i>						
Hastings Loan Belleville.....	38,254	96,396	72,004	26,140	40,571	57,446
Royal Loan Brantford	288,399	155,242	154,666	203,467	214,873	202,881
Chatham Loan Chatham	117,820	90,957	48,743	94,627	47,544	78,991
Huron and Bruce.... Goderich	33,074	29,143	46,415	29,854	34,024	38,261
Guelph and Ontario.. Guelph	269,422	356,906	248,962	287,584	316,010	302,656
Orangeville Building.. Orangeville....	2,700	4,867	2,388	93	6,477	2,872
Ontario Loan Oshawa	90,350	71,147	98,561	102,045	88,895	94,253
Metropolitan Loan Ottawa.....	50,182	39,363	50,408	47,061	57,777	46,526
Central Canada Peterborough..	676,409	500,840	741,276	1,684,371	713,401	772,283
Crown Savings Petrolia	40,664	29,753	47,565	51,606	24,231	35,304
Midland Loan Port Hope	221,724	223,738	180,519	202,514	153,444	192,255
Security Loan..... St. Catharines	153,503	115,396	135,937	134,761	149,603	146,679
British Mortgage Stratford	297,729	186,127	157,449	223,988	127,811	207,766
Oxford Permanent.... Woodstock ..	34,585	19,874	29,497	45,278	14,938	36,160
Total for 54 companies	19,768,025	16,797,699	17,263,028	20,391,348	17,048,536	18,071,448

* No loans stated in returns, but mortgages are given for balances due on lands purchased.

+ In liquidation.

PART V.

CHATEL MORTGAGES.

The following report deals with chattel mortgages in Ontario for the year 1892 It has been compiled from returns made to the Department of Agriculture in accordance with section 7, chapter 12, Victoria 53.

The following statement gives the number of chattel mortgages on record and undischarged for the province for the year ending December 31, 1892 and the three preceding years :

Year ending Dec. 31.	To secure existing debt or present advance.		To secure future indorsation or advance.		Total.	
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
		\$		\$		\$
1892.....	18,927	9,215,753	455	829,724	19,382	10,045,477
1891.....	18,902	8,595,417	516	908,971	19,418	9,504,388
1890.....	17,271	8,121,316	632	857,542	17,903	8,978,858
1889.....	15,629	6,973,837	585	518,071	16,214	7,491,908

The following statement gives the numbers and amounts of chattel mortgages for the different districts for 1892, and also for the three preceding years :

Districts.	1892		1891		1890		1889	
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
		\$		\$		\$		\$
Lake Erie.....	2,922	1,132,113	2,790	980,671	2,625	936,817	2,087	696,471
Lake Huron.....	1,847	630,015	1,993	657,862	1,872	618,978	1,503	414,642
Georgian Bay.....	2,120	936,409	2,006	723,291	1,919	694,746	1,932	569,414
West Midland.....	2,685	1,171,407	2,800	1,293,456	2,463	1,201,424	2,324	1,095,364
Lake Ontario.....	4,604	2,950,259	4,479	2,552,273	4,306	2,280,734	4,084	2,539,027
St. Lawrence & Ottawa	2,847	1,505,524	2,900	1,379,862	2,475	1,067,231	2,218	1,120,099
East Midland.....	1,526	607,160	1,619	610,665	1,576	752,620	1,470	679,519
Northern Districts....	831	1,112,590	831	1,306,308	667	1,426,308	596	377,372
The Province.....	19,382	10,045,477	19,418	9,504,388	17,903	8,978,858	16,214	7,491,908

The following statement gives the numbers and amounts of chattel mortgages given by farmers for the year 1892 and the three preceding years, arranged by districts :

Districts.	1892		1891		1890		1889	
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
		\$		\$		\$		\$
Lake Erie.....	1,898	438,430	1,788	400,273	1,674	443,172	1,108	261,788
Lake Huron.....	1,208	322,432	1,354	326,030	1,429	397,627	1,097	269,245
Georgian Bay.....	1,603	456,699	1,570	395,805	1,481	357,255	1,474	283,348
West Midland.....	1,376	468,034	1,362	477,591	1,434	528,131	1,250	464,283
Lake Ontario.....	1,743	662,189	1,776	708,373	1,666	729,368	1,564	732,676
St. Lawrence & Ottawa	1,426	371,659	1,513	384,306	1,376	352,903	1,090	273,182
East Midland.....	1,040	320,573	1,107	320,606	1,123	355,005	932	313,196
Northern Districts....	480	77,961	519	84,617	378	59,836	302	49,840
The Province.....	10,774	3,117,977	10,989	3,097,601	10,561	3,223,297	8,877	2,647,558

CHATEL MORTGAGES—BY COUNTY DIVISIONS.

TABLE I. Showing by County Municipalities of Ontario the total number and amount of Chattel Mortgages and Renewals on record and undischarged on January 1 and December 31, 1892.

Counties or Districts.	Chattel mortgages on record January 1st, 1892.				Chattel mortgages on record December 31, 1892.			
	To secure existing debt.		For future indorsation.		To secure existing debt.		For future indorsation.	
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
		\$		\$		\$		\$
*Algoma and Nipissing	413	516,140	11	420,473	418	546,051	11	191,072
Brant	443	180,767	2	402	430	188,718	5	1,813
Bruce	847	289,576	13	2,052	936	278,462	9	900
Carleton	627	426,144	11	14,643	615	387,286	11	10,127
Dufferin	246	73,130	13	6,157	329	96,978		
Elgin	399	145,871	28	8,147	478	179,241	3	52,155
Essex	501	196,985	40	18,510	527	163,560	52	31,946
Frontenac	420	154,003			444	170,422		
Grey	1220	329,982			1,208	518,482	5	2,337
Haldimand	222	50,051	1	310	219	55,470		
Haliburton	84	12,492			74	13,030		
Halton	166	62,448	2	1,518	117	78,422		
Hastings	835	259,215	40	19,801	771	251,546	22	14,322
Huron	541	173,191	32	16,374	450	181,038	7	2,021
Kent	956	285,074	38	8,842	1,070	333,037	5	75,500
Lambton	497	145,225	63	31,444	387	150,492	58	17,102
Lanark	201	104,417	11	8,984	219	118,897	10	3,566
Leeds and Grenville	414	152,248			432	161,746	10	4,655
Lennox and Addington	210	91,719	7	4,752	203	85,411	7	1,920
Lincoln	257	124,417	20	17,607	261	128,726	12	18,749
Middlesex	760	302,517	6	6,206	725	264,508	10	2,829
Muskoka and Parry Sound	396	260,719	11	108,976	393	294,117	9	81,350
Norfolk	268	78,301			299	84,644		
Northumberland and Durham	740	369,444	6	5,071	787	317,082		
Ontario	459	209,745	27	12,412	447	244,350	32	12,677
Oxford	323	141,038	3	14,342	241	116,116	16	47,474
Peel	171	115,554			183	77,848		
Perth	280	167,172	16	6,542	269	129,850	14	5,301
Peterborough	292	150,998	17	6,404	283	118,168	38	47,144
Prescott and Russell	258	107,009	1	150	223	320,065		
Prince Edward	234	71,774	17	7,490	208	60,082	8	3,054
Renfrew	298	71,375	11	17,650	260	66,788	7	4,193
Simcoe	786	293,309			907	415,590		
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	423	205,187	8	21,581	381	145,084	25	25,364
Victoria	350	157,755	1	4,000	322	149,624	16	13,326
Waterloo	169	112,010	12	40,108	171	92,800	3	2,800
Welland	326	173,539	11	15,041	261	143,184	8	13,376
Wellington	509	214,970	18	28,095	453	214,696	19	7,524
Wentworth	523	320,016	13	24,037	544	320,422	16	18,177
York	1,838	1,199,890	6	10,850	1,982	1,553,720	7	116,950
The Province	18,902	8,595,417	516	908,971	18,927	9,215,753	455	829,724

* Including Manitoulin, Rainy River and Thunder Bay.

CHATTEL MORTGAGES—BY OCCUPATIONS.

TABLE II. Showing by occupations or callings of mortgagors, the number and amount of Chattel Mortgages and Renewals on record and undischarged on January 1 and December 31, 1892, respectively, in the province of Ontario.

Occupations.	Chattel mortgages on record January 1, 1892.				Chattel mortgages on record December 31, 1892.			
	To secure existing debt.		For future indorsation.		To secure existing debt.		For future indorsation.	
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
		\$		\$		\$		\$
Agent.	274	101,302	7	10,133	283	93,574	12	4,828
Bailiff.	13	1,986			19	2,963		
Baker and confectioner.	103	38,457			71	18,470	3	1,307
Barber.	80	14,545	5	1,600	75	16,736	3	530
Barrister and solicitor.	59	41,400	1	2,500	60	61,812	3	95
Billiard room.	9	3,898			13	4,879		
Blacksmith.	97	18,378	2	300	103	21,198		
Boarding-house keeper.	20	4,727			19	3,592		
Book-keeper and accountant.	67	24,111	1	74	53	19,158	2	375
Brickmaker.	39	31,393			46	50,289	1	3,507
Builder and contractor.	164	194,471	7	6,979	148	95,982	4	30,075
Butcher.	175	44,147	1	172	158	41,896	13	3,394
Cabinet maker.	26	11,667	2	365	30	17,977	1	300
Cabman.	59	15,204	1	150	54	11,921		
Carpenter.	155	30,782	1	178	151	27,638	2	475
Carriage maker.	61	30,372	3	578	46	24,472		
Carter.	56	10,017	4	663	13	8,878	1	120
Clergyman.	14	4,916	1	1,200	14	4,654	1	1,175
Clerk.	239	72,121	2	813	287	80,421	4	980
Coal and wood dealer.	13	4,805			20	15,606		
Cooper.	18	3,145			14	2,282		
Dairyman.	43	9,925			61	18,072	1	125
Druggist.	63	74,679	5	2,378	59	75,196	1	720
Engineer.	50	19,011			48	17,171	1	975
Farmer (including yeoman).	10,748	3,035,342	241	62,259	10,576	3,062,349	198	55,628
Furniture dealer.	32	18,827	1	474	28	16,172	1	800
Gardener.	67	14,399	1	50	70	9,432		
Gentleman.	204	94,091	8	17,099	158	89,608	7	36,336
Harnessmaker.	36	10,491			40	8,407	1	500
Hotel-keeper and liquor shop.	554	636,473	18	6,070	583	730,942	21	20,185
Jeweller and watchmaker.	52	40,399	3	1,619	46	56,966	5	1,828
Laborer.	415	45,177	5	412	370	42,167	9	1,119
Laundryman.	21	15,617	1	300	13	9,744		
Livery keeper.	181	123,304	6	6,782	193	123,198	6	4,733
Lumberman.	124	727,318	16	519,076	140	1,018,495	17	272,242
Machinist.	52	31,612			53	25,207	3	1,105
Manufacturer.	238	517,411	23	67,153	248	638,805	17	215,395
Marble dealer.	13	2,623	3	351	10	2,369	1	150
Married woman.	441	207,343	12	14,574	440	167,756	14	5,045
Merchant.	584	682,166	62	185,655	579	749,597	32	94,662
Miller.	71	29,851	6	12,953	73	37,054	1	550
Moulder.	9	1,120			12	1,602		
Painter.	63	12,100			63	13,987	2	170
Photographer.	39	9,978	3	312	47	18,318		
Physician.	64	33,774			62	41,685	1	1,250
Plasterer.	22	2,687			8	682		
Plumber.	13	3,821	1	1,000	16	7,085		
Printer and publisher.	186	227,327	4	4,240	180	204,550	2	1,698
Salesman.	11	4,653			16	2,028		
Saw-mill man.	67	58,401	2	1,793	89	56,451	6	39,400
Shoemaker.	50	13,876			33	7,452	2	120
Tailor.	75	25,834	1	100	63	21,891	2	708
Teamster.	300	43,725	4	949	275	37,094	5	629
Tinsmith.	22	7,317	1	300	36	7,936		
Traveller.	59	14,378	1	500	45	14,539	1	75
Undertaker.	24	14,200			26	11,270	1	1,500
Unmarried woman.	46	19,498	5	1,961	60	23,581	2	285
Widow.	187	56,174	2	406	175	58,230	3	1,063
All others.	1,935	1,008,651	43	24,500	2,256	1,164,267	42	22,716
Total.	18,902	8,595,417	516	908,971	18,927	9,215,763	455	829,724

ELEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
BUREAU OF INDUSTRIES.

PART VI.

TO THE HONORABLE JOHN DRYDEN, MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE :

SIR,—I have the honor to present herewith a report dealing with Labor Organizations in the Province of Ontario, and Strikes and Lockouts in Ontario, together with an appendix containing information in regard to Labor Bureaus, Labor Statistics in various countries, and Legislation affecting Labor in this and other lands ; this being Part VI of the Report of the Bureau of Industries for 1892.

Your obedient servant,

C. C. JAMES,
Secretary.

TORONTO, Sept. 1, 1893.

PART VI.

LABOR ORGANIZATIONS AND STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS.

With the view to obtaining information in regard to the Labor Organizations of the Province and Strikes and Lockouts, the following circular was prepaid in June, 1892, and sent to every Labor Organization and Friendly Society in Ontario of which the proper address could be obtained, also to nearly one thousand employees of skilled and unskilled labor. The circular explains quite fully the scope and nature of the work undertaken and the information sought :

TORONTO, June 1, 1892.

LABOR STATISTICS.

SIR,—With the object of enlarging the work of this Bureau in connection with the compilation of *labor statistics*, it has been determined to collect and publish such information as may be obtainable this year under the heads given below. It has been thought that such information would be interesting and valuable to the artisan, the mechanic, the skilled and the unskilled laborer, as well as to the employer of labor in Ontario. Other investigations will also probably be undertaken during the year.

1. Statistics as to Labor Organizations, Trades and Labor Councils, Trades Unions, Assemblies of the Knights of Labor—District, Trade and Mixed,—Co-operative Societies, Benefit, Friendly or Insurance Societies ; to include (a) name and nature of organization, occupation of membership, date and place of organization ; (b) names and addresses of officers ; (c) number of members for past five years ; (d) official reports of officers ; (e) cash benefits to members or families of members in case of sickness, lack of work, superannuation or death ; (f) rates of wages and days of employment of members ; (g) any special work undertaken for benefit of members.

2. Statistics relating to Strikes and Lockouts in Ontario in 1892, to include (a) nature and location of industry ; (b) number of persons and of establishments directly affected ; (c) cause or object ; (d) how inaugurated ; (e) date of beginning and of ending ; (f) result, whether successful or unsuccessful ; (g) strike allowance paid ; (h) loss occasioned employees ; (i) loss occasioned employers ; (j) any other information connected therewith.

3. Dominion and Provincial Legislation affecting labor in Ontario.

To obtain such details and to have them in reliable form the active voluntary assistance of working-men (organized and unorganized), and of employers of labor is requested. All returns will be treated confidentially and handled impartially, and the results compiled in such form as we trust will be useful for all classes. It is desired that all blank schedules sent to you will be filled out carefully and promptly returned to this Bureau.

I remain,

Yours respectfully,

C. C. JAMES,
Secretary.

LABOR ORGANIZATIONS.

The following schedule dealing with Labor Organizations was then forwarded to be filled in and returned to this Bureau by July 15th :

TORONTO, July 1, 1892.

LABOR RETURN.

The officers of Labor Organizations will please fill out this schedule and return in enclosed envelope (postage free if unsealed) on or about July 15.

C. C. JAMES,
Secretary.

Return of
(Give name of organization in full).
Date of Organization.....
Trade or Calling

Total Membership (if Trades Council or D. A. of K. of L., (state aggregate represented) on July 1st, in each year—1888.....; 1889.....; 1890.....; 1891.....; 1892.....

Name and address of President

Name and address of Secretary

Cash benefits paid members or families of members in 1891 in case of—

(a) Superannuation.....; (b) Lack of employment.....; (c) Sickness.....; (d) Death.....

Benefits—when, how and to whom payable

What special work (if any) is carried on for benefit of members (reading rooms, evening classes, etc.)

Average rate of wages of members during the year 1891

Average No. of days of Employment of members during 1891.....

Financial statement (printed copy if available)

General remarks

In order to make the returns as complete as possible the following circular was sent later on :

TORONTO, August 15th, 1892.

SIR,—About a month ago a circular and a blank form of "Labor Return" were mailed to your address from this office. As the circular referred to fully explained itself further reference thereto is unnecessary here.

The blank form, dated July 1st, 1892, requested officers of labor organizations to fill in the schedule and return in accompanying envelope (postage free if unsealed) on or about July 15. Up to date the return asked for from your association has not reached this Department. Will you be good enough to draw the attention of the proper officer, or the attention of your body to the matter, with a view to having the information sent.

If there are no labor organizations in your municipality, through having gone out of existence or because none have existed within the past five years, will you kindly so enter on the face of the blank and re-mail to this office at your earliest convenience.

If a labor organization exists of which you are not a member, please hand the blank form to some member thereof for presentation to the body, and if there are more than one labor organization, be good enough to send the name of some officer of each so that blank forms may be mailed them from this office.

Another copy of the blank form is enclosed herewith, which, it is to be hoped, will be filled without unnecessary delay and mailed to this Department, as per direction.

C. C. JAMES,
Secretary.

In response to the schedule dated July 1, 1892, (Labor Return) 87 replies were received, of which 66 were available for the purposes intended. The number and location of the various organizations is as follows :

Brantford, city	4	Peterboro', town.....	1
Chatham, town	2	Smith's Falls, town.....	1
Cobourg, town.....	1	St. Catharines, city.....	2
Cornwall, town	1	St. Thomas, city	1
Guelph, city	1	Tilsonburg, town.....	1
Hamilton, city	7	Toronto, city	24
Kingston, city.....	2	Woodstock, town	4
London, city	4		
Oshawa, town	2		
Ottawa, city	8	Total	66

The nature of the organizations reporting is as follows :

Trade Unions.....	46
Trades and Labor Councils	2
Local Assemblies of Knights of Labor.....	7
District Assemblies of Knights of Labor	3
Benefit Societies.....	8
Total	66

By trades and callings the organizations are as follows :

Brassworkers' Union.....	1
Blacksmiths and Helpers' Union	1
Bricklayers and Masons	2
Builders' Laborers	1
Amalgamated Carpenters and Joiners	2
Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.....	3
Cigar Makers.....	4
Iron Moulders	12
Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen	1
International Association of Machinists.....	1
Painters and Decorators.....	1
Pressmen	1
Amalgamated Journeymen Slaters' Union	1
Stonemasons' International Union	1
International Tailors.....	6
Typographical Unions	6
Trades and Labor Councils	2
District Assemblies, Knights of Labor.....	3
Local Assemblies, Knights of Labor.....	7
Benefit Societies.....	8

Of the fourteen unions of Iron Moulders in Ontario subordinate to the Iron Moulders' International Union of America, twelve made returns more or less complete in detail, while every branch of the International Typographical Union of North America in the Province responded in like manner. There are six branches of the Cigar Makers' International Union in Ontario, and of these four forwarded returns. Six of the ten branches of the Journeymen Tailors' International Union of America in this Province also sent in the schedules. The Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners has five branches in Ontario, and of these two sent returns, while the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America having six branches in Ontario, will be on record through the returns made by three of them.

In part explanation of the small number of returns from Assemblies of the Order of the Knights of Labor in Ontario, it may be said, briefly, that under the constitution of that organization, as well under the obligation of its membership, no provision is made for the giving or publication of such information as is solicited in the schedules sent out from this department. This omission is the more striking when it is recollected that in the Preamble of the Constitution of the Order of the Knights of Labor, after a recital of its aims, it says that, "in order to secure these results we demand at the hands of the law-making power of the state and nation (among other things) :

"III. The establishment of Bureaus of Labor Statistics, that we may arrive at a correct knowledge of the educational, moral and financial condition of the laboring classes."

Eight exclusively benefit societies made partial or complete reports. These are located as follows, four in Toronto, two in Woodstock, one in Cobourg and one in Oshawa.

RETURNS OF ORGANIZATIONS IN DETAIL.

BRANTFORD.

Cigar Makers' Union No. 59.

Reorganized..... March 15th, 1886.

President

Secretary

Total membership on July 1st in each year—1888, 42 ; 1889, 23 ; 1890, 20 ; 1891, 15 ; 1892, 17.

Cash benefits paid members or families of members in 1891: in case of lack of employment, \$3; sickness, \$196.

Benefits—Sick Benefits, \$5 weekly for 13 weeks; out-of-work benefits, \$3 weekly for 6 weeks; entitled again after 7 weeks. Strike benefit, \$5 weekly for 16 weeks; \$3 after until settled. Death benefit scaling from \$50 to \$350. Also travelling benefits.

Average wages of members during the year 1891, \$400.

Average number of days of employment of members during 1891, 265.

Iron Moulders' Union No. 29.

Date of organization About fifteen years ago.

President James Brown, Brantford.

Secretary Wm. Lake, 81 W. Mill street, Brantford.

Total membership on July 1st in each year—1889, 69; 1890, 70; 1891, 78; 1892, 71.

Cash benefits paid members or families of members in 1891 in case of death, \$100.

Benefits—Strike, single men, \$5 per week; married men, \$7 per week.

Average rate of wages of members per day during the year 1891, \$1.80.

Average number of days of employment of members during 1891, 260.

Typographical Union No. 273 (International).

Date of organization 24th of Dec., 1890.

President George Crooks, *Courier* Office, Brantford.

Secretary C. H. Brandt, 35 Charlotte St., Brantford.

Total membership on July 1st in each year—1891, 16; 1892, 13.

Cash benefits paid members or families of members in 1891 in case of death, \$50.

Benefits payable to heirs.

Average daily rate of wages of members during the year 1891, \$1.40.

Average number of days of employment of members during 1891, about 300.

Journeyman Tailors' Union, Branch 117.

Date of organization March 10th, 1890.

President Edward Passmore, box 513, Brantford.

Secretary L. G. Clark, box 513, Brantford.

Total membership on July 1st in each year—1890, 26; 1891, 30; 1892, 38.

Benefits—Members after three months' membership in good standing, on account of death, \$75; one year, \$100, payable for funeral expenses.

Average rate of wages per week of members during the year 1891, \$8.

Average number of days of employment of members during 1891, 280.

CHATHAM.

Journeyman Tailors' Union, Branch 82.

Date of organization 1889.

President Edward Coyne, Chatham.

Secretary James Scott, Chatham.

Total membership on July 1st in each year—1889, 21; 1890, 27; 1891, 30; 1892, 31.

Cash benefits paid members or families of members, in 1891, in case of sickness, \$9.00.

Average rate of wages per week of members during the year 1891, \$9.

Average number of days of employment of members during 1891, 200.

COBOURG.

The Cobourg Car Works Friendly Society.

Date of organization.....March 1st, 1883.
 President.....William Kerr, Cobourg.
 Secretary.....William Carswell, Cobourg.
 Cash benefits paid members or families of members in 1891, in case of sickness, \$660 ; death, \$75.
 Benefits—If only sickness, the member is paid ; in case of death, the wife or children of member, and in case of death of a member's wife, the member is paid.
 No special work is carried on for benefit of members. There is a very good library and reading room in the Mechanics' Institute here and a good deal of interest is taken in it by the men, the president of this society being a director.
 Average rate of wages of members during the year 1891, about 16 cts. per hour.
 Average number of days of employment of members during 1891, about 300.

CORNWALL.

Local Assembly, No. 6583, Knights of Labor.

Date of organization.....
 Trade or calling.....Mixed Assembly.
 Master Workman.....A. J. Macdonald, Cornwall.
 Secretary.....John Brook, box 36, Cornwall.
 Total membership on July 1st in each year—1889, 166 ; 1890, 59 ; 1891, 20 ; 1892, 14.

GUELPH.

Iron Moulders' Union No. 212.

Date of organization.....July, 1881.
 President.....John Weir, Guelph.
 Secretary.....John C. Crowe, Guelph.
 Total membership on July 1st in each year—1888, 31 ; 1889, 29 ; 1890, 32 ; 1891, 31 ; 1892, 32.
 Benefits—\$100 at death or total disability.
 Average rate of wages of members during the year 1891, \$2.
 Average number of days of employment of members during 1891, 290.

HAMILTON.

Bricklayers and Masons' Union No. 1, of Ontario.

Date of organization.....February 10th, 1880.
 President.....John Seaman, Steven street, Hamilton.
 Secretary.....A. E. Smith, 352 Bold street, Hamilton.
 Total membership on July 1st in each year—1888, 118 ; 1889, 86 ; 1890, 124 ; 1891, 114 ; 1892, 96.
 Cash benefits paid members or families of members in 1891 in case of sickness, \$200.50 ; death, \$200.
 Benefits—To the widows of two deceased members, who each received the sum of \$100, the amount fixed by the rules of the Union and payable in cash immediately upon the death of a member.
 Wages are a fixed rate of 33½ cents per hour of 9 hours per day, with a Saturday half-holiday, which the men lose.
 Average number of days of employment of members during 1891, about 130.

Iron Moulders' Union No. 26.

Date of organization.....1860.
 Trade or callingIron and brass.
 President.....Michael Basquill.
 Secretary William Ford.
 Total membership on July 1st in each year—1888, 353 ; 1889, 346 ; 1890, 325 ; 1891, 300 ; 1892, 180.
 Cash benefits paid members or families of members in 1891, in case of sickness, \$275 ; death, \$150.
 Benefits—\$100 paid to physician for attendance on members who were ill ; \$175 in weekly allowances to members unable to work through sickness.
 Average rate of wages of members during the year 1891, per day, \$2.30.
 Average number of days of employment of members during 1891, 210.

Journeymen Tailors' Union No. 149 (International).

Date of organization (existed 22 years as a local body).....Jan. 11th 1892.
 President W. Burrows, 211 Rebecca St., Hamilton.
 Secretary.....T. J. Kelley, 161 Catharine St., Hamilton.
 Total membership on July 1st, 1892, 45.
 Benefits—At death, from \$75 to \$100 ; three months' member represents the former amount ; one year, the latter. On death of wife of member, \$75.
 Average rate of wages of members during the year 1891, \$520.
 Average number of days of employment of members during 1891, about six months ; cannot average like in other trades.

Typographical Union No. 129 (International).

Date of Organization.....September, 1869.
 President.....R. R. Hinds, *Times* Office, Hamilton.
 Secretary.....Hy. Obermeyer, 141 Walnut St., Hamilton.
 Total membership on July 1st in each year—1890, 70 ; 1891, 73 ; 1892, 74.
 Cash benefits paid members or families of members in 1891, in cases of death, Local \$50 ; International, \$50.
 Benefits—To widow or nearest relative. Designed principally as a burial fund.
 Average rate of wages per week of 58 hours of members during the year 1891, job, \$10.50 ; news, \$12.

Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners.

Date of organization1860.
 President Thomas Towers, Stanley avenue, Hamilton.
 Secretary T. Mullins, 37 Oak avenue, Hamilton.
 Total membership on July 1st in each year—1889, 62 ; 1890, 57 ; 1891 57 ; 1892, 46.
 Cash benefits paid members or families of members in 1891, in case of superannuation, \$91 ; lack of employment, \$306.55 ; sickness, \$21.50 ; accident, \$250.
 Benefits—Superannuation paid quarterly, all other benefits every second week.
 Average rate of wages of members during the year 1891, per hour, 22½ cents.
 Average number of days of employment of members during 1891, 300.

Cigar Makers' International Union No. 55.

Date of organization1864.
 President.....Joseph Fletcher, lock box 35, Hamilton.
 Secretary.....Thomas O'Dowd, lock box 35, Hamilton.
 Total membership on July 1st in each year—1888, 40 ; 1889, 40 ; 1890, 40 ; 1891, 40 ; 1892, 40.

Cash benefits paid members or families of members in 1891, in case of lack of employment, \$235; sickness, \$230.27.

Benefits—Paid when due in cash to person entitled; in cases of death, to next of kin.

Average rate of wages per week of members during the year 1891, \$6.

Average number of days of employment of members during 1891, 300.

Trades and Labor Council.

Date of organization December 3rd, 1888.

President Wm. McAndrews, 174 Mary St. Hamilton.

Secretary D. R. Gibson, 122 Victoria Ave. N., Hamilton.

Total membership on July 1st in each year—1888, 13 organizations, represented by 39 delegates; 1889, 14 organizations, 42 delegates; 1890, 14 organizations, 42 delegates; 1891, 11 organizations, 55 delegates; 1892, 9 organizations, 55 delegates.

What special work is carried on for benefit of members? The meetings of the Council are open at all times to members of any labor organization, whether in affiliation with the Council or not, and at open meetings, which are held once a month, a subject previously prepared is submitted for discussion in which all who so desire may participate.

Note—In the years 1888, 1889 and 1890 three delegates represented a subordinate organization. This was changed in 1891 and five delegates named as the limit, thus increasing the individual membership of the Council while the number of organizations has decreased. The work of the Council is purely legislative in its character. Local municipal matters, where the interests of labor are affected, and any matter or subject having general effect upon wage-earners, are within the jurisdiction of this Council. Trade matters such as disputes, lockouts, strikes, etc., are only dealt with when appealed to, and then only having advisory power.

KINGSTON.

Iron Moulders' Union No. 236.

Date of organization May 6th, 1886.

President Chas. Rothford, Brock street, Kingston.

Secretary Edward Perry, Division street, Kingston.

Cash benefits paid members or families of members in 1891, in case of lack of employment, \$10; sickness, \$36.

Benefits—\$7 per week on strike and lockout; \$3 per week in sickness, and \$100 on death.

Average rate of wages of members during the year 1891, \$375 to \$400.

Average number of days of employment of members during 1891, 250.

Typographical Union No. 204.

Date of organization March 5th, 1886.

President Hugh McNamee, William St., Kingston.

Secretary Edwin E. Horsey, 156 Boyd St., Kingston.

Total membership on July 1st in each year—1891, 23; 1892, 28.

Average rate of wages per week of members during the year 1891, \$9.00.

Average number of days of employment of members during 1891, 300.

Financial statement—Receipts for the years 1891-92, \$175.83; disbursements, \$123.84.

LONDON.

Iron Moulders' Union No. 37.

Date of organization February, 1864.
 President..... George Grant, Dundas St., London.
 Secretary Thos. Dwyer, 188 John St., London.
 Total membership on July 1st in each year—1888, 80; 1889, 60; 1890, 25; 1891,
 25; 1892, 32.
 Benefits—Death claim, \$150, payable to nearest relative.
 Average rate of wages of members during the year 1891, per day (piece-work), \$1.75;
 per week, \$10.

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners No. 194.

Date of organization..... August, 1886.
 President..... Herbert Fountain, Tablot St., London.
 Secretary..... E. J. Aust, 706 Dundas St., London.
 Total membership on July 1st in each year—1888, 49; 1889, 40; 1890, 31; 1891,
 32; 1892, 25.
 Benefits—The wife, funeral, \$25 on six months' membership; \$50 on one year's.
 Member's funeral, \$100 on six months' membership; \$200 one one year's. The disabil-
 ity benefit, \$100 on six months' membership, \$200 on one year's, \$300 on three
 years, and \$500 on five years' membership, payable to legal heirs, if not notherwise
 provided for.
 Average rate of wages per day of members during the year 1891, \$1.65.
 Average number of days of employment of members during 1891, 245 at 9 hours
 a day.

Cigar Makers' Union No. 288 (International).

Date of organization..... February, 1891.
 President John McLeod, Simcoe Street, London.
 Secretary W. Bryan, 20 Horton Street, London.
 Total membership on July 1st in each year—1891, 34; 1892, 54.
 Cash benefits paid members or families of members in 1891, in cases of lack of employ-
 ment, \$162.85; sickness, \$207.25.
 Benefits—Sick benefits paid weekly, \$5.00; death benefits, after one year's member-
 ship, \$50; five years', \$200; ten years', \$350; fifteen years', \$550. all to the nearest
 relative. By death of a wife of a member, \$40 after a membership of two years.
 Average rate of wages per week of members during the year 1891, \$6.
 Average number of days of employment of members during 1891, about 300, at 10
 hours a day.

Typographical Union No. 133.

Date of organization..... November; 1869.
 President F. Gee, *Free Press* Office, London.
 Secretary F. Plant, P. O. Box 383, London.
 Total membership on July 1st in each year—1889, 52; 1890, 52; 1891, 53; 1892, 59.
 Cash benefits paid members or families of members in 1891, in case of sickness, \$78.
 Benefits—When unable to follow employment through illness, payable weekly, \$3 per
 week for five weeks to member or member's family.
 Average rate of wages of members during the year 1891: As the majority of those
 employed at the printing business work by the piece, it is impossible to give accurate
 information.

OSHAWA.

Iron Moulders' Union No. 136.

Date of organization.....March, 1873.
 President.....John R. Jewell.
 Secretary.....Chas. H. Giles, Box 233, Oshawa.
 Total membership on July 1st in each year—1888, 90; 1889, 85; 1890, 63; 1891, 60; 1892, 69.
 Cash benefits paid members or families of members in 1891, in case of sickness, \$42.
 Benefits—payable bi-weekly, in cash, to members who were sick.
 Average rate of wages per day of members during the year 1891, \$2.25.
 Average number of days of employment of members during 1891, 250.

R. S. Williams & Sons' Mutual Benefit Society.

Date of organization.....June 8th, 1890.
 Trade or calling.....Piano manufacturers.
 President.....John Tucker.
 Secretary.....H. Saunders, Oshawa.
 Total membership on July 1st in each year—1890, 64; 1891, 45; 1892, 90.
 Cash benefits paid members or families of members in 1891, in case of sickness (including medical fee), \$140.
 Benefits—After being a member for two months—weekly, at the rate \$3 and doctor's attendance and medicine, to members in good standing.
 Average number of days of employment of members during 1891: Every working day the factory is open. No lost time.

OTTAWA.

Bricklayers and Masons' International Union No. 7.

Date of organization.....November 1st, 1889.
 President.....Rollo Crain, 300 James St., Ottawa.
 Secretary.....Alex. R. Macdonald, 12 Lochiel St., Ottawa.
 Total membership on July 1st in each year—1889, 96; 1890, 112; 1891, 116; 1892, 96.
 Cash benefits—none attached to union.
 Benefits—Amount paid to sustain strikes and lock-outs in 1891, \$196.50; since organization, \$730, principally occurring in the United States; one strike in Toronto for which \$80 were paid.
 What special work (if any) is carried on for benefit of members (reading rooms, evening, classes, etc.)? None directly. Members advised to and quite a number have joined Mechanics' Institute, which is in same building as Labor Hall
 Average rate of wages of members during the year 1891, 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ cents per hour for 9 hours per day.
 Average number of days of employment of members during 1891, 240.

Iron Moulders' Union No. 275.

Date of organization.....October 8th, 1891.
 President.....T. McCusker, 5 Henderson Ave, Ottawa.
 Secretary.....I. Locke, 14 Alexander Street, Ottawa.
 Total membership on July 1st in each year—1891, 21; 1892, 15.
 Average rate of wages per day of members during the year 1891, \$2.
 Average number of days of employment of members during 1891, 307.

Printing Pressmen's Union No. 5.

Date of organization.....January, 1879.
 President.....E. J. Pearce, 253 Bank Street, Ottawa.
 Secretary.....P. G. McCann, 384 Metcalf St., Ottawa.
 Total membership on July 1st in each year—1888, 18 ; 1889, 19 ; 1890, 20 ; 1891, 22 ; 1892, 22.
 Benefits—Death benefit only, payable to family of deceased.
 Average rate of wages per week of 54 hours of members during the year 1891, \$18.50.
 Average number of days of employment of members during 1891, 300.

Typographical Union No. 102.

Date of organization1867.
 President.....G. A. Lavigne, St. Patrick St., Ottawa.
 Secretary.....A. Choquette, 48 Water St., Ottawa.
 Total membership on July 1st in each year—1892, 200.
 Benefits—Four dollars per week for nine weeks in each year to sick members in good standing ; at death, \$100.
 What special work (if any) is carried on for benefit of members (reading rooms, evening classes, etc.)? Ten cents per month levied on membership to sustain Childs-Drexel Home for Union Printers (old and infirm), and a levy of 50 cents per capita for burial expenses of deceased members.

Tailors' Union, No. 143 (I. T. U. of America).

Date of organizationOctober 1st, 1890.
 President.....George Powers.
 Secretary.....Jas. McCracken, 191 Gloucester street.
 Total membership on July 1st in each year—1891, 30 ; 1892, 45.
 Cash benefits paid members or families of members in 1891, in case of strike, \$170.
 Benefits—\$100 paid at the death of a member ; \$75 on the death of a member's wife. Members, while on strike, \$6 per week each.
 Average rate of wages per week of the members during the year 1891, \$9.
 Average number of days of employment of members during 1891, 250.

Frontenac Assembly No. 193, K. of L.

Date of organization.....October 25th, 1888.
 Master Workman.....Louis Beaucage, 22 McGee St., Ottawa.
 Secretary.....A. F. Marchand, 485 Sussex St., Ottawa.
 Trade or calling—Mixed.
 Total membership on July 1st in each year—1888, 40 ; 1889, 20 ; 1890, 35 ; 1891, 30 ; 1892, 26.
 What special work (if any) is carried on for benefit of members (reading rooms, evening classes, etc.)? Reading rooms.

Chaudiere Assembly No. 2966, K. of L.

Date of organization.....November 20th, 1890.
 Trade or calling.....Mill men and lumber handlers.
 Master WorkmanAlbert Chapman, 18 Balsam street.
 SecretaryMathew Murphy.
 Total membership on July 1st in each year—1890, 35 ; 1891, 225 ; 1892, 475.
 Cash benefits paid members or families of members in 1891, in case of sickness, \$57.25 ; death, \$9.

Benefits—Sick benefit of \$2 per week, payable to beneficiary for nine weeks. There is also an Almoner's Fund which is contributed to for sick purposes.

What special work (if any) is carried on for benefit of members (reading rooms, evening classes, etc.)? Lectures on Political Economy and Social Reform are held once a month during winter months.

Average rate of wages per week of members during the year 1891, \$7.

Average number of days of employment of members during 1891, 200.

District Assembly No. 6, K. of L.

Date of organization March, 1892.

Trade or calling Mixed Trade Assemblies and Labor Assemblies.

District Master Workman J. W. Patterson, 316 Bay street, Ottawa.

District Secretary E. Ouellette, Revere House, Sussex St., Ottawa.

Average rate of wages per day of members during the year 1891, trades, \$2 ; labor, \$1.25.

Average number of days of employment of members during 1891, trades, 300 ; labor, 250.

Note—This District Assembly is composed of representatives of all Local Assemblies of Knights of Labor in Ottawa City, and in the counties of Carleton, Russell and Ottawa. Owing to the lateness of its formation it is found impossible to give accurate data. The local assemblies referred to are mainly composed of lumber men and ordinary laboring men:

PETERBOROUGH.

Iron Moulders' Union No. 191.

Date of organization July 17th, 1874.

President Robert Scott, Box 481, Peterborough.

Secretary Robert Mulligan, Box 481, Peterborough.

Total membership on July 1st in each year—1888, 30 ; 1889, 40 ; 1890, 45 ; 1891, 44 ; 1892, 40.

Cash benefits paid members or families of members in 1891, in case of death, \$100.

Benefits—To parents or nearest relative.

Average rate of wages per day of members during the year 1891, \$2.

Average number of days of employment of members during 1891, 180.

SMITH'S FALLS.

Iron Moulders' Union No. 801.

Date of organization May 30th, 1887.

President George Ferguson.

Secretary Daniel Coughlin, Box 176, Smith's Falls.

Total membership on July 1st in each year—1888, 40 ; 1889, 45 ; 1890, 50 ; 1891, 40 ; 1892, 30.

Average rate of wages per day of members in the year 1891, \$1.75.

Average number of days of employment of members during 1891, 260.

ST. CATHARINES.

Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners' Union No. 38.

Date of organization February, 1883.

President Benjamin Back, St. Catharines.

Secretary Wm. McIntosh, St. Catharines.

Total membership on July 1st in each year—1888, 60 ; 1889, 57 ; 1890, 54 ; 1891, 56 ; 1892, 45.

Cash benefits paid members or families of members in 1891, in case of sickness, \$66 ; death, \$200.

Benefits—Sick benefit, weekly, \$3 per week ; death benefit, payable to widow or other nearest relative.

What special work (if any) is carried on for benefit of members (reading rooms, evening classes, etc.)? Visiting the sick, debates, etc.

Average rate of wages of members during the year 1891, 22½ cents per hour.

Average number of days of employment of members during 1891, 234.

Cigar Makers' Union No. 140.

Date of organization.....1882.

PresidentO. E. Tansey, Box 158, St. Catharines.

Cash benefits paid members or families of members in 1891—in case of lack employment, \$26 ; sickness, \$10.

Benefits—Pay allowances for strikes, sickness, out of work, travelling and death.

Average rate of wages per week of members during the year 1891, \$10.

Average number of days of employment of members during 1891, 275.

ST. THOMAS.

Journeyman Tailors' Union of America No. 141.

Date of organization.....September 7, 1890.

President.....J. E. Morgan, St. Thomas.

Secretary.....H. H. Peacock.

Total membership on July 1st in each year—1890, 38 ; 1891, 42 ; 1892, 52.

Cash benefits paid members or families of members in 1891, in case of death, \$75.

Benefits—On death, payable to nearest relative of deceased.

Average rate of wages per day of members during the year 1891, \$1.25.

Average number of days of employment of members during 1891, 250.

TILSONBURG.

Iron Moulders' Union No. 256.

Date of organization1889.

PresidentJames Hearn.

SecretaryGeorge Ball.

Total membership on July 1st in each year—1889, 12 ; 1890, 12 ; 1861, 12 ; 1892, 4.

Average rate of wages per day of members during the year 1891, \$1.25.

Average number of days of employment of members during 1891, 200.

TORONTO.

Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners (Branch No. 1).

Date of organizationJune, 1860.

President.....W. Kendall, 255 Sackville St, Toronto.

SecretaryJ. Rose, 11 Leonard Ave., Toronto.

Total membership on July 1st in each year—1888, 116 ; 1889, 82 ; 1890, 72 ; 1891, 53 ; 1892, 50.

Cash benefits paid members or families of members in 1891, in cases of lack of employment, \$385 50 ; sickness, \$70 ; tool benefit, \$4.55.

Benefits—Grant from contingent fund to needy members, \$15 ; tools stolen or burned replaced to the amount of \$100 per man ; unemployed benefit for 12 weeks, \$2.50 per week ;

12 weeks more, \$1.50 per week ; sick pay for 26 weeks, \$3 per week ; continued illness, \$1.50 per week ; funeral benefit, \$60 ; accident benefit, \$500 ; and \$250 superannuation per annum for life after 25 years' membership ; \$2 per week strike pay ; \$3.75 per week and full rate of wages paid to men who held office during a strike and persecuted for same.

Average rate of wages of members during the year 1891 : 25 cents per hour ; no member allowed to work for less than $22\frac{1}{2}$ cents per hour.

Average number of days of employment of members during 1891, 44 weeks or 264 days of 9 hours, and 5 hours on Saturday.

Amalgamated Journeymen Slaters' Union.

Date of organization March 4th, 1890.

President Arthur J. Moody, Mountstephen St., Toronto.

Secretary Alex. Blackhall, 292 Manning Av., Toronto.

Total membership on 1st July in each year—1890, 35 ; 1891, 34 ; 1892, 27.

Average rate of wages per week of members during the year 1891, about, \$8.

Average number of days of employment of members during 1891, about 210, 9 hours a day.

The Blacksmiths' and Helpers' Union No. 1.

Date of organization September 23rd, 1891.

President Harry Ley, 311 Queen St. East, Toronto.

Secretary Edwin Edwards, 134 Duchess St., Toronto.

Total membership on July 1st in each year—1892, 62.

Average rate of wages per day of members during 1891 : Blacksmiths, \$1.85 ; helpers, \$1.

International Association of Machinists, Lodge 235.

Date of organization February 13th, 1892.

President L. H. Gibbens, 363 Brock Ave.

Secretary R. H. Dee, 33 Manning Ave.

Total membership on July 1st in each year—1892, 103.

Benefits—No benefits until the expiration of six months after initiation, after that, \$2 per week.

Average rate of wages per day of 10 hours of members during the year 1891, \$1.96

Average number of days employment of members during 1891, 295.

Iron Moulders' Union No. 28.

Date of organization June 8th, 1863.

President Robert Emmet, 289 Farley Ave., Toronto.

Secretary David Black, jr., 70 Lippincott St., Toronto.

Total membership on July 1st in each year—1888, 210 ; 1889, 261 ; 1890, 203 ; 1891, 233 ; 1892, 137.

Cash benefits paid members or families of members in 1891, in case of sickness, \$252.35 ; death, \$100.

Benefits—Sickness, \$4 per week for first six weeks, \$3 per week for second six weeks and \$2 per week for remainder of six months ; death, \$30 from the local body and \$100 from the International.

Average rate of wages of wages per day of members during the year 1891, \$2.40.

Average number of days of employment of members during 1891, about 240.

Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen (Queen City Lodge).

Date of organization July 1st, 1885.

President W. B. Ritchie, Toronto Junction.

Secretary F. G. Drewitt, 40 Gordon St., Toronto.

Total membership on July 1st in each year—1888, 24 ; 1889, 30 ; 1890, 40 ; 1891, 55 ; 1892, 55.

Benefits—Have a system of insurance payable at death to whomsoever a member desires to leave it to. No death has occurred since organization of the lodge.

Average rate of wages per month of members during the year 1891\$45.

Average number of days of employment of members during 1891....about 300.

Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators of America (Local Union No. 3).

Date of organization May, 1887.

President Geo. M. Rogers, 41 Jersey Av., Toronto.

Secretary Wm. Crawford, 8 Albany Av., Toronto.

Total membership on July 1st in each year—1888, 175 ; 1889, 140 ; 1890, 135 ; 1891, 130 ; 1892, 103.

Cash benefits paid members or families of members in 1891, in case of death, \$200.

Benefits—Payable to the legal heir immediately after death by order of the brotherhood.

Average rate of wages per week of members during the year 1891, about \$8.25.

Average number of days of employment of members during 1891, about 300, nine hours per day.

Stone Masons' International Union No. 1 of Canada.

Date of organization December, 1881.

President.... David Coleman, 115 Fern Ave., Toronto.

Secretary George Martin, 43 Hammond Ave., Toronto.

Total membership on July 1st in each year—1888, 160 ; 1889, 190 ; 1890, 210 ; 1891, 250 ; 1892, 160.

Cash benefits paid members or families of members in 1891, in case of death, \$50.

Benefits—When a member is reported dead \$50 cash is immediately paid to the widow or other relatives to defray funeral expenses.

Average rate of wages per day of members during the year 1891, \$3.15.

Average number of days employment of members during the year 1891, 180.

Journeymen Tailors' Union of America (Local Union No. 132).

Date of organization July 1st, 1890.

President Walter Gibbons.

Secretary Jas. Michael, 269 Queen St. West (box 512).

Total membership on July 1st in each year—1891, 150 ; 1892, 170.

Benefits—In sickness, \$2 per week ; on death of member, \$100 ; on death of member's wife, \$75 ; paid as soon as papers are sent in and found correct.

Average rate of wages per week of members during the year 1891, about \$9.

Typographical Union No. 91 (International).

Date of organization February 29th, 1844.

President..... James Coulter (box 543).

Secretary Amos Pudsey.

Total membership on July 1st in each year—1888, 430 ; 1889, 446 ; 1890, 494 ; 1891, 508 ; 1892, 513.

Cash benefits paid members or families of members in 1891, in cases of sickness, \$780 ; death, \$750.

Benefits—Sick benefits are paid weekly to the member ; death benefits are paid to nearest relatives of the deceased member entitled to receive them.

Average rate of wages per week of members during the year 1891 : Union scale, \$11.00.

Average number of days of employment of members during 1891, about 260.

Trades and Labor Council.

Date of organization 1881.
 President Thos. W. Banton, 116 Christie St., Toronto.
 Secretary Fred. O. Cribbin, 225 Richmond St. West.

International Brotherhood of Brassworkers, No. 23.

Date of organization June 29, 1891.
 President T. B. Montgomery, 15 Saurin St., Toronto.
 Secretary A. B. Otter, 402 Parliament St, Toronto.
 Total membership on July 1st in each year—1891, 35 ; 1892, 56.
 Cash benefits paid members or families of members in 1891, in case of sickness, \$225.
 Benefits—The benefits are paid weekly to members who are sick at the rate of \$5 per week. All benefit funds are sent to headquarters at Detroit, Mich.
 Average rate of wages per week of members during the year 1891, \$10.50.
 Average number of days of employment of members during 1891, 300.

Excelsior Assembly No. 2305, K. of L.

Date of organization October 4th, 1882.
 Trade or calling Mechanics and laborers.
 Master Workman D. J. O'Donoghue, 95 D'Arcy St., Toronto.
 Secretary .. James H. Gilmour, 183 Victoria St., "
 Average rate of wages per week of members during the year 1891, \$11.
 Average number of days of employment during 1891, about 300.

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America (Union No. 27).

Date of organization August, 1881.
 President Sydney Jones, 58 Albany Ave., Toronto.
 Secretary P. F. Farish, 54 " "
 Total membership on July 1st in each year—1888, 100 ; 1889, 100 ; 1890, 120 ; 1891, 150 ; 1892, 116.
 Cash benefits paid members or families of members in 1891, in case of sickness, \$24).
 Average rate of wages per month of members during the year 1891, about \$36.37.
 Average number of days of employment of members during 1891, about 180.

International Builders' Laborers' Union.

Date of organization March 31st, 1881.
 Trade or calling Builders' laborers.
 President R. Reddall, 55 Monroe St. West.
 Secretary H. T. Benson, 141 Amelia St.
 Total membership on July 1st in each year—1888, 1,002 ; 1889, 999 ; 1890, 1,001 ; 1891, 849 ; 1892, 648.
 Cash benefits paid members or families of members in 1891, in case of death, \$525.
 Benefits—To wife, mother, or other relative, as the case may be.
 What special work, if any, is carried on for the benefit of members (reading rooms, evening classes, etc.)? Reading and recreation rooms are sustained by this organization.
 Average rate of wages of members during the year 1891, \$306.
 Average number of days of employment of members during 1891, 170, 9 hours per day.

Local Assembly No. 2622, Knights of Labor.

Date of organization (Mixed trades and labor), April 27th, 1883.
 Master Workman Wm. Thompson, 90 Claremont street, Toronto.
 Secretary Hugh McCaffery, 83 Wellington avenue, Toronto.
 Total membership on July 1st in each year—1888, 90 ; 1889, 95 ; 1890, 125 ; 1891, 100 ; 1892, 100.

Cash benefits paid members or families of members in 1891: Sickness, \$225. In case of lack of employment, dues remitted to members who were out of work.

Benefits—On the death of a member the Almoner pays the full expenses of funerals, no stated sum. He also exercises generous consideration in all cases of sickness or distress.

What special work (if any) is carried on for benefit of members (reading rooms, evening classes, etc.)? Have a small library in hall and loan out the books to the members in turn. Limited means do not allow all that is desired as to this library.

Average rate of wages per day of members during the year 1891: Mechanics, \$1 75; laborers, \$1.25.

Average number of days of employment of members during 1891, 225.

Mayflower Assembly No. 6564, K. of L. (Longshoremen)

Date of organization April 19th, 1886.

Master Workman J. J. Walsh, Lock Box 2560, Toronto.

Secretary D. S. McCartney, Lock Box, 2560, Toronto.

Total membership on July 1st in each year—1888, 77; 1889, 54; 1890, 37; 1891, 43; 1892, 39.

Average rate of wages of members during the year 1891: About \$4 per day while working, but sometimes a week or a fortnight without getting a boat.

Average number of days of employment of members during 1891: Owing to the employment being only for a season, and so often idle during the time, the average cannot well be given.

Local Assembly No. 5743, K. of L. (Bookbinders)

Date of organization February 25th, 1886.

Master Workman J. W. Bailey, 47 Edward street, Toronto.

Secretary Wm. Glockling, 37 Agnes street, Toronto.

Benefits—Have just started a beneficiary feature in connection with this assembly, which comes into practical effect next January.

What special work (if any) is carried on for benefit of members (reading rooms, evening classes, etc.)? In the Order of Knights of Labor there is an Order of Business which calls for readings, poems, etc., and by this means members are educated.

Average rate of wages per week of members during the year 1891, \$9.25.

Average number of days of employment of members during 1891, 270.

Wheatsheaf Assembly No. 3499, K. of L. (Bakers)

Date of organization 1885.

Master Workman Arthur Callan, 36 Carlisle street.

Secretary Henry F. West, cor. Elm and Terauley Sts.

Total membership on July 1st in each year—1888, 175; 1889, 160; 1890, 100; 1891, 40; 1892, 60.

Average rate of wages per week of members during 1891, \$8.00.

Average number of days of employment of members in 1891, four days per week.

District Assembly No. 125, Knights of Labor.

Date of organization May 6th, 1886.

Trade or calling: A central body composed of representatives of the several Local Assemblies within a defined limit, and with specified powers

District Master Workman David A. Carey, 95 Markham St., Toronto.

District Secretary Robert Glockling, 114 William St., Toronto.

Benefits—Does not dispense financial benefits.

What work (if any) is carried on for benefit of members (reading rooms, evening classes, etc.)? Generally of an educational character.

The Globe Employees' Benefit Association.

Date of organization March 31st, 1885.

President Allan S. Thompson, *Globe* Office.

Secretary T. Jeffery. " "

Cash benefits paid members or families of members, in 1891, in cases of sickness, \$164 ; death, \$60.

Benefits—\$5 per week in case of sickness, payable weekly ; \$60 in case of death ; 50 per cent. rebate in case of members leaving employ, less benefits received.

The Heintzman & Co. Employees' Benefit Society.

Date of organization January 23rd, 1889.

Trade or calling Piano Makers.

President T. H. Eagen, 80 Grange avenue.

Secretary A. J. Linton, 11 Northcote avenue.

Total membership on July 1st in each year—1889, 86 ; 1890, 97 ; 1891, 62 ; 1892, 54.

Cash benefits paid members or families of members in 1891, in case of sickness, \$131.28.

Benefits—Payable to members on doctor's certificate being produced as to duration of sickness.

Average rate of wages of members during 1891, per day, \$2.

Average number of days of employment of members during 1891, 280.

Mail Sick Benefit Association.

Date of organization January 12th, 1891.

Trade or calling, Compositors.

President J. J. Wilder, 84 Wyatt Avenue.

Secretary A. Lamont, 50 Wyatt Avenue.

Total membership on July 1st in each year—1891, 42 ; 1892, 43.

Benefits—When a member has been two weeks on the sick list he receives the sum of \$10 ; no allowance for less than two weeks' illness ; \$5 per week paid for ten consecutive weeks' illness, or \$50 in all.

Average rates of wages of members during the year 1891—per week, about \$13.

Average number of days of employment of members during 1891, 208 days.

The St Lawrence Foundry Employees' Mutual Benefit Society.

Date of organization July, 1890.

President Thos. J. Sedgwick, 154 Sackville St.

Secretary John S. Ferguson, 227½ George St.

Total membership in 1891, 105.

Cash benefits paid members or families of members in 1891, sickness and accident, \$577 99 ; death, \$35.

Benefits, in case of sickness or accident, every two weeks to members ; in case of death, to members of family.

 WOODSTOCK.
Iron Moulders' Union, No. 310.

Date of organization February 16th, 1892.
 President James Allan, Peel Street, Woodstock.
 Secretary William Lucas, Woodstock.
 Total membership on July 1st in each year—1892, 32.
 Benefits—When, how and to whom payable: Death benefit of \$100, payable to family or heirs of deceased member.
 Average rates of wages of members during the year 1892: No record.
 Average number of days of employment during 1891: No record, as one shop has opened only this year, and the other shop ran very irregularly.

Massey-Harris Employees' Mutual Benefit Society.

Date of organization January, 1893.
 President John R. Patterson, Woodstock.
 Secretary John Anderson, Woodstock.

The Karn Employees' Mutual Benefit Association.

Date of organization December 3rd, 1890.
 Trade or calling: The different trades necessary to piano and organ manufacturing.
 President W. E. Walrond, Woodstock.
 Secretary A. J. Watford, Woodstock.
 Total membership on July 1st in each year—1891, 70; 1892, 95.
 Cash benefits paid members or families of members in 1891, in case of sickness, \$140.75; deaths, \$25.
 Benefits—\$3 weekly, in case of sickness, for 12 weeks; and for the next twelve weeks, \$1.50 weekly, payable to the nearest relative in case of death. There is also a funeral benefit of \$25.
 Average rates of wages of members during the year 1891, per day, about \$1.60.
 Average number of days of employment of members during 1891, 313.

TOTAL MEMBERSHIP ON JULY 1ST IN EACH YEAR.

	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892
BRANTFORD.					
Cigar Makers' Union No. 59	42	23	20	15	17
Iron Moulders' Union No. 29		69	70	78	75
Journeymen Tailors' Union No. 117			26	30	38
Typographical Union No. 273				16	13
CHATHAM.					
Journeymen Tailors' Union No. 82		21	27	30	31
CORNWALL.					
Local Assembly No. 6583, Knights of Labor		166	59	20	14
GUELPH.					
Iron Moulders' Union No. 212	31	29	32	31	32
HAMILTON.					
Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners		62	57	51	46
Bricklayers and Masons' Union No. 1 of Ontario	118	86	124	114	96
Cigar Makers' International Union (average)	40	40	40	40	40
Iron Moulders' Union No. 26	353	346	325	300	180
Journeymen Tailors' Union No. 149					45
Typographical Union No. 129			70	73	74
Trades and Labor Council (delegates)	39	42	42	55	55
KINGSTON.					
Iron Moulders' Union No. 236	40	40	35	30	20
Typographical Union No. 204				23	28
LONDON.					
Cigar Makers' Benevolent and Protective Union No. 278				47	51
Iron Moulders' Union No. 37	80	60	25	25	32
Typographical Union No. 133		52	52	53	59
United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America	49	40	31	32	25
OSHAWA.					
Iron Moulders' Union No. 136	90	85	63	60	69
R. S. Williams & Sons' Mutual Benefit Society			64	45	90
OTTAWA.					
Bricklayers and Masons' International Union No. 7		96	112	116	96
Iron Moulders' Union No. 275				21	15
Printing Pressmen's Union No. 5	18	19	20	22	22
Journeymen Tailors' Union No. 143 (International)				30	45
Typographical Union No. 102					200
Local Assembly No. 193, Knights of Labor	40	20	35	30	26
District Assembly No. 6, K. of L. (aggregate represented)					2,000
Chaudiere Assembly No. 2966, K. of L. (mill men, etc.)			35	225	475

TOTAL MEMBERSHIP ON JULY 1ST OF EACH YEAR—*Concluded.*

	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892
PETERBOROUGH.					
Iron Moulders' Union No. 191	30	40	45	44	40
SMITH'S FALLS.					
Iron Moulders' Union No. 801	40	45	50	40	30
ST. CATHARINES.					
Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners' Union No. 38.....	60	57	54	56	45
ST. THOMAS.					
Journeymen Tailors' Union No. 141			38	42	52
TILSONBURG.					
Iron Moulders' Union No. 256		12	12	12	4
TORONTO.					
Builders' Laborers' International Union	1,002	999	1,001	849	648
Blacksmiths and Helpers' Union No. 1, Toronto					62
Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen (Queen City Lodge)...	24	30	40	55	55
Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, Branch 1...	116	82	72	53	50
United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Union 27	100	100	120	150	116
Iron Moulders' Union No. 28	210	261	203	133	137
Brotherhood Locomotive Firemen (Queen City Lodge)	25	30	40	55	55
International Association of Machinists, Lodge 235					103
Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators of America, Union No. 3	175	140	135	130	103
Amalgamated Journeymen Slaters' Society			35	34	27
Stonemasons' International Union No. 1, of Ontario	160	190	210	250	160
Journeymen Tailors' Union No. 132				150	170
Typographical Union No. 91	430	446	494	508	513
Local Assembly 2622 Knights of Labor	90	95	125	100	100
Local Assembly No. 6564	71	54	37	43	39
Local Assembly No. 3499	175	160	100	40	60
International Brotherhood of Brassworkers, No. 23				35	56
Mail Sick Benefit Association				42	43
The Heintzman & Co. Employees' Benefit Society			97	62	54
St. Lawrence Foundry Employees' Mutual Benefit Society				105	
WOODSTOCK.					
Iron Moulders' Union No. 310					32
The Karn Employees' Mutual Benefit Association				70	95

AVERAGE WAGES AND DAYS OF EMPLOYMENT.

OCCUPATIONS.	Average No. of days employed in	Average rates of wages during year
BRANTFORD—	1891 :	1891 :
Cigar Makers' Union No. 59	265	\$400.
Iron Moulders' Union No. 29	260	\$1.80 per day.
Journeyman Tailors' Union No. 117	230	\$8 per week.
Typographical Union No. 273	300	\$1.40 per day.
CHATHAM—		
Journeyman Tailors' Union No. 82	200	\$9 per week.
GUELPH—		
Iron Moulders' Union No. 212	290	\$2 per day.
HAMILTON—		
Am. Society of Carpenters and Joiners	300	22½ cents per hour.
Cigar Makers' International Union No. 55	200	\$6 per week.
Bricklayers and Masons' Union No. 1 of Ontario	130	33½ cents per hour.
Journeyman Tailors' Union No. 149		\$520.
Typographical Union No. 129	{ 58 hours } per week }	\$10.50 a week in job rooms. \$12 a week in news rooms.
KINGSTON—		
Iron Moulders' Union No. 236	250	\$375 to \$400.
Typographical Union No. 204	300	\$9 per week.
LONDON—		
Cigar Makers' Union No. 288	300	\$6 per week.
Iron Moulders' Union No. 37		\$10 per week.
Brotherhood Carpenters' and Joiners' Union No. 194 ..	245	\$1.65 per day.
OSHAWA—		
Iron Moulders' Union No. 136	250	\$2.25 per day.
R. S. Williams & Sons' Mutual Benefit Society	313	
OTTAWA —		
Bricklayers and Masons' International Union No. 7 ..	240	33½ cents per hour.
Iron Moulders' Union No. 275	307	\$2 per day.
Printing Pressmen's Union No. 5	300	\$13.50 per week of 54 hours.
Tailors' Union No. 143	250	\$9 per week.
Typographical Union No. 102	270	\$11 per week.
Chaudiere Assembly No. 2966, K. of L. (Millmen, etc)	200	\$7 per week.
SMITH'S FALLS—		
Iron Moulders' Union No. 801	260	\$1.75 per day.
ST. CATHARINES—		
Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners	234	22½ cents per hour.
Cigar Makers' Union No. 140	275	\$10 per week.
ST. THOMAS—		
Journeyman Tailors' Union No. 141	250	\$1.25 per day.
TILSONBURG—		
Iron Moulders' Union No. 256	200	\$1.75 per day.
TORONTO—		
Am. Society of Carpenters and Joiners	264	22 cents per hour.
Blacksmiths and Helpers' Union		Blacksmiths, \$1.85 per day. Helpers, \$1 per day.
Bro. of Carpenters and Joiners' Union No. 27	180	\$36.37 per month.
Iron Moulders' Union No. 28	240	\$2.40 per day.
Bro. Locomotive Firemen	300	\$48 per month.
Machinists' International Association	296	\$1.96 per day of 10 hours.
Bro. of Painters' and Decorators' Union No. 3	300	\$8.25 per week.
Am. Journeyman Slaters' Society	210	About \$8 per week.
Stonemasons' National Union No. 1 of Ontario	180	35 cents per hour.
Journeyman Tailors' Union No. 132	300	\$9 per week
Typographical Union No. 91, about	260	\$11 25 per week.
Local Assembly 2622, K. of L. (Mixed)	225	Mechanics, \$1.75 per day. Laborers, \$1.25 per day.
Mayflower Assembly 6564 ('Longshoremen)	when work'g	\$4 per day.
Local Assembly 5743, K. of L. (Bookbinders)	270	\$9.25 per week.
Wheatsheaf Assembly, K. of L. 3499 (Bakers, etc.) ..	208	\$8 per week.
Excelsior Assembly No. 2305, K. of L.	300	\$11 per week.
Int. Brotherhood of Brassworkers, No. 3	300	\$10.50 per week.
Int. Builders' Laborers' Union	170	\$1.80 per day.
The Heintzman & Co. Employees Benefit Society	280	\$2 per day.
The Mail Sick Benefit Association	208	About \$13 per week.
PETERBOROUGH—		
Iron Moulders' Union No. 191	180	\$2 per day.
WOODSTOCK—		
The Karn Employees Mutual Benefit Association	313	\$1.60 per day.
Massey-Harris Employees Mutual Benefit Association ..		

BENEFITS PAID MEMBERS OR MEMBERS' FAMILIES.

Cash Benefits paid members or members' families in 1891.	Super- annuation.	Lack of em- ployment.	Sickness.	Death.
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
BRANTFORD—				
Cigar Makers' Union No. 59		3 00	196 00	
Iron Moulders' Union No. 29				100 00
Typographical Union No. 273				50 00
Journeyman Tailors' Union No. 117				100 00
Massey-Harris Co., Relief Association			648 00	
CHATHAM—				
Journeyman Tailors' Union No. 82			9 00	
COBOURG—				
The Cobourg Car Works Friendly Society			660 00	75 00
HAMILTON—				
Am. Society of Carpenters and Joiners	91 00	306 55	271 50	
Iron Moulders' Union No. 26			275 00	150 00
Journeyman Tailors' Local Union No. 149 { Member..				100 00
Wife.....				75 00
Typographical Union No. 129				100 00
Bricklayers and Masons' Union No. 1, of Ontario			200 50	200 00
Cigar Makers' International Union		235 00	230 27	
KINGSTON—				
Iron Moulders' Int. Union No. 236		10 00		
LONDON—				
Cigar Makers' Benefit & Protective Union No. 278 {				
Strike, \$142.35; out of work, \$20.50.....		162 85	207 25	
Iron Moulders' Union No. 37		20 00		
Typographical Union No. 133		78 00		
OSHAWA—				
Iron Moulders' Union No. 136			42 00	
R. S. Williams & Sons' Mutual Benefit Society			140 00	
OTTAWA—				
Journeyman Tailors' Union No. 143 (strike)		170 00		
International Typographical Union No. 102			40 00	100 00
Chaudiere Assembly No. 2966, K. of L.			57 25	9 00
PETERBOROUGH—				
Iron Moulders' Union No. 191				100 00
ST. CATHARINES—				
Bro. Carpenters and Joiners No. 38			66 00	200 00
Cigar Makers' Union No. 140		26 00	10 00	
ST. THOMAS—				
Journeyman Tailors' Union				75 00
TORONTO—				
Am. Society of Carpenters and Joiners—loss of tools, }				
\$4.55; out of work, \$385.50.....		390 05	85 00	
Bro. of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Union				
No. 27			240 00	
Iron Moulders' Union No. 28			90 00	130 00
Bro. of Painters' and Decorators' Union No. 3				200 00
Stonemasons' International Union No. 1 of Ontario				50 00
Int. Bro. of Brassworkers' Union, No. 23.....			225 00	
Typographical Union No. 91			780 00	750 00
Int. Builders' Laborers' Union				525 00
Local Assembly No. 2622, K. of L.			225 00	
The Globe Employees' Benefit Society			60 00	164 00
The Mail Sick Benefit Association			35 00	
The Heintzman & Co. Employees' Benefit Society			131 28	
St. Lawrence Foundry Employees' Mutual Benefit Society			577 99	35 00
WOODSTOCK—				
The Karn Employees' Mutual Benefit Association			140 75	

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS.

The Cobourg Car Works Friendly Society, Cobourg.

Amount collected from members:

1883-4	\$600 55
1884-5	435 89
1885-6	505 22
1886-7	531 15
1887-8	599 67
1888-9	1,158 72
1889-90	1,039 25
1890-91	782 74
1891-92	333 82

Total..... \$5,997 01

About \$150 of this amount was collected through excursions, concerts, etc.

Paid for sickness, accidents and death:

1883-4	\$527 00
1884-5	269 16
1885-6	566 28
1886-7	691 74
1887-8	606 30
1888-9	1,232 00
1889-90	996 59
1890-91	735 21
1891-92	308 00
Balance, March 1st, 1892	64 73

Total..... \$5,997 01

About \$300 of this amount was divided among the members in 1885. Since that time the revenue has been cut down to meet the expenses.

Typographical Union No. 204, Kingston.

Receipts for year 1891-92	\$175 83
Expenditure " "	123 84

Iron Moulders' Union No. 136, Oshawa.

Financial condition fair, with about \$400 in treasury.

Journeyman Tailors' Union of America, St. Thomas.

All debts paid and \$50 to our credit in bank.

Cigar Makers' International Union No. 59, Brantford.

RECEIPTS—1892.

Initiation fees	\$18 50
Dues	219 25
Semi-Annual assessment	16 50
Label assessment	4 25
Collected loans	63 00
Equalization from Unions 47, 51	132 38
Interest on money	9 03
Sundries	1 10
Balance on hand, Jan. 1st, 1892	146 34
Total	\$610 35

EXPENDITURE.

Loans granted	\$ 17 45
Sick benefit	145 00
Out-of-work benefit.....	16 50
Hall rent	12 00
Officers' salaries and committee expenses	24 00
Stationery.....	4 83
Labels	6 00
Postage.....	8 44
Label agitation expenses.....	4 99
Sundries	15 75
	<hr/>
	\$254 96
Balance on hand, Jan. 1st, 1893.....	\$355 39
	<hr/>
Total.....	\$610 35

Cigar Makers' International Union No. 55, Hamilton.

RECEIPTS—1892.

Initiation fees	\$ 29 00
Dues	617 40
Semi-annual assessment	50 50
Label assessment.....	10 75
Fines	3 40
Collected loans.....	151 90
Equalization from Union 46	235 79
Sundries.....	2 80
Returned benefit	10 82
Balance on hand Jan. 1st, 1892.....	565 53
	<hr/>
Total.....	\$1,677 89

EXPENDITURE.

Loans granted	\$100 20
Sick benefit	250 40
Strike benefit.....	41 64
Out-of-work benefit.....	121 00
Death benefit.....	50 00
Hall rent	35 00
Officers' salaries and committee expenses	78 00
Stationery.....	13 90
Labels	15 00
Postage.....	16 13
Expenses of delegate.....	6 00
Sundries	2 25
Returned fines, etc	4 20
	<hr/>
	\$733 72
Balance on hand, Jan. 1st, 1893	944 17
	<hr/>
Total.....	\$1,677 89

Cigar Makers' International Union No. 140, St. Catharines.

RECEIPTS—1892.

Initiation fees	\$ 6 00
Dues	83 50
Semi-annual assessment	9 00
Label assessment	2 25
Fines.....	14 00
Collected loans.....	9 15
Equalization from Union 97	52 35
Balance on hand, Jan. 1st, 1892.....	69 59
Total.....	\$245 84

EXPENDITURE.

Loans granted	\$24 00
Sick benefit	5 00
Out-of-work benefit.....	26 50
Hall rent	5 00
Officers' salaries and committee expenses	4 50
Stationery	2 45
Labels	4 50
Postage.....	4 05
	\$ 76 00
Balance on hand, Jan. 1st, 1893.....	169 84
Total.....	\$245 84

Cigar Makers' International Union No. 278, London.

RECEIPTS—1892.

Initiation fees	\$103 00
Dues	776 25
Semi-annual assessment	65 50
Label assessment.....	13 50
Collected loans.....	142 80
Equalization from Unions 228, 231, 233, 234, 235, 245.....	480 53
Interest on money	6 72
Balance on hand, Jan. 1st, 1892.....	564 67
Total.....	\$2,152 97

EXPENDITURE.

Loans granted	\$157 75
Sick benefit	315 67
Strike benefit	12 50
Out-of-work benefit.....	49 00
Death benefit	50 00
Hall rent	49 00
Officers' salaries and committee expenses	80 20
Stationery.....	16 65
Labels.....	1 05
Postage.....	19 83

EXPENDITURE.—*Continued.*

Tax to Int. Union	\$50 00
Label agitation expenses.....	5 00
Sundries	8 54
	<u>\$815 19</u>
Balance in hand, Jan 1st, 1893.....	\$1,337 78
Total	<u>\$2,152 97</u>

Cigar Makers' International Union No. 27, Toronto.

RECEIPTS—1892.

Initiation fees	\$ 83 50
Dues.....	1,600 05
Semi annual assessment	129 50
Label assessment	32 25
Fines.....	36 00
Collected loans.....	194 80
Equalization from Unions 38, 39	209 59
Sundries	10
Illegal expenditures.....	12 64
Balance on hand, Jan. 1, 1892	1,689 19
Total	<u>\$3,987 62</u>

EXPENDITURE.

Loans granted	\$ 168 40
Sick benefit	565 60
Strike benefit	9 82
Out-of-work benefit.....	86 50
Death benefit	130 00
Hall rent	51 50
Officers' salaries and committee expenses	337 84
Stationery	5 60
Labels	20 00
Postage.....	10 75
Label agitation expenses.....	36 00
Duty on supplies	3 16
Sundries	11 99
	<u>\$1,437 16</u>
Balance on hand, Jan. 1st, 1893.....	2,550 46
Total	<u>\$3,987 62</u>

Cigar Makers' Unions of Ontario.

Ontario Cigar-makers. 1892.	Number of members.	Loans granted.	Out-of-work benefit.	Strike benefit.	Sick benefit.	Death benefit.	Total loans and benefits paid, 1892.	Total Expenditure 1892.
		\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Brantford Union No. 59...	17	17 45	16 50	.....	145 00	.....	178 95	254 96
Hamilton Union No. 55....	55	100 20	121 00	41 64	250 40	50 00	563 24	733 72
St. Catharines Union No.140	11	24 00	26 50	.....	5 00	.....	55 50	76 00
London Union No. 278.....	78	157 75	49 00	12 50	315 67	50 00	584 92	815 19
Toronto Union No. 27.....	139	168 40	86 50	9 82	565 60	130 00	960 32	1,437 16
	300	467 80	299 50	63 96	1,281 67	230 00	2,342 93	3,817 03

Cigar Makers' International Union of America.

The Annual Financial report of the Cigar-makers' International Union of America for the year 1892, summarizes its business of the year—the total membership, not including travelling members, being 26,678—as follows :

RECEIPTS.

Initiation fees	\$ 21,323 00
Dues (25 cent).....	315,114 65
Dues (10 cent).....	6,393 00
Semi-annual assessment	25,418 50
Label assessment.....	6,177 75
Fines.....	3,143 34
Collected loans.....	49,572 75
In aid of strikes	3,910 00
Equalization from unions	58,051 16
Assistance from unions	4,075 00
Interest on money.....	9,921 20
Due Int. Union per Financier's examination.....	1,921 99
Re-funded illegal benefits.....	613 65
Deposited for use of label	50 00
Deficiencies collected of members.....	179 74
Income from various sources	409 12
Illegal expenditures.....	3,178 19
Due on old accounts.....	80 56
Balance on hand January 1, 1892.....	421,950 06
	<u>\$931 483 66</u>

EXPENDITURE.

Assistance to travelling members.....	\$47,732 47
Sick benefit	89,906 30
Strike benefit	37,477 60
Out-of-work benefit	17,460 75
Death benefit	44,701 97
Hall rent	11,067 67
Officers' salary and committee expenses.....	54,779 49
Stationery.....	5,284 62
Labels.....	5,492 30
Postage	4,086 99
Tax to International Union.....	15,550 00
Label assessment to International Union.....	228 50
Equalization to Unions.....	58,051 16
Label agitation expenses.....	5,004 51
Lawyers' fees in label and other cases	6,328 00
To unions on strike.....	3,910 00
Balance expenses due delegates.....	397 71
Assistance to unions	4,075 00
Returned money to International Union	2,783 04
Not accounted for through dissolved unions.....	378 87
Returned to tenement-house workers	4,671 51
To label and grievance committees	1,309 50
Loss through failure of bank	376 60
Returned label deposit.....	50 00
Returned money for dues, etc.....	259 31

EXPENDITURE.—*Continued.*

Office furniture for local unions.....	\$ 731 65
Sundries	5,558 94
Balance on hand January 1, 1893	503,829 20
Total	\$931,483 66

Loans outstanding	\$58,924 46
Number of members January 1, 1893	26,678

The above does not include travelling members.

BENEFITS.

The following table presents the total benefits paid for the last fourteen years :

Year.	Strike benefit.	Sick benefit.	Death benefit.	Travelling benefit.	Out-of-work benefit.
1879	\$ 3,668 23				
1880	4,950 36			\$ 2,808 15	
1881	21,797 68	\$ 3,987 73	\$ 75 00	12,747 09	
1882	44,850 41	17,145 29	1,674 25	20,386 64	
1883	27,812 13	22,250 56	2,690 00	37,135 20	
1884	143,547 36	31,551 50	3,920 00	39,632 08	
1885	61,087 28	29,379 89	4,214 00	26,683 54	
1886	54,402 61	42,225 59	4,820 00	31,835 71	
1887	13,871 62	63,900 88	8,850 00	49,281 04	
1888	45,303 62	58,824 19	21,319 75	42,894 75	
1889	5,202 52	59,519 94	19,175 50	43,540 44	
1890	18,414 27	64,660 47	26,043 00	37,914 72	\$ 22,760 50
1891	33,531 78	87,472 97	38,068 35	53,535 73	21,223 50
1892	37,477 60	89,906 30	44,701 97	47,732 47	17,460 75
Total	\$515,917 47	\$570,825 31	\$175,551 82	\$446,127 56	\$61,444 75

Grand total of benefits paid	\$1,769,866 91
Total benefits paid in 1892	237,279 09

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, Local Union No. 194, London.

Funds in bank	\$67 00
In hands of Treasurer	5 00
Invested in building	50 00
Total	\$122 00

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

General Secretary-treasurer P. J. McGuire, of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, in his Biennial Report for the two years ending June 30th, 1892, after pointing out that the Association had, in that time, paid out no less than \$23,650 as wife funeral benefits, contributes an abstract of the receipts and expenditure for the term mentioned, together with a statement of general benefits paid during the last ten years, as follows :

RECEIPTS.

From Charters and Capita Tax	\$114,318 42
" Supplies, badges, etc.	26,204 55
" Advertisers	644 50
" Supplies to D. C. and Clearance	360 86
" Rent of part of office building	240 00
" Sub-tenants for gas used	51 00
" J. S. W. Saunders	78 40
" Special Assessment levied March 17, 1892	10,642 85
" Loan from Protective Fund	4,500 00
" Balance on hand July 1, 1890	5,986 22
Total	<u>\$163,026 80</u>

EXPENDITURE.

For printing 24 issues of Journal and supplies	\$12,313 45
" Wrapping and mailing 24 issues	947 94
" Postage on letters, supplies, etc.	1,859 09
" Expressage	897 07
" Office rent	600 00
" Telegrams	240 09
" Salaries and clerk hire	10,295 33
" Services of G. E. B.	2,884 83
" Services of General Treasurer	190 00
" American Federation of Labor	2,834 95
" Travelling and organizing	2,091 03
" General President's travelling expenses	111 60
" Investigations	225 25
" Lithographing Charters	142 56
" Badges and Charms	5,128 94
" Miscellaneous and incidentals	537 45
" Expenses of Chicago convention	1,273 91
" Coal, wood and light	136 00
" Stationery and supplies	358 08
" Translating	34 00
" Post office box rent	24 00
Total expenditure	<u>\$43,125 57</u>
Loan repaid A. F. of L.	2,500 00
Benefits paid	117,346 00
Cash on hand July 1, 1892	55 23
Sum total	<u>\$163,026 80</u>

AMOUNT OF GENERAL BENEFITS PAID.

Years.	No. of Benefits paid.	Amount paid.	Balance on hand.
1883.	6	\$ 1,500 00	
1884.	9	2,250 00	\$ 28 34
1885.	36	5,700 00	228 02
1886.	54	9,200 00	2,080 12
1887.	139	16,275 16	3,333 55
1888.	172	18,750 00	7,980 51
1889.	224	25,575 00	6,535 65
1890.	254	32,267 49	5,986 22
1891.	374	44,732 65	8,232 51
1892.	620	72,613 35	55 23
Total	1,888	\$228,863 65	

The "Globe" Employees' Benefit Society, Toronto.

1891-92.	Balance from 1890-91	\$323 17	
"	Dues and initiations	233 65	
"	Benefits paid	\$224 00	
"	Doctors' fees, etc	67 45	
"	Cash on hand	265 37	
	Total	<u>\$556 82</u>	<u>\$556 82</u>
1892-93.	Balance from 1891-92	\$265 37	
	Dues, initiations and interest	273 60	
	Benefits paid during the year	\$82 50	
	Rebates	19 60	
	Doctors' fees, etc	19 60	
	Other expenditure	75 80	
	Cash on hand	341 47	
	Total	<u>\$538 97</u>	<u>\$538 97</u>

International Association of Machinists, Lodge 235, Toronto.

Total amount received from February 13th, 1892	\$250 00
Total expenditure for the same time	156 00
Balance	<u>\$94 00</u>

Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators, Local Union No. 3, Toronto

Cash on hand, December, 1891	<u>\$400 00</u>
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Stone Masons' International Union No. 1, of Ontario, Toronto.

Amount received in 1891 for initiation fees and monthly dues	<u>\$1,666 00</u>
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"Mail" Sick Benefit Association, Toronto.

Statement for half-year ending January 6th, 1893 :

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand July 2nd, 1892	\$59 90
Received on account of dues for half-year	109 70
Interest on funds for 1892	2 88
	<u>\$172 48</u>

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid on account of sick benefits	\$35 00
" " salaries	10 00
	<u>\$45 00</u>

 RECAPITULATION.

Receipts	\$172 48
Disbursements	45 00
	<hr/>
	\$127 48
	<hr/>

GENERAL REMARKS.

The Cobourg Car Works Friendly Society. The preamble to the constitution of this society is as follows: "So liable is man to sickness and misfortunes, that one of the most healthy and robust constitution could not for a single moment put himself in defiance of either. Conscious, therefore, of the various vicissitudes in life, and impressed with a desire to provide for unexpected sickness, accident or death, we agree in establishing a friendly society; and to protect it from the corroding influence of jealousy on the one hand, and imposition on the other, prudence and reflection point out the necessity of standing by the following general rules, as revised and amended in the year 1892. All former rules to be null and void." Among the general rules, Article VI. provides that "every person being an employee at the Cobourg Car Works will be considered eligible to become a member, irrespective of age, who is at the time of entry in good health and of strict moral character; and if it be afterwards found that a member was subject to any disease before he became connected with the society he shall be deprived of his status as a member, and declared to have forfeited all claims to any benefit from the society." . . . On joining, new members pay 25 cents towards fund maintenance. Apart from this all members pay from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents per working day as the funds require or the president deems necessary—the same to be taken out in the office the first pay day in each month. It is also provided that none of the funds of the society shall be used except for sick and funeral benefits, or any other urgent requirement of the society or in connection therewith. Under the head "Benefits" it is provided that "any member unable to follow his usual or any employment by sickness or accident, will, upon application to the secretary, be paid at the rate of 50 cents per working day for such time as he is sick—not exceeding six months, nor less than six days consecutively; and \$25 shall be given the family of any deceased member, and the sum of \$15 shall be given to a member on the death of the wife. It will be observed in the financial statement (given elsewhere herein) that the years run into each other. This is accounted for by the society organizing in March. This gives ten months of one year and two months of the succeeding year in each financial year of the society. The organization is a decided success as a benefit to the men in cases of sickness, accident or death. It was organized to do away with the subscription list system that is common in shops where no society exists, and which does so much harm to really deserving men, while the thriftless wallow in the proceeds. This system is much better and cheaper than the old one,

Typographical Union, Hamilton. The day workers labor 54 hours per week in summer, from May to October inclusive, and 58 hours per week during the other half of the year, at \$10.50 per week. The "piece" hands get 30 cents per thousand ems, with six hours' continuous composition daily (this applies to newspapers). There is very little piece-work done outside of news work in the city. No type-setting machines have been in Hamilton yet.

Journeyman Tailors' Union, Hamilton. This organization has had a local existence for nearly twenty years, but in January last it was decided to join the International Union of Tailors as a subordinate body, and it is now Local Union No. 149 of the International body.

Trades and Labor Council, Hamilton. In the years '88 and '90 three delegates represented a subordinate organization, which rule was changed in 1891, making five delegates the limit. This increased the individual membership of the T. and L. Council, while the aggregate number of organizations has decreased. The work of the Council is purely legislative in its character. Local municipal matters, where the interests of labor

are affected, and any matter or subject having general effect upon the wage-earner, are within the jurisdiction of this Council. Trade matters, such as labor disputes, lockouts, strikes, etc., are only dealt with when appealed to, and then only having advisory power.

Iron Moulders' Union, Kingston. The Chown & Cunningham Company locked out our members the week before last Christmas, and as a consequence many of them have left the city. This company demanded that our members sign an agreement to pay for all damages through negligence or want of skill, wear and tear of flasks—everything to be decided between the employer and the foreman.

Legislation is urgently required in the following particulars, viz.: Prohibiting the importation of foreign labor to take the places of our own men and against the discharge of men because they belong to labor organizations; obliging mechanics to produce cards or papers to indicate the serving of a requisite apprenticeship. Doctors and lawyers are required by law to conform to certain defined regulations, and like stipulations ought to exist as to mechanics before being allowed to follow vocations.

Typographical Union, Kingston. No. 204 is a subordinate union of the International Typographical Union of America, with about a total membership of 28,000 and headquarters in Indianapolis, Indiana, U. S. A.

Iron Moulders' Union, Ottawa. Statistics show that a moulder works but sixteen years at his trade, after which he is useless for work in a foundry.

Chaudiere Assembly No. 2966, K. of L., Ottawa. This Assembly is mainly composed of men employed in connection the lumber industry at Ottawa on one and Hull on the opposite side of the Ottawa River. The strike in the saw-mills and lumber yards in both cities in September, 1891, was not ordered by any organization—in fact there was very little organization among these men at that time; nor was the strike premeditated even. It originated as follows: Some men working on one of the mill platforms asked to have the reduction of 50 cents per week returned to them, but got no satisfaction from either foreman or mill-owner. After repeated efforts to secure this, on the claim that the firm was putting more work on them than they could stand—there being three less men than had formerly performed the same work—they decided that if they did not get it back on Monday, September 11th, 1891, they would cease work. Getting no satisfaction on that date, these nine or ten men ceased work and appealed to the men in the mill to stop with them until they got the advance. The mill men came out on strike also, when they were addressed by one of the mill-owners, who said it was not the fault of their firm that wages were reduced, but to go and get J. R. Booth to raise the wages and they would follow suit. The men then proceeded to Booth's and asked the men there to join them, which the latter did. It was then decided to ask all mill and yard men to join until justice had been done, and to demand ten hours as a day's work. By evening all work in the lumber industry was completely stopped. That evening the strikers decided to hand the matter over to the Knights of Labor and the Ottawa Trades and Labor Council to handle. All efforts to settle the matter were unavailing. *The mill-owners refused arbitration* and threatened to close up the mills for the season. A compromise was offered by the men, who asked that a quarter of an hour be taken off and that the fifty cents be added to their pay. The various clergymen of Ottawa and Hull, the two Mayors, members of Parliament and other public citizens visited the mill-owners in session, but these employers would not yield. The men were more than ever determined not to return at the old rate; and repeated efforts, backed up with police and militia, to open the mills for work proved unavailing. At last the mill-owners showed signs of yielding, Mason's mill being the first to open at the ten-hour day. Buell, Orr, Hurdman & Co. soon followed, and then came nearly all the lumber-forwarding firms. This left only the Messrs. Perley & Pattee, Bronson & Weston and J. R. Booth still holding out, but they in turn soon commenced to offer better terms and finally agreed to open the mills at 11¼ hours a day, and, owing to men being very scarce, were compelled to advance wages about from 10 to 12 per cent. for the balance of the season. The scarcity of suitable men was due to the fact that during the time of the strike most of the old employees had left the city and vicinity, seeking employment else-

where, and as a consequence the mills of the three firms above referred to were not, nor could they be, run in full during the remainder of that season. Thus the strike was declared off after a six weeks' struggle.

District Assembly, No. 6, Knights of Labor, Ottawa. This District is composed of all Assemblies of the K. of L. in the city of Ottawa, and in the counties of Carleton and Russell, in Ontario, and in the county of Ottawa, Province of Quebec. Having been but recently formed, it is impossible to give accurate data. The principal membership consists of lumbermen and ordinary laboring men.

Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, St. Catharines. Union No. 38 was organized in the spring of 1883, at which time the wages were, on an average, \$1.50 per day of 10 hours. Since organization, without resort to strike or lockout, we have reduced the working day to 9 hours, with an average wage of 22½ cents per hour. At the present it is extremely dull, but the time and wage remain the same, thanks to our organization. The shortening of the hours of labor is regarded by our members as of even greater benefit than the increased wage.

Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, Branch No. 1, Toronto. The Society of which No. 1 is a branch) is composed of 563 branches and 36,487 members, located in England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, United States, Canada, New Zealand, Australia and South Africa. Its balance sheet for 1891 shows an income for the year of \$441,067.60, while the total expenditure was only \$323,302.59, and a balance held in hand of \$354,680.56, or \$10.52 per head of members in December, 1891. The funds are equalized every three years by the General Office, the poor branches receiving from the wealthy ones; and if at any time the funds of any branch should run short through a trade dispute or other cause, they are replenished immediately by order of the general office, so that no dispute should fall through by reason of lack of funds. The Old Country members were benefited last year, through the superannuation fund, by \$30,898.20, while the full amount paid through trade disputes was \$77,520.60, out of which the London (England) members received \$63,320.75 on account of a lockout which existed for some months.

Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. Union 27, Toronto:

Average number of returns per month.....	12.66
Average number of hours per month per return.....	151
Average monthly wage.....	\$36.37
Average number of dependents.....	2.90
Cost of living per month per return.....	\$35.16

In submitting these figures we are satisfied that they may be considered as the maximum, for the rates given are far in excess of the well-known wages per hour, and the number of hours returned showed that it is the steadiest men who have made the returns. But this year both the time and the wages have dropped at least 20 per cent. from last year.

Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators of America, Local Union No. 3, Toronto: The cause of decrease in membership is the depression of trade and consequent numbers leaving to seek work elsewhere.

The "Globe" Employee' Benefit Association, Toronto. \$4 per week benefits, and the services of a physician were paid during 1891-92; \$5 per week and no doctors for 1892-93.

Typographical Union, No. 91, Toronto. The printing trade fluctuates, as is the case with most trades and callings, and some months in the year—especially the fall—we are fairly busy, but during the summer months there is a marked falling off, which necessitates our members seeking work elsewhere.

Local Assembly, No. 2622, K. of L., Toronto. The Government should make an investigation of the labor market at the present time if possible. It would cost a trifle to do this, perhaps, but it would end in a great deal of good. In this way would be cor-

rectly ascertained how the working classes are situated, for it is next to impossible to get a majority of the working people to sign any paper to send to your department. In this way, by a thorough canvass of workshops and industries information could be had that can never be had otherwise.

Wheatshaf Assembly No. 3499, K. of L. (Bakers and Pastry Cooks), Toronto. The trade in general is very low. It is as bad now as it was in and from 1876 up to 1882, but we are increasing in number, and are living in hopes of bettering our condition by the beginning of next year. Last winter was the hardest seen in the trade, the average working hours in the trade being 14 per day for from \$7 to \$8 per week.

International Association of Machinists, Toronto. As this Association was only organized in February, 1892, we have had no strike or lockout up to date (November, 1892).

The Mail Sick Benefit Association, Toronto. For the maintenance of this institution members are assessed ten cents each weekly until a fund of \$150 has accumulated, when the assessment ceases until such time as a call has been made on the treasury, when the collection of the assessment is resumed. The membership is confined strictly to employees of the *Mail* composing room alone, and consequently there is but little room for an increase in the membership. Were we to open our jurisdiction to other departments of the *Mail* building our membership would undoubtedly be materially increased, but the scheme was inaugurated as a private undertaking amongst the compositors themselves. In this respect we differ from the *Globe* Society, in that they admit to membership employees in all departments of their building.

The Karn Employees' Mutual Benefit Association, Woodstock. Have issued no financial statement in printed form. The object is to furnish members (men and boys working in the factory being the only members) with a sick and accident benefit at the cheapest rate. The association furnishes medical attendance, and medicine as well as the financial help, for 25 cents per month. The funds are constantly growing and satisfactory. The entrance fee is only 75 cents.

Massey-Harris Employees' Mutual Benefit Association, Woodstock. As the society has only recently been started, no benefits have been paid to date, but provision is made in cases of sickness and of death. In case of sickness each member in good standing earning \$1 or over will receive 50 cents per day; earning under \$1, 25 cents a day. On the death of a member earning over \$1, \$40 are payable; under \$1, \$20. Half this amount is payable on death of a member's wife, and \$15 at death of child under 15 years of age. All employees are members of the organization.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS.

In order to obtain information in regard to strikes and lockouts in Ontario, the following circular was sent out in August, 1892, to labor organizations, employers of labor and labor correspondents in all parts of the Province :

TORONTO, August 15th, 1892.

The persons to whom sent, whether employers or employees, will please fill in this schedule and return the same in enclosed envelope (postage free if unsealed) on or before September 15th.

C. C. JAMES,

Secretary.

Return of.....
(Indicate whether strike or lockout is here reported upon.)

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS.

- 1.—Time of beginning and ending, including and since 1888, to date.
- 2.—Location and nature of Industry affected—
- 3.—Number of establishments and of persons directly affected—
- 4.—Cause or object—
- 5.—How started (by order of organization or otherwise)?—
- 6.—Result—whether successful or unsuccessful—
- 7.—Total strike allowance paid, if any—
- 8.—Loss occasioned employees—
- 9.—Loss occasioned employers—
- 10.—Any other information connected therewith—

[] Name of firm, organization or person making return.

Post office address.

One hundred and seventy-eight returns were received in reply to the above schedule, dated August 15, 1892, respecting strikes and lockouts, and were from all sections of the province, including Almonte, Alvinston, Arthur, Annprior, Aurora, Barrie, Berlin, Bowmanville, Brantford, Brockville, Brussels, Carleton Place, Chatham, Chesley, Clinton, Cobourg, Cornwall, Delhi, Deseronto, Doon, Dundas, Dutton, Dunnville, Fenelon Falls, Gananoque, Galt, Garden Island, Georgetown, Goderich, Guelph, Hamilton, Hanover, Hawkesbury, Hespeler, Ingersoll, Keewatin, Kincardine, Kingston, Kingsville, Lakeport, Lancaster, Lindsay, Lisle, Listowel, London, Madoc, Mount Forest, Napanee, Newburgh, New Hamburg, Newmarket, Norwood, Orillia, Oshawa, Ottawa, Owen Sound, Peterborough, Plattsville, Paris, Perth, Preston, Smith's Falls, St. Catharines, Stratford, Toronto and Woodstock. Of these returns 28 were on behalf of labor organizations, 5 from labor correspondents, and 145 were by employers of labor.

The returns thus received gave reports of 22 strikes and 5 lockouts in Ontario from January 1st, 1888, to December 31st, 1892. The strikes took place as follows: 2 in 1888, 11 in 1889, 2 in 1890, 3 in 1891 and 4 in 1892. The following is the statement of results as reported to us :

Successful	8
Unsuccessful	6
Settled by compromise	3
Settled by agreement	1
Settled through conciliation	1
Still undecided	1
Doubtful	1
Firm failed and assigned	1

The strikes by trades were as follows :

Bakers	1889
Cigar Makers	1888, 1891, 1892
Cotton Weavers	1889
Cotton mill employees	1889
Furniture factory employees	1889
Iron Moulders	1889, 1890, 1892
Lockworks' employees	1889
Painters and Decorators	1888
Plasterers' laborers	1889
Riveters	1889
Stone-cutters	1890
Stone-masons	1890
Saw mill operatives	1891
Tailors	1889, 1890, 1891
Typographical Union	1892

The lockouts occurred as follows: 1 in 1888, 1 in 1889, 2 in 1890, and 1 in 1891.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS—RETURNS BY EMPLOYEES.

Location and Nature of Industry.	Time of beginning and ending, including and since 1888.		Result.		Loss to Employee.		Loss to Employer.		Strike allowance paid.	
STRIKES.	From	To	Establishments and persons directly affected.		Persons.		Result.		Loss to Employee.	
			No.	No.	No.	No.	\$	c.	\$	c.
Brantford: Cigar Makers' Union.....	April 17, 1888.. May	26, 1888..	2		17	Unsuccessful	160	00	265	25
Tailors' Union.....	April 9, 1890.. April	11, 1890..	9		18	Successful				
Cornwall: Cotton Weavers	1889.. Out five weeks.....		1		500	Settled by agreement....	1,500	00		
Galt: Iron Moulders' Union.....	June 8, 1889.. March,	1890..	4		525	Unsuccessful.....				
Hamilton: Iron Moulders' Union.....	Sept., 1890.. April,	1890..	1			Doubtful.....				
Iron Moulders' Union.....	1892.. November,	1892..	6			Still undecided.....			19,000	00
Cigar Makers' Union	July 1, 1892.. July	8, 1892..	11		42	Successful	None.		225	00
Kingston: Iron Moulders' Union.....	Jan. 1, 1892.. August	15, 1892..	1		20	*Unsuccessful				
Listowel: Furniture factory employees.....	June 15, 1889.. About Sept. 30,	1892..	1		122	Firm assigned				
London: Cigar Makers' Union.....	April 7, 1891.. May	30, 1891..	6		18	Unsuccessful.....				
Tailors' Union	1889.. Two days,	1889..				Successful				
Merrittton: Cotton mill employees	1889.. One week,	1889..	1		75	Compromised.....	500	00		
Ottawa: Tailors' Union	April 7, 1891.. April	24, 1891..	9		35	Successful	350	00	195	00
Typographical Union	Nov. 9, 1892.. November	10, 1892..	1		9	Successful				
Saw mill and lumber yard employees	Sept. 12, 1891.. November	1, 1891..	9		2,400	Successful	75,000	00	350,000	00
									1,500	00

Owen Sound :									
Riveters...	1889..	About 21 days, 1889..	1	50 Settled by conciliation..	1,000 00				
Peterborough :									
Lock Works' employees	1889..	A few days, 1889..	1	20 Compromised.....					
Toronto :									
Painters and Decorators' Union.....	May 7, 1888..	May 23, 1888..		..... Successful.....				200 00	
Stone Masons' Union.....	April 1, 1890..	June 12, 1890..	100	260 Successful.....	25,075 00			250 00	
Bakers' Union.....	1889..	Two weeks, 1889..		200 Unsuccessful.....					
Stone Cutters' Union.....	1889..	1889..		16 Undecided.....					
Plasterers' Laborers' Union	1889..	Nine days, 1889..		200 Compromised.....	358 00				
Iron Moulders' Union.....	1889..	1889..		.....				
LOCKOUTS.									
Toronto :									
E. & C. Gurney's Shop Moulders.....	Feb. 24, 1890..	May 28, 1891..	1	35 Successful				3,082 00	
H. A. Massey & Son, moulders in agricultu- ral shop	Oct. 11, 1890..	July 10, 1891..	1	8 Successful.....				1,000 00	
R. J. Hovenden, Painters.....	Nov. 6, 1891..	Still out.....	1	8 Still undecided				140 00	
Daily Newspaper.....	Nov. 6, 1888..	1890..	1	20 Successful.....					
Employing Custom Shoemakers.....	March, 1889..	May, 1889..	1	..... Successful.....	500 00			+ 250 00	

* Unsuccessful in gaining a union shop, but the firm did away with the agreement and raised wages from \$1.85 a day to \$2 per day.
+ Paid married men \$7 and single men \$5 per week until they found employment.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS—RETURNS BY EMPLOYERS.

Location and Nature of Industry.	Time of beginning and ending, including and since 1888.		Number of establishments and persons directly affected.		Results.	Loss to Employers.	Loss to Employees.	Strike allowance paid.
	From	To	Estab-lish-ments.	Persons.				
Galt: MacGregor, Gourlay & Co., (foundry) strike.	July 6, 1889.	May, 1890..	5	40	Unsuccessful.....			
Hamilton: Sawyer & Massey Co., (ironmoulders)	Dec. 1890..	July, 1891..	1	15	Unsuccessful...			
Hanover: Knechtel Furniture Co., (strike)	March 1, 1891..	One day,	1	50	Unsuccessful.....			
Ottawa: R. W. Shannon, (publisher) lockout	March 29, 1892..	.....	1	10	Successful.....	100 00		
do do (strike)	Nov. 9, 1892..	One day,	1	10	Successful.....			
Bronson & Weston Lumber Co., (strike)....	Sept. 14, 1891..	October 10, 1891 ..	1	500	Unsuccessful.....		20,000 00	
J. R. Booth, lumber, (strike)	Sept. 1891..	October 1891 ..	1	700	Unsuccessful.....			None.
Pattee & Perley, lumber mills (strike)	Sept. 14, 1891..	October 12, 1891..	*5	351	Partly successful.....	Nominal.	11,304 40	None.
Buell, Orr & Hardman Co., lumber (strike)...	Sept. 5, 1891..	October 16, 1891..	+5	300	Partly successful.....		150,000 00	
Ayr: Watson M'fg Co., agricultural imp., (strike).	Feb. 16, 1889..	April 1, 1889..	1	26	Unsuccessful.....	Little loss.		
Berlin: Laborers on sewer (strike)	One day, 1891..	One day,	Corpo- ration	18	Unsuccessful.....			

* NOTE—Includes the two firms immediately preceding, as also the number of persons. + In the strike in the Ottawa lumber mills five firms only were concerned.

PARTICULARS OF STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS—RETURNS BY EMPLOYERS.

AYR.

Watson Manufacturing Co. Limited. Strike—1. Time of beginning and ending : From February 16th to April 1st, 1889. 2. Location and nature of industry affected : Ayr, Ont. ; agricultural implements. 3. Number of establishments and of persons directly affected : One establishment and twenty-six moulders. 4. Cause or object : Moulders all struck because we would not discharge foreman moulder who was not a union moulder. 5. How started (by order of organization or otherwise) : By order of union. 6. Result, whether successful or unsuccessful : Strike was not successful, as every moulder was discharged and paid off within one hour after strike, and strikers ordered off premises, and not recognized in any way afterwards. 7. Total strike allowance paid, if any : International union paid the men the regular allowance of \$5 per week to single men and \$7 to married men. 8. Loss occasioned employees : Total loss, as far as the moulders were concerned. They all lost their jobs and cannot work here again at all, and all had to leave the town, not one remaining. 9. Loss occasioned employers : Seven weeks' inconvenience but not much loss, as we had special police protection for new men and kept shop open.

BERLIN.

Brown & Erb, Upholsterers, etc. We have had no strikes here amounting to anything, only that some eighteen men (laborers) quit work on town sewer. Two agitators got it up. The other men went to work again within twenty-four hours. The leaders applied for work again but were not taken on. Town pays \$1.10 for ten hours, and best men get from \$1.25 to \$3 per day.

DUNDAS.

For the Dundas Stove Co. This Company has been out of business since 1888. Closed up owing to the difficulty with the workmen during the moulders' strike in the city of Hamilton. While the strike was on in Hamilton the union allowed men to work in Dundas at the prices they were paying, and when the strike was settled the Hamilton employers (it was alleged) were to give a further advance of 10 per cent. in the spring. So the men employed by the Dundas Stove Company asked for the same advance, which was refused on the ground that the prices were right or the union would not have allowed the Hamilton men the privilege of working in Dundas, and the Company closed down and quit the business.

GALT.

MacGregor, Gourlay & Co., Machinists. Strike in moulding shop. 1. Time of beginning and ending, including and since 1888 to date : From July 6th, 1889, to May, 1890. 2. Location and nature of industry affected : Galt, Ont. ; moulding shop. 3. Number of establishments and persons directly affected : Five establishments ; about forty persons. 4. Cause or object : A minimum wage and increased pay. 5. How started (by order of organization or otherwise) : By order of organization. 6. Result, whether successful or unsuccessful : Unsuccessful in every respect.

HAMILTON.

Sawyer & Massey, Agricultural Implements. Strike—1. Time of beginning and ending : From December, 1890, to July, 1891. 2. Location and nature of industry affected : Moulders in connection with Sawyer & Massey Co., Hamilton, Ont. 3. Number of establishments and of persons directly affected : about fifteen persons. 4. Cause or object : In sympathy with strike at Massey works, Toronto. The men supposed we were doing work for the Toronto firm. 5. How started (by order of organization or otherwise) : By order of organization. 6. Unsuccessful ; we succeeded in getting all the men we

wanted. 9. Loss occasioned employers : Comparatively nothing, merely temporary inconvenience. 10. Any other information connected therewith : We are seldom troubled with strikes, as our shop is non-union, although we employ a little over 200 men. Do not object to men who belong to unions, but never ask whether they do or do not, and never yield to strikes.

HANOVER.

Knechtel Furniture Co. Strike—1. Time of beginning and ending : One day, March 1st, 1891. 2. Location and nature of industry affected : Hanover, Ont ; furniture manufactory. 3. Number of establishments and of persons directly affected : One establishment ; only about fifty of our employees went out. 4. Cause or object : To expel one of our employees who had made himself obnoxious to the rest. We refused to discharge the man, and a strike lasting a day was the consequence. All came back next day excepting a few whom we had dismissed for being ring-leaders. No organization here. 6. Result, whether successful or unsuccessful : Strike, from employees' standpoint, unsuccessful.

OTTAWA.

R. W. Shannon. Lockout—1. Time of beginning and ending : On March 29th, 1892. 2. Location and nature of industry affected : Ottawa *Citizen* newspaper. 3. Number of establishments and of persons directly affected : One establishment ; ten employees. 4. Cause or object : To get rid of the Typographical Union. 6. Result, whether successful or unsuccessful : Successful. Loss occasioned employers : \$100.

The Bronsons & Weston Lumber Co. Strike—1. Time of beginning and ending : From September 14, 1891, to October 10th, 1891. 2. Location and nature of industry affected : Ottawa ; manufacture of lumber. 3. Number of establishments and of persons directly affected : About 500 persons. 4. Cause or object : Shorter hours and increased wages. 5. How started (by order of organization or otherwise) : Apparently by the men themselves. 6. Results, whether successful or unsuccessful : Men went back to work on old terms. 8. Loss occasioned employees : \$20,000.

J. R. Booth. Strike—1. Time of beginning and ending : About from last of September to about first week in October, 1891. 2. Location and nature of industry affected : Ottawa ; lumber. 3. Number of establishments and of persons directly affected : About 700 persons. 4. Cause or object : Increase of wages and shorter hours. 5. How started (by order of organization or otherwise) : By walking agitators. 6. Results, whether successful or unsuccessful : Unsuccessful. 7. Total strike allowance paid, if any : None.

Perley & Pattee. Strike—1. Time of beginning and ending : From September 14th to October 12th, 1891. 2. Location and nature of industry affected : Ottawa and Hull. 3. Number of establishments and of persons directly affected : Five establishments and about 1,800 men and boys. 4. Cause or object : To raise wages and shorten hours. 5. Result, whether successful or unsuccessful : Successful as to hours in the two smaller establishments. 7. Total strike allowance paid, if any : None. 8. Loss occasioned employees : We had 351 men and boys directly affected by the strike ; they were idle for four weeks, and their wages for that time would have been \$11,304.41. 9. Loss occasioned employers : nominal. 10. Any other information connected therewith : We think strike was largely fomented by a few leaders, but not by the regular leaders.

Buell, Orr, Hurdman & Co. Strike—1. Time of beginning and ending : From September 5th to October 16th, 1891. 2. Location and nature of industry affected : Ottawa ; lumber manufacturing. 3. Number of establishments and of persons affected : Five establishments and probably 3,000 workmen ; of these our firm employed 300, and probably 200 more were affected through our business being stopped. 4. Cause or object : More pay and shorter hours. 5. How started (by order of organization or otherwise) : By order of Knights of Labor. 6. Result, whether successful or unsuccessful : Partly successful. 8. Loss occasioned employees : \$150,000.

R. W. Shannon. Strike—1. Time of beginning and ending: Began on the 9th of November, 1892, and ended on the evening of the same date. 2. Location and nature of industry affected: Ottawa; *Citizen* daily newspaper. 3. Number of establishments and of persons directly affected: One establishment, and seven men and three boys. 4. Cause or object: To secure employment of union men. 5. How started (by order of organization or otherwise): By Typographical Union. 6. Results, whether successful or unsuccessful: Successful, but there was no change in the terms upon which the men are employed other than this.

PARTICULARS OF STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS—RETURNS BY ORGANIZATIONS.

BRANTFORD.

Journeyman Tailors' Union. Strike—1. Time of beginning and ending: From April 9th to April 10th, 1890. 2. Location and nature of industry: Brantford; journeymen tailors. 3. Number of establishments and of persons affected: Establishments, 9; number of tailors who went out, 18. 4. Cause or object: Advance in wages. 5. How started (by order of organization or otherwise): By organization. 6. Result, whether successful or unsuccessful: Successful. 8. Loss occasioned employers: One day.

Cigar Makers' Union. Strike—1. Time of beginning and ending: From April 17th to May 26th, 1888, and from November 10th, 1888, to June 1st, 1889. 2. Location and nature of industry affected: Paris and Preston; cigar-making. 3. Number of establishments and of persons directly affected: Two establishments and 17 employees. 4. Cause or object: Against a reduction of wages. 5. How started (by organization or otherwise): Authorized by organization. 6. Result, whether successful or unsuccessful: Unsuccessful. 7. Total strike allowance paid, if any: \$264.25. 8. Loss occasioned employees: \$650. 10. Any other information connected therewith: Both firms, through loss of capital and trade, were unable to open up with more than one-fourth of their number of hands prior to the strike, and have since dissolved.

GALT.

By Labor Correspondent as to Ironmoulders' strike. 1. Time of beginning and ending: From June 8th, 1889, to March, 1890. 2. Location and nature of industry affected: Galt; iron works. 3. Number of establishments and of persons directly affected: Five establishments, and about 32 persons. 4. Cause or object: To raise wages and to have the shops run on union principles. 5. How started (by order of organization or otherwise): By Galt Moulders' Union. 6. Result, whether successful or unsuccessful: Unsuccessful. 7. Total strike allowance paid, if any: \$2,000 by Moulders' Union, allowance to strikers, and \$1,500 given to them by neighboring societies. 8. Loss occasioned employees: cannot get any correct information on this point. 9. Loss occasioned employers: Can't tell; employers say they don't know. 10. Any other information connected therewith: As the men engaged in the strike have all left here and are scattered all over, it was difficult to secure the desired information accurately.

HAMILTON.

Iron Moulders' Union. Strike—1. Time of beginning and ending: From September, 1890, to April, 1891. 2. Location and nature of industry affected: Hamilton; iron moulding. 3. Number of establishments and of persons directly affected: One establishment—Sawyer & Massey. 4. Cause or object: The firm wanted the moulders to make work on which there was a strike in the firm in Toronto, but which the moulders refused to do. 5. How started (by order of organization or otherwise): By order of the organization, to maintain the constitution. 6. Result, whether successful or unsuccessful: Doubtful result. 7. Total strike allowance paid, if any: Eleven hundred dollars. 8. Loss occasioned employees: Very small, if any. 9. Loss occasioned employers: Very large, but not in a position to give figures.

Iron Moulders' Union. Strike—1. Time of beginning and ending : From February to November, 1892. 2. Location and nature of industry affected : Hamilton ; iron moulding. 3. Number of establishments and of persons directly affected : Six iron foundries. Cause or object : Attempt on the part of the employers to reduce wages, supplemented by an effort to break up the organization. 5. How started : By order of organization. 6. Result, whether successful or unsuccessful : Still undecided. Total strike allowance paid, if any : \$19,000. Loss occasioned employees : Very large to the employees and the city. 9. Loss occasioned employers : Very large and cannot be estimated in figures. 10. Any information connected therewith : One of the six shops that commenced the trouble is running with union men at union rates, and employing about 20 men. One hundred and seventy-five union men were involved at the commencement of the strike. Of these, all being members of the Iron Moulders' Union, about twenty-six are left in this city, besides about forty who have secured work in other shops here not affected by the strike. The others are working mostly in the United States, while a few are employed in other parts of Canada.

Cigar Makers' Union. Strike—1. Time of beginning and ending : From July 1st to July 8th, 1892. 2. Location and nature of industry affected : Hamilton ; cigar factories. 3. Number of establishments and of persons directly affected : Eleven factories ; forty-five hands. 4. Cause or object : Low wages, increase of pay. 5. How started (by order of organization or otherwise) : By order of Cigar-makers' International Union of America. 6. Result, whether successful or unsuccessful : Successful. 7. Total strike allowance paid, if any : \$220. 8. Loss occasioned employees : Very little, if any. 9. Loss occasioned employers : hardly any.

KINGSTON.

Iron Moulders' Union. Strike—1. Time of beginning and ending : From January 1st to August 15th 1892. 2. Location and nature of industry : Kingston ; stove manufactory. 3. Number of establishments and of persons directly affected : One establishment ; twenty moulders directly affected. 4. Cause or object : Trying to compel our members to sign an agreement and also trying to compel us to leave our union, as the company do not think a man has any right to say what he will make a piece of moulding for—only take just what the company determine to pay. 5. How started (by order of the organization or otherwise) : This strike was ordered by our International Union and the members sustained throughout ; that is, our members were not allowed to sign the agreement. 6. Result, whether successful or unsuccessful : Unsuccessful in gaining a union shop, but the firm did away with the agreement and raised the wages from \$1.88 per day to \$2 per day as a result of the fight. 8. Loss occasioned employees : Was the difference between \$7 per week and what the men were able to make working piece-work, say \$10, \$11, \$12 or \$13 per week, a reduction of about \$4.50 per week. 9. Loss occasioned employers : We suppose the loss was heavy, as the firm had to pay from \$2.50 to \$3 per day and stand the loss of about half of the castings ; we do not know the exact cost, but the company did not want any more fights.

LONDON.

Cigar Makers' Union. Lockout—1. Time of beginning and ending : From April 7th to May 30th, 1891. 2. Location and nature of industry affected : London ; cigar making. 3. Number of establishments and of persons directly affected : Six or seven ; employees, eighteen. 4. Cause or object : To break up the union. 5. How started (by order of organization or otherwise) : By order of the manufacturers who are formed in combination under bonds to each other. 6. Result, whether successful or unsuccessful : Defeat of manufacturers. 7. Total strike allowance paid, if any : \$142. 8. Loss occasioned employees : About \$2 each, weekly. 9. Loss occasioned employers : None.

OTTAWA.

Journeyman Tailors' Union. Strike—1. Time of beginning and ending : From April 10th to April 24th, 1891. 2. Location and nature of industry affected : Ottawa ; tailoring—coat-making only. Number of establishments and of persons directly affected : Nine shops and thirty-five persons. 4. Cause or object : Increase of wages. 5. How started (by order of organization or otherwise) : By order of the union. 6. Result, whether successful or unsuccessful : Successful. 7. Total strike allowance paid, if any : \$195. 8. Loss occasioned employees : About \$10 per member engaged. 9. Loss occasioned employers : What arose through disappointing customers for a time. 10. Any other information connected therewith : There were nine shops affected by the strike ; of these five conceded the demand. These five, being among the largest stores, and employing a larger number of hands than the others, were probably more directly and more sensibly affected. Some of the men in the other shops, where the bosses did not sign the "bill," were out for five or six weeks ; the average loss did not exceed \$10. The increase in wages was about 10 per cent.

Chaudiere Assembly No. 2966 (mixed), K. of L. Strike—1. Time of beginning and ending : From September 12th to about November 1st, 1891. 2. Location and nature of industry affected : Cities of Ottawa and Hull ; saw mills and lumber yards. 3. Number of establishments and of persons directly affected : Nine establishments and about 2,400 persons, men and boys. 4. Cause or object : Against a reduction of 50 cents per week in wages, and long working hours—the hours being $11\frac{3}{4}$ per day. 5. How started (by order of organization or otherwise) : Not ordered by any organization—in fact, there was very little organization among the men so employed at the time, nor was the strike premeditated even. 6. Result, whether successful or unsuccessful : Successful, considering the first demand was only for the 50 cents advance per week. The men secured the 50 cents and a general increase of pay as well, besides securing a reduction of working time. 7. Total strike allowance paid, if any : The amount paid out in cash was about \$1,500 ; apart from this sum the citizens of Ottawa and Hull contributed hundreds of dollars worth of provisions, etc., which were distributed to the men. 8. Loss occasioned employees : Estimated at about \$75,000, which was partially offset by the support received while out on strike. 9. Loss occasioned employers : We have no means of giving an accurate estimate. Taking account of clerks and other office help, idle horses, teamsters, etc., boom men, shipping clerks, upper Ottawa works, non-fulfilment of orders and non-production, would represent at least an average loss to each firm of \$300 per day, and it will be within the mark to estimate the employers' total loss at \$350,000.

TORONTO.

Iron Moulders' Union. Lockouts—1. Time of beginning and ending : (a.) From February 24th, 1890, to May 28th, 1891 ; (b.) From October 11th, 1890, to July 18th, 1891. 2. Location and nature of industry affected : Toronto ; (a. and b.) Moulding of stoves, heaters and agricultural implements. 3. Number of establishments and of persons directly affected : (a.) One establishment (E. & C. Gurney & Co.) and 35 moulders, 21 married and 14 single men ; (b.) One establishment (H. A. Massey & Son) and 8 moulders, 6 married and 2 single men. 4. Cause or object : (a.) Introduction of piece-work on radiator jobs, and boy labor ; (b.) Reduction of wages and introduction of boy labor. 5. How started (by order of organization or otherwise) : (a. and b.) By the demand of the firms. 6. Results, whether successful or unsuccessful : (a. and b.) Unsuccessful. 7. Total strike allowance, if any : (a.) \$3,082, and (b.) \$1,000. 8. Loss occasioned employees : impossible to state with any degree of accuracy, and the same remarks apply also to the next following question (9.) 10. Any other information connected therewith : As to the number of moulders said to have been directly affected in answer 3, it might be stated that these men were actually in receipt of strike pay ; the remainder in both cases had either left the city or secured jobs in the other shops. Gurney's shop, when running full, employed between 60 and 70 men. Massey employed about 50 men. Boy labor in answer 4 means the placing of a boy to work with a man, the latter paying his (the boy's) wages out of their joint earnings by

piece-work, and the man standing all losses, whether through his own fault or the carelessness and inexperience of the boy. The total cost of both conflicts to the organization was about \$10,000. The number in receipt of strike pay constantly diminished as the men secured other situations, so that, in each, when the lockout was declared off, only two remained on the list.

Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators' Union No. 3. General strike—1. Time of beginning and ending : From May 1st to May 23rd, 1888 ; lockout, from November 6th, 1891, and still out. 2. Location and nature of industry affected : Toronto ; painting. 3. Number of establishments and of persons directly affected : In general strike, employers and employees affected ; in lockout, one employer (R. J. Hovenden) and eight employees. 4. Cause or object : In general strike, shorter hours and an increase of wages ; in lock-out, decrease in pay. 5. How started (by order of organization or otherwise) : organization. 6. Results, whether successful or unsuccessful : General strike, successful ; lockout, not settled. 7. Total strike allowance paid, if any : In general strike, \$200 ; in lockout, \$140. 8. Loss occasioned employees : Eight weeks' work. 10. Any other information connected therewith : In case of lockout, wanting to reduce the wages of employees $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents per hour.

Typographical Union No. 91. Lock-out—1. Time of beginning and ending : From July, 1888, to May, 1890. 2. Location and nature of industry affected : Toronto ; daily journal. 3. Number of establishments and of persons directly affected : One establishment and about twenty persons. 4. Cause or object : A difference of opinion in regard to advertisements. 5. How started (by order of organization or otherwise) : The employees were locked out. 6. Results, whether successful or unsuccessful : After the lapse of about two years, and with persistent effort on the part of the union, we were successful in the end. 7. Total allowance paid, if any : Married men, \$7 per week ; single men, \$5 per week. 8. Loss occasioned employees : Hard to say, and the same answer applies to loss occasioned employers.

Stone Masons' Union No. 1, of Ontario. Strike—1. Time of beginning and ending : From April 1st to June 12th, 1890. 2. Location and nature of industry affected : Toronto ; building trades. 3. Number of establishments and of persons directly affected : 70 contractors, 30 stone dealers, and 260 stonemasons. 4. Cause or object : An increase of wages demanded. 5. How started (by order of organization or otherwise) : By order of Stone Masons' Union. 6. Results, whether successful or unsuccessful : Successful, an increase of $31\frac{1}{2}$ cents per day being gained, making wages 36 cents per hour for five years from May 1st, 1890. 7. Total strike allowance paid, if any : \$3,204.50. 8. Loss occasioned employees : \$250.75. 10. Any other information connected therewith : An average of 50 per cent. of the members of the Union worked during the whole time of the strike, receiving the wages demanded from contractors who were not connected with the Builders' Exchange. From those working a strike tax of 5 cents per hour was collected, amounting to \$10.66. The sum of \$166 was also paid to members, for railway fares, who left the city and remained away until the trouble was over.

District Assembly No. 125, Knights of Labor. Lockout—1. Time of beginning and ending : From March, 1889 to present time. 2. Location and nature of industry affected : Toronto ; custom shoemaking. Number of establishments and of persons affected : One establishment. 4. Cause or object : 25 per cent. reduction in wages. 5. How started (by order of organization or otherwise) : By action of employer. 6. Results, whether successful or unsuccessful : Successful, in as far as the employer is concerned, as none of the men locked out have returned to his employment. 7. Total strike allowance paid, if any : About \$250. 8. Loss occasioned employees : Say about \$500. 9. Loss occasioned employer : Indications are many times the above amount. 10. Any other information connected therewith : The object of the firm concerned was, in brief, a movement to produce an article *apparently hand-made*, at a slight reduction in price, but really a *quasi* machine-made article, much inferior in quality, the employee to be the greater sufferer in the difference in cost of production.

International Builders Laborers' Union. Strike—1. Time of beginning and ending : From April 8th to June 7th, 1890. 2. Location and nature of industry affected : Tor-

onto ; building operations. 3. Number of establishments and of persons directly affected : Brickmakers, bricklayers, masons, hod-carriers, carpenters, teamsters, hardware merchants, in fact, any industry interested in the building trade. 4. Cause or object : Request for an increase of two cents per hour, which was refused ; also, a refusal on the part of employers to recognize the union as a body and declining to enter into any further agreements with that organization, which had been the custom each year prior to 1893. 5. How started (by order of organization or otherwise) : By order of organization. 6. Result, whether successful or unsuccessful : Partly successful. 7. Total strike allowance paid, if any : \$10,400.30, paid out as follows—eight weeks of the nine during which the strike continued married men received \$5 per week and single men were paid \$3 per week. 8. Loss occasioned employees : Nine weeks' work. 9. Loss occasioned employers : Cannot estimate the loss sustained by employers on that occasion but must have been enormous in the aggregate. 10. Any other information connected therewith : Although at the time the strike was ordered the employers declared most positively that the Builders' Exchange would enter into no more agreements, yet after a bitter struggle of nine weeks an agreement was agreed to, to cover a period of five years, that is to say, for the first two years an increase of one cent per hour would be paid and for the three following years the increase would be two cents per hour.

GENERAL REMARKS FROM RETURNS BY EMPLOYERS.

ALMONTE.

Almonte Knitting Co. : Not any.

Rosamond Woollen Co. : Never had either a strike or a lockout.

ALVINSTON.

E. Warren & Son, Manufacturers of Woollens : We have never been troubled with strikes or lockouts.

ARTHUR.

John H. Quirt, Founder : There has been neither a strike nor a lockout here for the past thirty years.

ARNPRIOR.

B. V. Stafford, Furniture Manufacturer, etc. : Have been employing a large number of men for the last twenty years, and have not had a strike or lockout in all these years.

McLachlin Bros., Lumber Mills : Never had a strike or lockout, or any trouble of that kind, although in business before and ever since the year 1888.

AURORA.

J. Fleury's Sons, Manufacturers of Agricultural Implements : No strikes or lockouts.
Neilly & Bell, Agricultural Implements : There have been no strikes or lockouts in this town.

BARRIE.

Labor Correspondent : We have not had any strike or lockout in Barrie during the years referred to—1888-92.

BERLIN.

D. Hibner & Co., Furniture Manufacturers : Have had no strikes or lockouts during the period since 1888.

H. Krug, Furniture Manufacturer : No strikes or lockouts have occurred in my factory during the period mentioned

Felt Boot Company : We had no strike or lockout.

BOWMANVILLE.

Dominion Organ Co. : No strikes or lockouts have ever occurred with this company.

BRANTFORD.

H. B. Gardner, Cigar Manufacturer : We have no strike in this city, nor has there been any since 1888.

Typographical Union, No. 273 : Neither strikes nor lockouts since 1888.

Cockshutt Plow Co. : Never had any trouble whatever.

BROCKVILLE.

The J. W. Mann Mfg. Co., (Agricultural Implements) : Have never had any strikes or lockouts.

The James Smart Mfg. Co., (Hardware) : We are pleased to say we have had no labor trouble during the years indicated.

BRUSSELS.

John D. Ronald, Manufacturer of Steam Fire Engines : None within the last fourteen years—all the time our fire engine works have been located here.

J. & P. Ament, Saw Mill : We have not had a strike since 1879.

CARLETON PLACE.

John Gillies & Co., Founders and Machinists : Have never had a strike or lockout.

Gillies, Son & Co., Woollen Manufacturers : We have never yet experienced any strikes or lockouts in our manufacturing industry.

CHATHAM.

Wm. Gray & Sons, Manufacturers of Fine Carriages : Have had no experience with strikes during the term mentioned, and are also pleased to say that, so far as we can recollect, there have been no strikes in our vicinity during that time.

Labor Correspondent : There has been no strike or lockout in the town of Chatham within the years mentioned.

Tailors' Union : No strike or lockout in Chatham.

Chatham Mfg. Co., Hardwood Lumber Wagons, etc. : None.

Sutherland, Innes & Co., Manufacturers of Staves : None.

CHESLEY.

Krug Bros. & Co., Manufacturers of Furniture : Happy to say that there has been no strike in this village in time mentioned, to our knowledge ; neither have we had any trouble with our employees.

CLINTON.

Macpherson & Hovey Co. : There have been no strikes or lockouts here during the past four years.

COBOURG.

The Crossen Car Manufacturing Company (Ltd.) : Would say that although these works have been established since 1873, there has never been a strike connected with the same.

Labor Correspondent : There have been no strikes or lockouts in either Cobourg or its vicinity for the past twelve years. There is no trade or labor organization in Cobourg, and as far as I can learn there never has been any. Workpeople are paid as high and are as well satisfied with their condition as anywhere, either in Canada or in the United States.

CORNWALL.

Toronto Paper Manufacturing Co. : None.

Labor Correspondent : No strikes or lockouts. The Order of the Patrons of Industry is growing rapidly in Eastern Ontario, more particularly in the United Counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry.

M. Davis & Sons : Have had no strikes or any interruptions whatever arising from any such cause in our business during the past ten years.

DELHI.

Delhi Canning Co. : Not interested in any strike. Never had any in Delhi.

DESERONTO.

Rathbun Company, Manufacturers of Lumber, etc. : None.

DOON.

M. B. Perine & Co., Manufacturers of Twine, etc. : We never had any strikes in our works.

Doon Woolstock Co. : No strikes or lockouts.

DUNDAS.

J. A. Bowman & Co., Planing Mill, etc. : No strike or lockout.

DUTTON.

F. A. Humpidge : Was never affected by strikes in our stave and heading factory. Employ from five to fifteen hands.

DUNNVILLE.

Albert Bell, Foundry : We have had no strikes or lockouts in this town during the specified time.

FENELON FALLS.

Thos. Robson, Iron Foundry : I have not had anything to do with strikes in any shape or form since I came to the country.

GANANOQUE.

Parmenter & Bullock, Rivet Manufacturers : Cannot say anything about them ; never had any.

D. F. Jones Manufacturing Co., Shovels : We have had no strikes or lockouts during the past four years.

Labor Correspondent : No strikes or lockouts within four years in this place.

Gananoque Carriage Co. : None.

GALT.

James Warnock & Co., Edge Tool and Carriage Spring Works : We have worked this business over twenty-five years and during this time have had no trouble with our men, and never had them strike.

GARDEN ISLAND.

The Calvin Co., Lumber, etc. : No strikes here.

GEORGETOWN.

Georgetown Paper Mills : None.

GODERICH.

Buchanan & Son, Planing Mill . We have had neither strikes nor lockouts. We have had no trouble with our men ; everything has gone on pleasantly and agreeably ever since the inception of our business.

GUELPH.

Herald Printing Office : None.

Burr Bros., Furniture, etc. : None.

Labor Correspondent : During years mentioned there has been neither strike nor lockout in connection with any trade or manufacture in this city.

The Bell Organ and Piano Co. : Never had a strike or lockout.

A. R. Woodyatt & Co., Manufacturers of Lawn Mowers, etc. : We have never had any difficulties with our employees, either in strikes, lockouts, or any other way, since we commenced business five years ago.

J. G. Morlock : I have had no strikes in my factory.

HAMILTON.

William Hancock, Builder and Contractor : There have been neither strikes nor lockouts in our business during the past four years.

Keewatin Lumbering and Manufacturing Co. : No strike, no lockout.

Alex. Main & Son, Manufacturers of Rope, etc. : We have had no strike or lockout during the time stated.

Simmens, Ward & Evel, Coffins, etc. : We have had no strikes or lockouts.

Ontario Tack Co. : Have had no labor troubles of any description.

E. T. Wright & Co., Wire Traps and Cages : None.

Tuckett & Son Co., Manufacturers of Tobacco : We have not had any strikes or lockouts.

Leitch & Turnbull, Elevators : We have had no strikes or lockouts in the past four years.

Meakins & Sons, Manufacturers of Brushes, etc. : Never had any strikes or lockouts.

Typographical Union : There has been no lockouts or strikes in the printing trade this year in Hamilton.

Ennis & Co., Piano Manufacturers : Labor too plentiful and not sufficiently organized to cause trouble.

Ontario Rolling Mills Co. : No strikes or lockouts have occurred during the period mentioned.

HANOVER.

Furniture and Undertaking Co. : None.

HAWKESBURY.

Hawkesbury Lumber Co. : None.

HESPELER.

H. W. Karch, Foundry : None.

Lewis Kribbs, Mills : I have employed on an average about twenty men, and have not had trouble in four years, nor in twenty years.

A. B. Jardine & Co., Blacksmiths' Tools, etc. : Neither strike nor lockout in our establishment during the past four years.

Brodie & Co. : No trouble of any kind, except that help is scarce.

The R. Forbes Co., Woollens and Worsteds : No strikes in this section.

INGERSOLL.

Noxon Bros., Agricultural Implements : We have had no strikes or lockouts in our works.

KEEWATIN.

Lumber and Manufacturing Co. : Have had no strikes here at any time.

KINCARDINE.

Watson & Malcolm, Furniture : No strikes or lockouts here.

KINGSTON.

The Kingston *Whig* : No strikes or lockouts in our trade.

Locomotive and Engine Company : Have never had a lockout or a strike.

Canada Hay Company : We never had any trouble with our men:

Davis & Sons, Ship builders : We are doing business in ship-building and repairs. Have had no trouble with our men in several years.

KINGSVILLE.

S. Wigle & Son, Millers : No strikes or lockouts have affected this place yet.

LAKEPORT.

Lakeport Preserving Company : No strikes or lockouts.

LANCASTER.

W. R.: Never had a strike in the County of Glengarry.

LINDSAY.

Jas. Hamilton, Carriage Works: I have had no strikes in shops.

Sadler, Dundas & Flavell Milling Co.: No strikes or lockouts. Number of employees, 50.

Gas Works: No strikes or lockouts.

Sylvester Bros., Manufacturing Co.: We have never had any trouble with our men; it probably is on account of us being isolated from other establishments of similar kind, and we avoid as much as possible employing men belonging to the union.

LISLE.

Hatton & Son, Lumber: Have never had any strikes or lockouts.

LISTOWEL.

B. F. Brook & Son, Woollen Manufacturers: Never had any strikes or lockouts.

Labor Correspondent: There have been no strikes or lockouts here for the past four years.

LONDON.

The McCormick Manufacturing Co.: Fortunately nothing of the kind has ever occurred on our works.

John Labatt, Brewer, etc.: No strikes or lockouts have occurred in my establishment.

E. Leonard & Sons, Engines and Boilers: We have not had any strikes or lockouts since entering on business in 1834.

Dominion Baby Carriage Co.: This firm has never had a strike or lockout of any kind.

Welford Bros., Twine, etc.: We employ 12 hands, and have had no strike since we have been in business.

Stevens & Burns, Machinists: We have had no strikes.

Essex Brass and Iron Co.: No strikes or lockouts have ever occurred in connection with these works.

H. McKay, Cigar Manufacturer: We have had no trade troubles of the nature you mention during the time, nor do we know of any in any other establishment of a like nature in the city.

Typographical Union: No strikes or lockouts have occurred in the printing industry in this city for a number of years.

The Wortman & Ward Manufacturing Co.: Have had no strike or lockout in the time mentioned.

MADOC.

James White, Foundry: There is not now nor has there been in the past any labor organization in this place, therefore there have been no strikes. We have first-class schools here. This with a little sound common sense will prevent strikes. In extreme cases a damp sponge placed on the head will have a good effect.

MOUNT FOREST.

Francis Yeo, Carriage Manufacturer: Have run full time and successfully. No complaints.

NAPANEE.

J. Gibbard & Son, Furniture Manufacturers: We have had no trouble with our men in the way of strikes.

NEWBURGH.

James Thompson, Paper Manufacturer: Have been over twenty-five years in business and never had any experience in strikes. In my opinion they are a curse to all concerned.

NEW HAMBURG.

S. Merner & Co., Foundry, etc.: There have been none here of any kind.

NEWMARKET.

R. Park & Co., Tanners: We are happy to say that we were never troubled with a strike of any kind.

The McLace & Sons Manufacturing Co.: No strikes to report.

W. P. Plant, Foundry: I have had no strikes or lockouts.

NORWOOD.

J. Findlay & Son, Manufacturers of Spokes, etc.: We never had any trouble in this line. No organization. Union men, etc., in our employ.

ORILLIA.

William Ramsay, Carriage Manufacturer: No strikes or lockouts. Everything goes lovely.

OSHAWA.

Iron Moulders' Union: There have been no strikes or lockouts here since 1886.

OTTAWA.

Electric Light Company: Have had no trouble whatever in the way of lockouts or strikes since the organization of the company.

May & Foster, Tanners: We never had a strike or difference with our men.

W. McClymont & Co., Saw and Grist Mills: Have never had any labor strikes.

Ottawa Manufacturing Co., Tents: We are but a small concern. We have had no strikes or lockouts; when hands are too important they are discharged. We do not, nor will we employ union labor. We believe it a mistake and injurious to labor and all industries.

Borbridge & Co., Manufacturers of Trunks, etc.: We have had no strike in our business since 1888.

F. G. Johnstone & Co., Plumbers: I am pleased to say I have no experience in strikes or lockouts. I employ from eight to ten hands. Some of them belong to labor unions. They have so far behaved properly and have always complied with the custom of my shop. I employ good workmen and pay the highest wages going in this market. One firm in our line in this city had a little trouble with its men. This lasted one week and was then satisfactorily settled. Trouble is always the result of employing bad workmen and cheap labor. No good mechanic will join a band of lawless botches unless he is forced into the union by unfair means. I was a journeyman for fifteen years and have not as yet seen any good results of labor organizations—they do not assist other than office-holders.

OWEN SOUND.

W. Kennedy & Sons, Foundry : No strikes or lockouts have taken place in Owen Sound in the last year—1891.

PETERBORO.'

Iron Moulders' Union : No strikes or lockouts in 1888-92.

PLATTSVILLE.

Baird Bros., Furniture : We have never had any trouble with our employees.

PARIS.

The Penman Manufacturing Co. : No strikes or lockouts in the business.

PERTH.

Labor Correspondent : There has never been a strike or lockout in Perth.

PRESTON.

School Furniture Company : No trouble in this section.

ST. CATHARINES.

Cigar-makers' Union : No strike or lockout in the time named.

STRATFORD.

Porteous & McLagan, Manufacturers of Furniture : Neither strike nor lockout in our establishment in its entire history.

L bor Correspondent : No strikes or lockouts in Stratford.

TORONTO.

Gendron Manufacturing Co. : We have never had any strikes or any other troubles with our hands.

Dick, Ridout & Co. : We have had no strikes or lockouts in our business.

Canadian Rubber Co. : Our factory is in Montreal.

Samuel Rogers & Co. : No strike or lockout,

International Brotherhood of Brassworkers' Union No. 23 : We have not had any trouble in our trade for the last ten years.

Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners : There has been no strike or lockout in our trade in this city within the time specified.

Massey-Harris Co. : We have had no strikes or lockouts during past past ten years.

Chas. Rogers and Sons : Have had no strike in this time.

Bennet & Wright, Plumbers, etc. : No strike or lockout since time named.

Elliott & Sons, Painters : No strikes, lockouts, or any other trouble with employees.

American Watch-Case Co. : The American Watch-Case Company have never had any trouble with their employees that could not be settled by the rules of common sense, and have never had a strike of any kind since organization in 1885. We know of no strikes in our line of business in any factories in Canada.

WOODSTOCK.

Labor Correspondent : There has never been any strike or lockout in this town for the past four years worthy of notice.

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX.

LABOR STATISTICS IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

The utility and general value of accurate and elaborate statistics of all branches of a nation's wealth and business, and more especially in the subjects of mechanical and manual labor—in the matters of wages, hours of daily employment, number of days of employment in each year, remuneration therefor, cost of living, rent, fuel, clothing, strikes and lockouts, and subjects of kindred import are, at this day, fully recognized by almost every country of the civilized world. This fact is evidenced in legislation in respect of or incidental to questions brought into prominence as a result of statistical enquiry; by the close attention devoted to such subjects by the most able of the social and political teachers and writers of the continents of Europe and America as well as at the antipodes.

Apropos of this subject of statistics, Carl C. Plehn, Ph.D., in an article in the December, 1892, publication of the American Statistical Association, on "The establishment of an Imperial Commission for Labor Statistics in Germany," very pertinently says: "The regular census enumerations give us comparisons of the laboring class with the whole population, of trade with trade, and of skilled with unskilled, in point of numerical strength. This of itself is an important piece of labor statistics. The census also gives us the size of families, condition as to wedlock, dwellings, etc. The regularly collected statistics of the movement of population is another very valuable source of such information. A still closer approach to the field of labor statistics is made in the statistics of industries—meaning by industries every place of employment of labor, agricultural or manufacturing, large factory or small shop. . . . And what is the special field for a Bureau of Labor Statistics? The distinction is not so much one of material as it is one of point of view. It is the social problem viewed from a special standpoint. It is the business of the statistician in this case to ascertain how those persons are situated who live entirely or principally from the wages of their toil. It is, now, a question of classification, of separating the whole population into groups, and putting the laboring class by itself in contrast to the others. For this purpose we have to investigate wages (form and amount), the quality of the labor, the hours of labor, the standard of living, the operation of factory laws, the mobility of the laborer, etc., and there are questions which demand a more direct and individualistic treatment, case by case, than they could have in any general census or industrial statistic. And, secondly, it is the statistician's duty here to investigate the effects on society as a whole, of the conditions thus imposed on the laboring class. We have to consider that class not so much as an important agent in production as an element of the total population, and whose well or ill being will reflect on the whole of society. . . .

"As a result of considerations similar to the above, and in view of the ever increasing necessity from political considerations of having reliable and complete statistics of labor, a movement has begun in Europe for the establishment of special bureaus. . . . No line of investigation in the whole field of sociology strikes more directly at the very tap-roots of the social problems than this investigation of the conditions of labor."

GREAT BRITAIN.

Although the "Labor Question" had been investigated by Parliamentary and Crown commissions before that time, it was not until 1886 that the Labor Bureau of the Board of Trade was created in Great Britain. Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone was leader of the Government at that time; Right. Hon. A. J. Mundella was President of the Imperial Board of Trade, and Mr. Henry Broadhurst, M.P., and representative in Parliament of

the Operative Stonemasons' Society of Great Britain, was Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade. During the Parliamentary session of 1886 the late Mr. Charles Bradlaugh, representing Northampton in the House of Commons, in his place in the House strongly and successfully advocated and urged the creation of a Labor Bureau. The Government approved of the suggestion and acted thereon. Mr. John Burnett was appointed the "Labor Correspondent" of this new department of the Board of Trade. The work assigned Mr. Burnett, despite inadequate means and assistance, has been most commendably executed ever since, as has been amply demonstrated by the able, exhaustive and impartial reports laid before Parliament from year to year since his assumption of the duties of that office.

At the annual Trades Union Congress of Great Britain, held at Swansea, Wales, in September, 1887, there were 156 delegates present duly accredited from 132 different labor organizations located throughout Great Britain and Ireland. These organizations included 28 Trades and Labor Councils existing respectively in Aberdeen, Scotland; Belfast, Ireland; Barrow-in-Furness, Bolton, Bradford, Bristol, England; Cardiff, Wales; Edinburgh and Glasgow, Scotland; Hyde, Ipswich, Leeds, Leicester, London, Liverpool, Manchester, Middlesbrough, Oldham, Preston, Sheffield, Southpart, England; Swansea, Wales; Bristol, Hull, Nottingham, England, and other large manufacturing districts in the United Kingdom.

On that occasion Mr. Henry Broadhurst, M.P., as secretary, read the annual report of the Parliamentary Committee of the Congress for the term then ending. Among the many important subjects referred to therein was that of "labor statistics."

"It may be remembered," says the report, "that some years ago Mr. Frederick Harrison delivered an able and interesting address on the work of trade unions, dealing specially with the statistics of these organizations. It was at that time suggested that the trade unionists represented at Congress should regularly send to the Secretary of the Parliamentary Committee the reports that they issued from time to time, so that the information therein contained might be used for the instruction of the working classes generally. In the valuable report that has just been issued by the Labor Correspondent of the Board of Trade there are a number of useful statistics, but the committee perceive with regret that only a small number of societies appear to have sent in the information to make that report complete.

"There are many reasons why the statistics of trade unions should be made as widely known as possible, but one of the chief is that the more such particulars were published the better would be seen the advantages that organization confers upon the working classes. More especially is this the case when the figures are treated in the sympathetic spirit shown in the Board of Trade Report.

"After these observations the committee trust that there will be no further hesitation on the part of trade unions generally in giving to the Labor Correspondent whatever information may be in their power."

In 1893—Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone being again leader of the Government, his colleague, Right Hon. A. J. Mundella, being also again President of the Imperial Board of Trade, and Mr. Thomas Burt, M.P., of the Miners' National Union, as Parliamentary Secretary of the Board—the Government, in extension of its policy of 1886 in this matter, created a Department of Labor, which is independent rather than an appendage of the Commercial Department of the Board of Trade, as was the case formerly. Yet it will command all the advantages which can be derived from the existing departments of the Government, in so far as the same may be essential to the success of its mission in the development of its greatly extended sphere of usefulness.

FRANCE.

Prof. Chas. D. Hazen, of John Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md., U. S. A., in an article on "French Statistical Publications," in the December, 1892, publication of the American Statistical Association, tells us that "the gathering of statistics in France began to assume some importance toward the close of the Old Regime, but it is only more lately, under the Second Empire and the present Republic that they have been

treated in some measure as a science, and their preparation and publication have come to be an important branch of Government activity."

In the same publication of the Statistical Association, Prof. Carl C. Plehn, of Middlebury College, Vermont, in an article on "The Establishment of an Imperial Commission for Labor Statistics in Germany," incidentally remarks that "it was only last June that France established her *Office du Travail*."^{*}

Strangely enough, Dr. E. R. L. Gould, special agent of the Labor Department of the United States in Europe, when giving evidence before the Royal Commission on Labor of Great Britain in December, 1892, fell into the same error as Prof. Plehn respecting the date of organization of the *Office du Travail* in Paris, France, as will be perceived in the perusal of the following extract† from his evidence on the occasion referred to. Being questioned in regard to the progress of statistical work along social lines in Europe, Prof. Gould said: "Unquestionably, the movement for the development of labor statistics is taking a very wide extension everywhere. I remember at the Congress which was held in Vienna last year—the Congress of the International Institute of Statistics—the bulk of the more distinguished statisticians enrolled themselves as members of the committee on labor statistics. That was the first indication. The second thing which resulted from the Congress was a resolution from this committee urging upon the attention of different Governments the importance of organizing statistical agencies to deal, in a greater measure than hitherto, with labor and social questions, with the expressed conviction of opinion that that was the most satisfactory way in which we could approach the study of the subject. Since that time there have been called into existence commissions in Austria and in Germany to study the question in order to find out in what direction they can best enlarge the study of labor and social statistics. I had a talk the other day in Berlin with Dr. Geheimerath Von Scheel, who is the director of the Imperial Statistical Bureau, Berlin, in which he said they were now discussing the question, and that it was only a matter of a short time when they should have, if not a distinct bureau of labor statistics, at all events a development on one side of his department which should consecrate itself solely to that work. I had a letter a short time ago from Dr. Inama-Sternegg, who is the president of the Imperial Statistical Commission in Vienna, asking me for information in relation to the latest development of American labor statistics, saying that they were determined to extend the Central Statistical Commission in Vienna by adding to it a section which should give itself to the study of labor statistics. Shortly before that I was in Norway, and in conversation with Dr. Kiaer, who is the chief of the Royal Statistical Bureau of Norway, he told me that he was, on his own responsibility, without an increased appropriation, giving himself now to the collection of labor and industrial statistics. The other day in Brussels I had an exceedingly interesting conversation with M. Beernaert, the Prime Minister of Belgium, and M. Leo de Bruyn, the Minister of Agriculture, Commerce and Industry, and both of them told me that they were organizing a distinct labor bureau, on the model, as far as they could make it applicable in their country, of the Department of Labor of the United States. Still a little further back I had the pleasure of assisting at the organization of the French *Office du Travail*, and giving information before the superior council in somewhat similar fashion to what I am now giving you to-day. These things, I think, are plainly indicative of the fact that nations are becoming alive to the point which I have just been endeavoring to make, not to the experimental or possible benefit, but to the certain benefit judging from the past utility of these organs of original social enquiry."

The official report from the Consuls of the United States for June, 1893, contains, among others, a valuable contribution from the pen of Mr. Francis B. Loomis, U. S. Consul at St. Etienne, France, entitled "History of Labor Employment in France." Consul Loomis says that "since 1870 the relations between workmen and employers have

^{*}Prof. Plehn is in error as to the "establishment" of the *Office du Travail* in June, 1892. That office was created in 1887, and opened in Rue J. J. Rousseau, but was transferred to the Rue Chateau d'Eau on the 22nd of May, 1892. See extract from Report of U. S. Consul, Francis B. Loomis, St. Etienne, France, 1893.

†American Statistical Association Publications—March—June, 1893.

been modified by some important measures. The law of March 27, 1884, recognized the utility of workmen's syndicates or trade unions by the following paragraph :

"Employers and workmen's syndicates can create and administer, with entire freedom, bureaus for offers and demands for work."

"Labor exchanges were soon afterwards created in different towns, and the laws relating to workmen's livrets* were repealed.

"Already in 1848 M. Ducoux, prefect of police, conceived the project of creating a labor exchange in one of the populous districts of Paris, and submitted to Parliament a proposition to that effect, and asked for a sum of 300,000 francs to defray the expenses. The proposition was rejected and the question lay dormant until 1875, when M. Delattre, along with some of his colleagues, laid on the table of the municipal council the following request :

"The undersigned request that a labor exchange be created in the Rue de Flandre, in order to afford a shelter to the numerous groups of workingmen who assemble every morning to be employed in the docks."

"This project, which only affected one district, was made general by the committee appointed to study it, and in a short time the administration was requested to 'establish labor exchanges in every place where workmen of different trades assembled to be hired.'

"However, it was not until 1887 that the project took a definite shape, when a central bureau was opened in the Rue J. J. Rousseau. This bureau was subsequently transferred to the Rue Chateau d'Eau, where it was inaugurated with great solemnity on the 22nd of May, 1892.

"The example of Paris was quickly followed by different provincial towns, and every year new exchanges are being opened.

"These exchanges have for objects : (1) To suppress the assembling of strikers on the public streets ; (2) To facilitate the placing of workmen ; (3) To suppress the registry offices ; (4.) To centralize, offer and demand, and (5) To establish direct relations between workmen in general."

The *Labor Gazette*, official monthly journal of the Labor Department of the Board of Trade of Great Britain, in its issue for July, 1893, contains a summary of a report by Sir J. C. Crowne, H. M. Commercial Attaché at Paris, dated June 30th, in which he says that "for some time past there has been disagreement between the Government and the syndicates connected with the new Labor Exchange, which has been built and endowed with an annual subsidy of £2,000 by the Municipality of Paris. The syndicates exist and hold a legal status under a statute of 1884, which enacts that persons engaged in a common trade may form themselves into associations for the purpose of developing their business interests, and combine with other syndicates to form a union. The most important of the conditions to which these syndicates are subject are contained in clause 4 of the law, which is as follows :

"The founders of every professional syndicate must deposit its by-laws, together with the names of those who are in any way charged with its administration or direction, at the office of the Mayor of the locality in which the syndicate is established, or, if in Paris, at the Prefecture of the Seine, and this action must be repeated on the occasion of each change in the directorship or in the by-laws.

"The by-laws are to be forwarded to the Procureur de la Republique by the Mayor or the Prefect of the Seine.

"The members charged with the administration or direction of any syndicate must be of French nationality and in the enjoyment of civil rights."

"The law, however, does not assign any fixed time for the performance by the syndicates of the acts above enumerated, and there are, in consequence, numbers of associations established in a permanent way at the *Bourse du Travail* in Paris which have not yet complied with the statute. It appears that a syndicate is illegal if composed of members of different trades. The by-laws to which such a syndicate might agree would probably not meet with approval from the legal authorities. Hence the issue of an order in the first days of June under which the Prefect of the Seine proclaimed that syndicates which did not comply with the provisions of the 4th clause of the Act of 1884 should, on the 5th of July, cease to hold their offices in the *Bourse du Travail*.

*In the thirteenth century it was enacted that all workmen who came to Paris must wear costume of Paris workmen, and to furnish some sort of reference or recommendation from their last employers.

"The Bourse has a central hall which holds 3,000 people, and large rooms in which workers on strike can meet, committee rooms where syndicates deliberate, offices where business is transacted, a library with books of reference and many newspapers. The number of associations privileged to use the building is now about 270. The grant of the municipality in aid of the syndicates varies with the number of associations; at first it amounted to 500 fr., now it is 184 per syndicate. The municipality recently passed a resolution increasing the annual grant to 75,000 fr. (£3,000). But the Government has not yet sanctioned this resolution, which is subject to their approval, as indeed is the distribution of funds, which they may suspend if they think fit. The right to control the grants is one of those to which the syndicates object. The Government has threatened to stop the distribution of funds to such syndicates as neglect to comply with the rules laid down by the statute of 1884. Great indignation has been displayed in consequence of this intervention. Meetings have been held and proclamations have been placarded by the syndicates, and a general strike is threatened for the 10th July. One of the chief occupations of the syndicates should be to find employment for the men out of work, but it appears that in 1891 there was only about 70 syndicates attached to the *Bourse du Travail* which attended to this business, and the number of operatives engaged either permanently or temporarily was only about 32,000. The syndicates occupy themselves with promoting other special objects, such as the formation of a federation of labor exchanges, which claims to include 800 syndicates representing 900,000 workers." *

UNITED STATES.

In 1885 the National Bureau of Statistics was established at Washington, the capital of the United States of America, by the Federal Government, with Hon. Carroll D. Wright as superintendent. In 1888 this Bureau was placed in an independent position—it had up to that date been subordinate to the Department of the Interior—though not raised to the dignity of a cabinet office. Through this change Superintendent Wright became Commissioner and directly responsible to the President of the United States. Besides the great advantage arising from the vastly increased scope and opportunities afforded, the Commissioner is also placed in a position independent of the vicissitudes of party warfare for continuance in office.

Mr. Albert Shaw, in a chapter on "Some Statistical Undertakings at Washington," in the *Review of Reviews*, December, 1891, takes the liberty to say that "the country is only now beginning to appreciate the importance of accurate and elaborate statistical inquiry as a basis for law-making and an aid in intelligent administration. As regards most kinds of official statistical work we are several decades behind the European countries, where the scientific collection and use of figures have been carried to a high degree of perfection and efficiency. But in some particular fields of investigation we have been pioneers, and are entitled to much praise for the superior completeness and thoroughness of our statistical elucidation. Most notable among these fields has been that of labor and its conditions. The State of Massachusetts deserves credit for having carried statistical work to the most advanced point of scientific value it has reached in this country [U. S. A.], and it was in Massachusetts that the first state bureau of labor statistics was established, in the year 1869. Other states, recognizing the enlightened stand that Massachusetts had taken, created similar bureaus.† There are now twenty-five of these state bureaus of labor statistics engaged in making the most varied and interesting studies of the industrial conditions of the population, and putting forth from year to year a series of volumes that is fast growing into a magnificent library of social and economic data touching the material status of the American people. The purpose of

*NOTE.—The Government has since taken action in the matter, and the Central Labor Exchange, as well as its branch establishment, in the Rue Jean Jacques Rousseau, were on the afternoon of the 6th July occupied, and remain closed for the present.

†The other States, and the years in which they created Bureaus of Labor Statistics, are as follows: Pennsylvania, 1872; Connecticut, 1873; Ohio and New Jersey, 1877; Missouri, 1878; Illinois and Indiana, 1879; New York, Michigan, Wisconsin, and California, 1883; Iowa and Maryland, 1884; Kansas, 1885; Nebraska, North Carolina, Maine, and Minnesota, 1887; North and South Dakota, 1890; Tennessee and New Mexico, 1891; Rhode Island, —; Idaho, —; and Colorado, —.

these bureaus has been construed broadly, and their lines of inquiry have reached out to include topics far beyond strict records as to wages in various industries, strikes and lockouts, and the immediate data of industrial life. The state bureaus have emitted not fewer in the aggregate than one hundred and fifty volumes reporting their investigations. By much intercommunication, and by periodical meetings of their directors, the bureaus are enabled to unite, not unfrequently, in making concurrent studies upon identical plans in some desired field. This spirit of co-operation in statistical work is one that it is always well to encourage, not only because it results in a wider and therefore more useful investigation of a given topic, but also because it supplies to the less ably managed bureaus a ready-made plan of action. It is, of course, inevitable that some of the bureaus should be at a loss to decide what particular fields to invade at a given time, and what methods to use. Thus the experience of the Massachusetts bureau, and the others that are well organized, can be drawn upon to give useful direction to the work of younger bureaus. It was the success of the state bureaus and the growth of interest in industrial statistics that lead to the establishment in 1885 of a national bureau at Washington, since entitled the Department of Labor. Col. Carroll D. Wright, who had for a number of years filled the post of director of the Massachusetts bureau, was appointed as the first superintendent of the new department at Washington, and he continues to occupy the position—his incumbency has received the unanimous approval of public men of both great parties, of the workmen's organizations of the entire country, and of scholarly and scientific economists and statisticians. To Colonel Wright more than to any other man belongs the credit of having developed in this country the existing methods of statistical inquiry into social and industrial conditions. Upon the result of investigations initiated by him there has been based a vast amount of legislation for the protection and benefit of the working classes."

Dr. E. R. L. Gould, while before the Royal Commission on Labor in Great Britain, last December, in reply to a question bearing upon the subject, said that "all the State bureaus originated in response to the directly expressed wishes of the principal labor organizations, each of which has a legislative committee formed for the purpose of urging the passage through the State Legislature of enactments in which it is interested. These committees have always bestowed part of their efforts upon securing liberal appropriations for the labor bureaus."

Dr. Gould also stated that in sixteen States the functions of the labor bureaus are purely statistical; in seven, the control of mine and factory inspection is added; in two, certain duties in regard to immigrants are assigned, and in two the Commissioner of Labor is obliged to intervene on the petition of fifteen of the workmen in the event of a strike taking place at a firm employing twenty-five or more hands.

CANADA.

In 1890 the Parliament of Canada concurred in "An Act to Provide for the collection and Publication of Labor Statistics." This law provides that there shall be a branch of the Department of Agriculture known as the Bureau of Labor Statistics, and the Minister of Agriculture for the time being shall be the commissioner of labor statistics.

In this Act provision is also made by which "the Governor-in-Council may, from time to time, appoint an officer who shall be called the 'Assistant Commissioner of Labor Statistics,' shall hold office during pleasure, and shall receive a salary to be determined by the Governor-in-Council." Under this law Mr. George Johnston, of the Census Branch in the Department of Agriculture, became "Chief Clerk and Statistical Officer," a position which he still occupies, with a salary of \$2,400 per annum.

Clause 3 of the law creating the Federal "Bureau of Labor Statistics," above referred to, enacts that "The duties of the Commissioner shall be to collect, classify and arrange, and present in quarterly bulletins and in yearly reports to Parliament, statistics relating to all kinds of labor in Canada, and such statistics may be classified in the manner set forth in the schedule to this Act." Except so much information as may have been secured through the census schedules, and incidental thereto, as yet quarterly bulletins and statistics of labor in Canada, as provided for by section 3 of the Act, have not been published.

ONTARIO.

In January, 1882, Hon. S. C. Wood, Commissioner of Agriculture for the Province of Ontario, submitted to the Lieutenant-Governor, Hon. John Beverley Robinson, his annual report for the previous year. In this report Hon. Mr. Wood, referring to agricultural statistics, availed himself of the opportunity to say: "The Agricultural Commission was instructed to inquire into this subject of agricultural statistics and to report upon it, but they were unable to do more than refer to it and commend it to further consideration. My own inquiries and reflection have led me to the conclusion that in the interests of the whole country it is most desirable that we should know our material position and progress from year to year. I am convinced that we should have an organized system for collecting and publishing facts and information relating to the agricultural and other interests of the country, and especially relating to the condition and prospects of the growing crops. A special report, dealing with agricultural statistics in these and other aspects, has been prepared at my request by Mr. Archibald Blue. . . . What has been done in other countries in the collection of statistics of food supply, what is the practical value of such information and through what agencies it may be most efficiently collected in this province form the subject of Mr. Blue's report. I hope to see the system matured and in operation during the present year. We cannot expect to find it run smoothly from the first, but with the assistance of those whose interests it mostly concerns, I look with confidence for a large measure of success."

During the session of the Provincial Legislature, which opened on the 10th January, 1882, the Government, of which Hon. Mr. Wood was a member, introduced a Bill to give effect to his views in favor of the collection and publication of statistics of the nature and character referred to in his report to the Lieutenant-Governor. This Bill received the favorable consideration of the Legislature, and received the assent of Her Majesty on March 10th of that year, under the title of "An Act to Establish a Bureau of Industries."

At the time of the passage into law of this Act the Provincial Treasurer also performed the duties pertaining and incidental to the office of Commissioner of Agriculture, and to this last-named office was it ordained that the Bureau of Industries was to be attached.

Section 3 of the Act creating the Bureau recites that:

"It shall be the duty of the Commissioner to institute inquiries and collect useful facts relating to the agricultural, mechanical and manufacturing interests of the province, and to adopt measures for disseminating or publishing the same in such manner and form as he finds best adapted to promote improvement within the province and to encourage immigration from other countries; and, amongst other things, to procure and publish early information relating to the supply of grain, breadstuffs and live stock in the other provinces of the Dominion, in Great Britain, and in the United States and other foreign countries in which the province finds a market for its surplus products, and as for the demand therefor, and he shall submit to the Legislature, within thirty days of the opening of each session, a detailed and succinct report of his proceedings."

Section 4 provided that "The Lieutenant-Governor may appoint a secretary of the Bureau, who shall be known as the 'Secretary of the Bureau of Industries,' and may also appoint such other officers as may be necessary for the proper conduct of the Bureau." Mr. Archibald Blue received the appointment as first secretary of the Bureau, and continued as such until 1891, when he was transferred to the newly-created office of Director of Mines, in connection with the Department of Crown Lands.

In 1888, the Legislature enacted a law, intituled "An Act respecting the Department of Agriculture and other Industries," and its first section explains and enacts that "The Commissioner of Agriculture shall hereafter be called the Minister of Agriculture, and he shall, under that name, and subject to section 3 of the 'Act respecting the Executive Council',* have the functions, duties, and powers, which, under and subject to

* "3.—Any of the powers and duties which have been heretofore, or may be hereafter, assigned by law to the officers now constituting, or who may hereafter constitute, the Executive Council, may, from time to time, by Order-in-Council, be assigned and transferred, either for a limited period or otherwise, to any other of the said officers by name or otherwise."—From "An Act respecting the Executive Council." R. S. O., cap. 13, 1887.

the provisions of the said Act, may be from time to time assigned or transferred to him by Order-in-Council."

Section 3 of the same Act provided that "The Act respecting the Executive Council" is further amended so far as the same restricts the Executive Council to six," and as a consequence one more member was added to the number of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor's constitutional advisers, in the person of the Minister of Agriculture. Mr. Chas. Drury was called to the new portfolio in the same year (1888), with Mr. Archibald Blue as Deputy-Minister and Secretary of the Bureau of Industries.

Hon. Mr. Drury retiring from the position of Minister of Agriculture in 1890, Mr. John Dryden became and still continues to be, his successor; while in 1891, Mr. C. C. James, M.A., Professor of Chemistry at the Ontario Agricultural College, succeeded Mr. A. Blue, as Deputy Minister and Secretary of the Bureau of Industries.

The first direct effort of the Ontario Bureau of Industries to collect and publish statistics of labor was made in 1884. Referring to this subject in his annual report, dated March, 1885, and addressed to the Honorable the Commissioner of Agriculture, Mr. Secretary Blue takes occasion to explain as follows:

"The statistics of labor have been gathered from two sources:—(1) from the men, firms and companies, that pay wages for service, and (2) from the wage-receivers themselves. The returns of employers were collected by Mr. John Leckie, Assistant-Secretary of the Bureau; and those of the working classes by local agents, who made a personal canvass in the towns and cities selected for the collection of statistics. This is the method pursued with success for a number of years by the Massachusetts Bureau."

The Annual Report of the Ontario Bureau of Industries for 1884 was the first containing elaborate statistical tables respecting wages and other important phases of labor life. In the year just referred to the tables were:

XXIII.—Wages of male and female employees as shown by returns of employers of labor in twenty towns and cities of Ontario.

XXIV.—Average wages by occupations in April and October, 1884, based on returns of employers and employees in twenty towns and cities of Ontario; and average per week, for the two weeks (one in April and one in October); of hours employed and wages earned.

XXV.—Average wages, time employed, and cost of living in nineteen towns and cities of Ontario, for the year ending October 31, 1884, based on returns collected from 2,558 work-people, and classified by occupations.

XXVI.—Aggregate and average of wages earned, time employed, and cost of living of 2,853 work-people in nineteen towns and cities of Ontario for the year ending October 31st, 1884.

XXVII.—Statistics of earnings more than, equal to and less than cost of living for the year ending October 31st, 1884.

While the reports of succeeding years contained data of like character to that outlined in the first tables published in 1884, as time progressed information of a more general character was elaborated so as to be of much benefit as a source of general information to every class of the community. Thus the Report for 1886 contained an able and comprehensive paper on "The Industrial Statistics of Ontario," by Mr. Archibald Blue, Secretary of the Ontario Bureau of Industries, which was read at the Third Annual Session of the National Convention of Chiefs and Commissioners of the various Bureaus of Statistics of Labor in the United States, held in Boston in June, 1885, and published in the proceedings of that convention; a chapter on "Laws to Assist and Protect the Working Classes," by T. C. L. Armstrong, M.A., LL.B., Barrister-at-Law, Toronto, and "A Chapter on Labor Organization in Ontario," by Daniel J. O'Donoghue, Toronto; the Report for 1887—"Prison Labor in America," by R. W. Phipps, Toronto; the Report for 1888—a chapter containing a carefully prepared and impartial summary of the evidence submitted to the Royal Labor Commission of 1886*, on the important subjects of

* Upon the recommendation of the Governor-General in Council, a commission was issued on the 9th December, 1886, appointing Hon. James Armstrong, Q.C., and others, members of a Royal Commission, "for the purpose of inquiring into and reporting upon the subject of labor, its relation to capital, the hours of labor, the earnings of laboring men and women, and the means of promoting their material, social

accidents, apprentices, arbitration and conciliation, black-listing, child labor, condition of the working classes, constancy of employment, convict labor, co-operation, cost of living, dwellings of the working classes, employers' liability, factory laws and inspection, female labor, the fining system, hours of labor, immigration and its effects, industrial and technical training, organized labor and its effects, the purchasing power of wages, rents of workmen's houses, sailors and shipping, sanitary condition and ventilation of workshops and dwellings, and sick and death benefits; while the Annual Report for the year 1889 contained a chapter of sixteen pages on "The Dominion Trades and Labor Congress" from the pen of Mr. D. J. O'Donoghue. The Reports of the Bureau of Industries for 1890 and 1891 contained nothing dealing specially with the question of labor statistics outside those gathered in regard to farm labor.

ONTARIO LEGISLATION.

In the Annual Report of the Ontario Bureau of Industries for the year 1886 there appeared a chapter on "Laws to Assist and Protect the Working Classes," from the pen of Mr. T. C. L. Armstrong, M.A., LL.B., Barrister-at-Law, Toronto. In the introduction thereof the writer, in defining the functions of government as existing in Canada, says :

"The struggle for freedom has removed tyranny and has resulted in popular government, and an almost unrestricted liberty of individual action. But this very freedom of individual action, coupled with absolute protection of property, promotes another species of tyranny in the inequality of condition it invariably produces. This is especially the case where population is dense—the wealthy growing more wealthy and the poor becoming poorer and more dependent. . . . The problem how best to secure a fair distribution of the national wealth without interfering with private rights or enterprise is yet unsolved. . . . Modern legislation seeks the solution of the problem by improving the condition of the poor, especially the wage-earning class. With this end in view, it provides means for educating children and adults, of improving the relation between employer and employee, of promoting thrift and industry, and of protecting the savings and earnings of workmen."

The extent to which the Legislature—the Government—of Ontario has exercised its functions, on the plane indicated by Mr. Armstrong, is well epitomized by those most keenly interested, and in the manner following. The Trades and Labor Congress of the Dominion of Canada held its sixth annual meeting in Ottawa in September, 1890. The official record of its proceedings—page 10—contains the information that the following report was presented by its Legislative Committee for the Province of Ontario, viz. :

The sub-Committee of your Executive, whose special duty it was during the past year to promote as well as watch legislation in the interest of labor in the Provincial Legislature of Ontario, beg leave to report as follows :

We find that since 1872, when organized labor in Ontario—in fact in Canada—first began to figure as a factor in the domain of practical politics, of the many Acts of the Legislature of this Province passed into law since that date, no less than thirty-nine or forty of them have been of more or less direct interest and importance to the wage-earners of the Province. Among these may be mentioned the following as worthy of special enumeration :

1873—"An Act to Facilitate Agreements between Masters and Workmen for Participation in Profits."

intellectual and moral prosperity, and of improving and developing the productive industries of the Dominion, so as to advance and improve the trade and commerce of Canada; also, of inquiring into and reporting on the practical operation of courts of arbitration and conciliation in the settlement of disputes between employers and employees, and on the best mode of settling such disputes; also, of enquiring into and reporting on the expediency of placing all such matters as are to form the subjects of such inquiry under the administration of one of the Ministers of the Crown.

"The Trades' Arbitration Act." This law was intended to facilitate the settlement of disputes between employers and employees.

"An Act to establish Liens in Favor of Mechanics, Machinists, and others."

1874—"An Act to amend the Law relating to the Attachment of Debts, as respects the Wages and Salaries of Mechanics and others." This Act exempts from garnishee wages up to and including \$25, except in cases of debt for board or lodging.

"An Act respecting Industrial Schools." This Act makes provision for the reclamation and care of children found begging, receiving alms, wandering about without settled homes or proper guardians, found destitute, neglected by parents or guardians, etc.

1878—"An Act to amend the Mechanics' Lien Act." The preamble to this Act recites that, "Whereas, it is desirable to afford greater protection to the earnings of the working Mechanics, Laborers and Suppliers of materials, than is now provided by law," Her Majesty enacts, etc.

1880—"An Act to Protect the Goods of Lodgers and Boarders against Distress for Rent due Superior Landlord."

"An Act respecting Municipal Assessments and Exemptions." Clause 4 of this Act provides that "the deduction of \$400 from the income of a person having an income exceeding that amount shall not be made in case such income exceeds \$1,000.

1881—"An Act to make provision for the Safety of Railway Employees and the Public." The preamble recites that, "Whereas, frequent accidents to railway servants and others are occasioned by the neglect of railway companies to provide a fair and reasonable measure of protection against their occurrence," as to frogs, wing-rails, guard rails, freight cars, etc., provisions are made. It is also provided that every highway or other overhead bridge, or other erection or structure over any railway . . . must have "an open and clear headway of not less than seven feet over the top of the highest freight car."

"An Act to amend the law securing to Wives and Children the benefit of Assurance on the lives of their Husbands and Parents."

1882—"An Act to establish a Bureau of Industries." This Department effects much good in collecting and giving very valuable and reliable information as to the supply of labor, rates and wages prevailing, etc., in Ontario.

"An Act to make further provision respecting the Lien of Mechanics and Laborers."

"An Act to provide for the establishment of Free Libraries." This Act provides that on petition to council, signed by not less than 100 electors of a city; not less than 60 in a town, and not less than 30 in an incorporated village, the council may pass a by-law giving effect to the prayer thereof as to the establishment of a free library.

1884—"An Act to amend the Mechanics' Lien Act." And still further improving that important measure.

"An Act to secure to Wives and Children the benefit of Life Insurance."

"An Act to extend the Provisions of the Revised Statute respecting Master and Servant." Under the provisions of this Act "proceedings may be taken within one month after the engagement or employment has ceased, or within one month after the Act" became law. The various provisions of this Act as well as its benefits are so well known and admitted now that an enumeration thereof is not necessary here.

1885—"An Act respecting Wages." This Act provides that "in cases of assignment of any real or personal property for the benefit of creditors, the assignee shall pay *in priority* to the claims of the ordinary or general creditors of the person making the same, *the wages or salary* of all persons in the employment, or within one month before the making thereof, not exceeding three months' wages or salary, and such persons shall be entitled to rank as ordinary or general creditors for the residue, if any, of their claims. A like provision is made to apply to the distribution of the assets of a company in liquidation under the "Joint Companies' Winding-Up Act," as well as to the settlement of claims under "The Oreditors' Relief Act." The provisions of the "Act respecting Wages," just quoted, *applies to all wage-earners*—whether by the piece, the day, the week, or the month.

"An Act to amend the Laws relating to the Franchise, and the Representation of the People." This Act conferred the right of franchise on wage-earners who earned \$250 annually, and part of this may be in the form of board and lodging.

1886—"An Act to amend the Franchise and Representation Act, 1885." Through this amendment "any voter entitled to vote within a city or town shall, on the day of polling, for the purpose of voting, be entitled to absent himself from any service or employment in which he is engaged or employed, from the hour of noon in the day time until the hour of two of the clock next thereafter, and such voter shall not, because of absenting himself, be liable to any penalty, or suffer or incur any reduction from the wages or compensation to which but for such absence he would have been entitled," etc.

"An Act to amend the Revised Statutes respecting Master and Servant," still further improves that law in favor of the servant. It contains a provision that "any agreement or bargain, verbal or written, expressed or implied, which may hereafter be made between any person and any other person not a resident of Canada, for the performance of labor or service, or having reference to the performance of labor or service, by such other person in the Province of Ontario, and made as aforesaid, previous to the migration or coming into Canada of such other person whose labor or service is contracted for, shall be void and of no effect as against the person so migrating or coming."

"An Act to secure Compensation to Workmen in certain cases."

1887—"An Act to amend the Mechanics' Lien Act," by adding to section 6 of the Act the following words: "but such lien during the said periods shall have the same priority for all purposes before as after registration."

"An Act to amend the Workmen's Compensation for Injuries Act" by omitting therefrom the words: "lapse of one year from and after the commencement thereof," and inserting instead the words: first day of April in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight." By the insertion of the words just quoted the law was made to apply to the Grand Trunk Railway, which was exempt under the Act prior to 1886, so as to enable the employees of that company to make answer to a series of questions propounded by a Committee of the Legislature as to the value to them of the insurance system in connection with that railway. This amendment also extends the provisions of the Act of 1886 so as to apply to other employees than those being members of the G. T. R. insurance association.

"An Act respecting Distress for Rent and Taxes." This Act exempts goods and chattels exempt from seizure or distress by a landlord, except as provided therein.

"An Act relating to Exemptions from Seizure under Execution," by which wearing apparel, certain household effects and necessities, etc., are exempt from seizure and sale under all circumstances.

"Revised Statutes of Ontario, chap. 193."—Exemptions from Taxation: "The annual income of any person derived from his personal earnings, provided the same does not exceed \$700; the annual income of any person to the amount of \$400, provided the same does not exceed \$1,000. Any person entered on the roll as a wage-earner shall be entitled to the exemption provided for in this sub-section in respect of earnings or income.

1888—"An Act to establish Manhood Suffrage for the Legislative Assembly."

"An Act to Regulate the Closing of Shops and the Hours of Labor therein for Children and Young Persons."

"An Act to amend the Free Libraries Act," by adding to sub-section 2 thereof the following words: "There may also be established evening classes for artisans, mechanics and workmen in such subjects as may promote a knowledge of the mechanical and manufacturing arts."

1889—"An Act to amend the Ontario Factories' Act." This amendment applies the law where *five* (instead of twenty) or more persons are employed.

"An Act to amend the Ontario Shops Regulations Act," and extending its provisions.

"An Act for the Enforcement of Orders under the Act respecting Master and Servant." Under this Act where a person secures a judgment for wages before a Police Magistrate, the latter has the like power and authority to enforce the payment thereof as are possessed by a Division Court Judge in like cases.

"An Act to amend the Workmen's Compensation for Injuries Act," as experience warranted, and in the direction contemplated by the Act in the first instance.

1890—"An Act respecting Mining Regulations." This measure is applicable to all mines employing six or more persons, and prohibits the employment of any boy under 15 years of age in a mine underground. It also provides that no girl or woman shall be employed at mining work, or for such a purpose in or about a mine. Neither shall any boy of 15 or under 17 years of age work in any mine underground more than 8 hours a day, or more than 48 hours in any one week.

"An Act to simplify the Procedure for Enforcing Mechanics' Liens." This law provides that, instead of taking a case into the ordinary courts, a workingman may file a statement of claim in the office of a Master or Official Referee having jurisdiction, who is empowered as a judge in such cases, and as a consequence of which privilege large law costs are avoided, and where a plaintiff may plead and be heard on his own behalf.

"An Act to amend the Mechanics' Lien Act," making still further beneficial changes and additions to the law respecting mechanics' and laborers' liens.

"An Act to amend the Trades Arbitration Act," so that masters and workmen making the agreement or memorandum mentioned in section 3 of this Act, may by such memorandum or agreement authorize the said Board to *establish a rate of wages* or price of labor or workmanship at which the workmen shall in future be paid.

In so far as the legislation of the Session of 1890 is specially concerned, your Committee desire to bear testimony to the unvarying courtesy accorded them by Attorney-General Mowat, as well as by such of his colleagues in the Government upon whom it was incumbent to wait at any time in reference to needed legislation or for the purpose of offering suggestions as to measures pending during that Session. We are much pleased in being able to report, also, that the Government, in most instances, recognizing the justice of our suggestions, embodied them in Government measures.

While this is true, however, yet very much remains to be done; first, in seeking that legislation affecting the working classes should, as nearly as purely local circumstances will permit, be alike in all the Provinces of the Dominion; and secondly, in agitating in the direction of securing such further legislation as, while not to the detriment of the general interests of the country, will still further improve the conditions surrounding and governing the toilers of the Dominion.

The Session of the Ontario Legislature in 1891 indicates that the Government continued its record of the years gone before in that no less than six measures of more than passing interest to working people were introduced and passed into law. In referring to these Acts, while the titles of them are given in full, the giving of the salient sections of each law will be found sufficient to the proper understanding of the specific object of each measure of itself. These Acts are as follows:

1891—"An Act to amend the Act respecting Master and Servant," provides that after judgment is rendered by one or more Justices of the Peace, wages, not to exceed the sum of \$40, must be paid within "eight days" instead of within "twenty-one days," as provided in the original Act. Otherwise the Justice or Justices shall issue his or their warrant of distress for the levying of the wages, together with the costs of conviction and of the distress.

"An Act to amend the Municipal Act, 1891," provides that section 495 of The Municipal Act [granting any county, city or town power to pass by-laws for defined purposes] is amended by inserting the following sub-sections:

13. For establishing schools for the training and education of artisans, mechanics, and workmen in such subjects as may promote a knowledge of mechanical and manufacturing arts, and for acquiring such real property as may be requisite for such schools; and for erecting and maintaining suitable buildings thereon; and for improving and repairing such school buildings, and for disposing of such property when no longer required.

- (a) The councils of any municipalities establishing such schools may appoint boards of trustees or managers to conduct the schools, giving them such authority or power for the management of the same as the councils may deem expedient.

Section 504 of the said Act is amended by inserting therein the following as subsection :

- (5a) For granting money to aid and assist in the construction of public bathing-houses within the municipality, to borrow money for such purposes, and to issue debentures to secure the repayment thereof.

"An Act respecting Stationary Engineers," incorporates certain persons named therein, and others who may afterwards register, as "The Ontario Association of Stationary Engineers." Among the provisions of this Act are the following:

17. The said board may make rules and regulations for their own conduct and for the uniform inspection of steam plant, for the conduct of examinations, for fixing all fees to be charged and for such other purposes as are necessary under this Act, but nothing herein contained shall be deemed to give the Association any power of compulsory inspection.

18. The board, or a committee thereof, shall examine all persons applying under this Act, and shall have power to issue certificates, and such certificates shall, in plain terms, name the particular steam plant the holder is qualified to operate.

19. (1) All persons shall, on application for examination, pay such fee for such examination, including certificate, as may be prescribed.

(2) No certificate or renewal thereof shall be granted to any person addicted to the excessive use of intoxicating liquors, and such certificate may at any time be revoked when the holder thereof has been shown to have been guilty of gross carelessness, incompetence or intemperance.

20. The expression "steam plant," wherever the same occurs in this Act, shall include boilers and steam engines and every part thereof or thing connected therewith, and all other apparatus and things attached to or connected therewith or used with reference to any such engines or under the care of the engineer.

"An Act Revising and Consolidating the Public Schools Acts," provides that

(1) All public schools shall be free schools, and every person between the ages of five and twenty-one years shall have the right to attend some school. Pupils may attend Kindergarten schools from four to seven years.

"An Act respecting Truancy and Compulsory School Attendance." This Act provides that

(2) All children between eight and fourteen years of age shall attend school for the full term during which the school of the section or municipality in which they reside is open each year, unless excused for the reasons hereinafter mentioned, and if the parents or guardians having the legal charge of such children shall fail to send them to school regularly for said full term, or if such children shall absent themselves from school without satisfactory excuse, such parents, guardians and children shall be subject to the provisions and penalties of section 9 of this Act.

(3) Any person who receives into his house a child of any other person under the age of fourteen years, and who is resident with him or in his care or legal custody, shall be deemed thereby to be subject to the same duty with respect to the instruction of such child during such residence as a parent, and shall be liable to be proceeded against as in the case of a parent, if he should fail to cause such child to be instructed as required by this Act; but the duty of the parent under this Act shall not thereby be affected or diminished and shall continue in full force. . . .

9. If the parent, guardian or other person having the legal charge or control of any child, shall neglect or refuse to cause such child to attend some school after being notified as herein required (unless such child has been excused from such attendance, as provided by this Act), the truant officer shall make, or cause to be made, a complaint

against such parent, guardian or other person, before any police magistrate or justice of the peace having jurisdiction in the municipality in which the offence occurred, and upon conviction of such refusal or neglect such parent, guardian or other person shall be liable to a fine of not less than five dollars, nor more than twenty dollars, or the court may, in its discretion, require persons so convicted to give bonds in the penal sum of one hundred dollars, with one or more sureties, to be approved of by said court, conditioned that the persons so convicted shall cause the child or children under their legal charge or control, to attend some school within five days thereafter, and to remain at school as required by this Act. . . .

11. The assessors of every municipality shall annually, when making their assessment, enter in a book, to be provided by the clerk of the municipality, in the Form "A" in the schedule to this Act, the name, age and residence of every child between the age of eight and fourteen years, resident in the municipality, and the name and residence of such child's parent or guardian, and return the said book to the clerk of the municipality, with the assessment roll for the use of the truant officer.

"The Woodman's Lien for Wages Act" provides that

3. Any person performing any labor, service or services in connection with any logs or timber in the districts of Algoma, Thunder Bay and Rainy River, shall have a lien thereon for the amount due for such labor, service or services, and the same shall be deemed a first lien or charge on such logs or timber, and shall have precedence of all other claims or liens thereon, except any lien or claim which the Crown may have upon such logs or timber for or in respect of any dues or charges, or which any timber-slide company or owner of slides and booms may have thereon for or in respect of tolls.

27. Any number of lien holders may join in taking proceedings under this Act, or may assign their claims to any one or more persons, but the statement of claim to be filed under section 4 shall include particular statements of the several claims of persons so joining, and shall be verified by the affidavits of such persons so joining, or separate statements of claim may be filed and verified as by this Act provided, and one attachment issued on behalf of all the persons so joining.

31. No payment of wages shall be made or offered to any person for any labor or services performed upon or in connection with any logs or timber in the said districts by any cheque, order, I.O.U., bill of exchange, promissory note, or other undertaking other than bank notes or bills, drawn upon or payable at or within any place or locality not within the Province of Ontario.

32. Any person violating, or who shall direct or knowingly suffer his agent or servant to violate the provisions of section 31 of this Act, shall, upon conviction thereof, be liable to a penalty of not less than \$5, and not more than \$20, to be recovered by summary proceedings before a stipendiary or police magistrate or justice of the peace, under The Act respecting Summary Convictions before Justices of the Peace and Appeals to General Sessions.

33. No payment made or offered to be made in violation of section 31 of this Act shall be allowed as a defence in any action or proceeding for the recovery of wages, or be given or received in evidence thereon, nor shall any such payment or offer of payment in any way affect any claim of lien for labor or services on logs or timber under this Act, but in case of the payment in whole or in part, or sale or transfer of such paper, writing or instrument by the payee, the sum received by him shall be held and treated as payment or payments on account.

At the 1892 Session the Ontario Legislature passed into law at least seven Bills of specific value in the interest of the labor classes. These will be found enumerated below. In view of the fact that two of them—"The Mines Act," and "An Act to Consolidate the Acts respecting Compensation to Workmen in Certain Cases"—are consolidations of previous laws; they are given at some length, being, as they now are, the existing laws in respect of the subjects to which they refer. The seven Acts referred to are intitled as follows:

THE MINES ACT, 1892.

2. Where the following words occur in this Act, and in Orders-in-Council or Regulations under it, they shall be construed in the manner hereinafter mentioned unless a contrary intention appears.

“Shaft” includes pit, and “plan” includes a map and section, and a correct copy or tracing of any original plan as so defined.

“Machinery” steam or other engines, boilers, furnaces, stampers or other crushing apparatus, winding or pumping gear, chains, trucks, tramways, tackle, blocks, ropes or tools, and all appliances of whatsoever kind used in or about in connection with the mine.

“Owner” when used in relation to any mine means any person or body corporate who is the immediate proprietor, or lessee, or occupier of any mine, or of any part thereof, and does not include a person or body corporate who merely receives a royalty, rent or fine from a mine, or is merely the proprietor of a mine subject to any lease, grant or license for the working thereof, or is merely the owner of the soil and not interested in the minerals of the mine.

“Agent” when used in relation to any mine means any person having, on behalf of the owner, care or direction of any mine, or of any part thereof, and includes the words “manager” and “superintendent.”

“Inspector” includes any inspector appointed under this Act, and whether for a mining division or any part thereof or for the Province.

21. No person shall have the right of entry as prospector or explorer upon the surface rights of that portion of any lot used as a garden, orchard, vineyard, nursery, plantation or pleasure ground, or upon which crops that may be damaged by such entry are growing, or on which is situated any spring, artificial reservoir, dam or waterworks, or any dwelling-house, out-house, manufactory, public building, church or cemetery, unless with the written consent of the owner, lessee or locatee, or of the person in whom the legal estate therein is vested.

22. There shall be established in connection with the Department of Crown Lands a Bureau of Mines to aid in promoting the mining interests of the Province, and the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may appoint an officer to be known as Director of the Bureau of Mines, who shall act under the direction of the Commissioner of Crown Lands, unless and till otherwise ordered, and who shall be paid such salary as shall be voted by the Legislature.

23. The Director of the Bureau of Mines shall have all the powers, rights and authority throughout the Province which an Inspector or local agent has or may exercise in any mining division or locality, and such other powers, rights and authority for the carrying out of the provisions of this Act as shall be assigned to him by regulations for that purpose.

25. The Lieutenant-Governor may appoint for every mining division or for any part thereof an Inspector, who shall be an officer of the Bureau of Mines, and by Order-in-Council may prescribe the duties and fix the salary of such Inspector.

26.—(1) Every Inspector shall be *ex officio* a Justice of the Peace of the county or united counties, district or districts, which a mining division comprehends or includes, in whole or in part, or in which or in any portion of which a mining division lies; and it shall not be necessary that he shall possess any property qualifications whatever in order to enable him lawfully to act as such Justice of the Peace.

(2) Every Inspector shall have jurisdiction as a Justice of the Peace over all the territory comprised within the division for which he is appointed, and shall have power to settle summarily all disputes between licensees as to the existence or forfeitures of mining claims, and the extent and boundary thereof, and as to the use of water and access thereto, and generally to settle all difficulties, matters or questions between licensees which may arise under this Act; and the decision of such Inspector, in all cases

under this Act, shall be final, except where otherwise provided by this Act, or where another tribunal is appointed under the authority of this Act; and no case under this Act shall be removed into any Court by writ of *certiorari*.

27. No officer appointed under this Act shall, either directly or indirectly, purchase or be or become proprietor of, or interested in, any Crown lands or mining claim; and any such purchase or interest shall be void; and if an officer offends in the premises he shall forfeit his office and the sum of \$500 for every such offence, to be recovered in an action by any person who sues for the same.

32. Each mining claim shall be of the following dimensions, namely:

1. For one person, 660 feet along a vein or lode by 330 feet on each side thereof, measuring from the centre of the vein or lode (ten acres more or less).
2. Companies of two or more persons who each hold a miner's license may stake out and work additional feet along a vein or lode by the above width in the proportion of 132 additional feet in length for every additional miner, not to exceed 1,320 feet in length altogether (twenty acres more or less), and may work the claim jointly.

39. The discoverer of a new vein or lode of ore or mineral shall be entitled to two mining claims of the area prescribed by the first sub-section of section 32 of this Act.

40. No person shall be considered a discoverer within the terms of the foregoing section unless the place of the alleged discovery is distant, if on a known vein or lode, at least three miles from the nearest known mine or discovery on the same vein or lode.

45. Any person found removing, or disturbing with intent to remove, any stake, picket or other mark placed under the provisions of this Act, shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding \$20 and costs; and in default of payment of the fine and costs, may be imprisoned for any period not exceeding one month.

46. Every Inspector appointed in and for a mining division under this Act may appoint any number of constables not exceeding four; and the persons so from time to time appointed shall be, and they are hereby constituted, respectively, constables and peace officers for the purposes of this Act, for and during the terms and within the mining divisions for which they are appointed respectively.

47.—(1) The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may, as often as occasion requires, declare by proclamation that he deems it necessary that the Act respecting Riots near Public Works shall, so far as the provisions therein are applicable, be in force within any mining division or divisions; and upon, from and after the day to be named in any such proclamation, section 1 and sections 3 to 11, inclusive, or the said Act shall, so far as the provisions thereof can be applied therein, take effect within the mining division or mining divisions designated in the proclamation; and the provisions of the said Act shall apply to all persons employed in any mine, or in mining within the limits of such mining division or divisions, as fully and effectually to all intents and purposes as if the persons so employed had been specially mentioned and referred to in the said Act.

(2) The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may in like manner from time to time declare the said Act to be no longer in force in such mining division or divisions; but this shall not prevent the Lieutenant-Governor in Council from again declaring the same to be in force in any such mining division or mining divisions; and no such proclamation shall have effect within the limits of any city.

48. Every person contravening this Part of this Act or any rule or regulation made under it, in any case where no other penalty or punishment is imposed, shall, for every day on which such contravention occurs, or continues or is repeated, incur a fine of not more than \$20 and costs; and, in default of payment of the fine and costs, he may be imprisoned for a term of not more than one month.

49. Every Inspector for a mining division may convict upon view of any of the offences punishable under the provisions of this part of this Act or any regulations made under it.

50. The contravention on any day of any of the provisions of this part of this Act, or of any regulation made under it, shall constitute a separate offence and may be punished accordingly.

52. The Inspector of any mining division, or any two Justices of the Peace having jurisdiction in the locality, may try and summarily convict any person guilty of any offence under this part of this Act, or of any breach of the provisions thereof, to which any fine or penalty or forfeiture of money is attached, and shall have all the powers of Justices of the Peace under "The Act respecting Summary Convictions before Justices of the Peace and Appeals to General Sessions"; but this section shall not be construed to give jurisdiction to try or summarily convict for any breach of the provisions of section 27 of this Act.

53. This part shall not apply to any mine unless more than six persons other than the owner are employed under ground, nor to stone quarries; but nevertheless the owners or agents of such mines shall observe and keep the provisions of sections 54 and 55 of this Act, and in case of non-observance thereof shall incur the penalties provided for by section 69 of this Act.

54. No boy under the age of fifteen years shall be employed in or allowed to be for the purposes of employment in any mine to which this Act applies below ground; and no girl or woman shall be employed at mining work or allowed to be for the purposes of employment at mining work in or about any mine.

55. A boy or male young person of the age of fifteen and under the age of seventeen years shall not be employed in or allowed to be for the purpose of employment in any mine to which this part applies below ground for more than forty-eight hours in any one week, or more than eight hours in any one day, or otherwise than in accordance with the regulations following, that is to say:

1. The period of such employment shall be deemed to begin at the time of leaving the surface, and to end at the time of returning to the surface.
2. A week shall mean the period between midnight on Sunday night and midnight on the succeeding Saturday night.

56. The owner or agent of every mine to which this part applies shall keep in the office at the mine, or in the principal office of the mine belonging to the same owner in the district in which the mine is situated, a register, and shall cause to be entered in such register the name, age, residence and date of the first employment of all boys or of all male young persons of the age of fifteen and under the age of seventeen years who are employed in the mine below ground, and shall produce such register to any Inspector at the mines at all reasonable times when required by him, and allow him to inspect and copy the same. The immediate employer of every boy or male young person of the age aforesaid, other than the owner or agent of the mine, before he causes such a boy or male young person to be in any mine to which this part applies below ground, shall report to the owner or agent of such mine, or some person appointed by such owner or agent, that he is about to employ him in such mine.

57. Where there is a shaft, inclined plane, or level in any mine to which this part applies, whether for the purpose of an entrance to such mine or of a communication from one part to another part of such mine, and persons are taken up, down, or along such shaft, plane or level by means of any engine, windlass or gin, driven or worked by steam or any mechanical power, or by an animal, or by manual labor, a person shall not be allowed to have charge of such engine, windlass or gin, or of any part of the machinery, ropes, chains or tackle connected therewith, unless he is a male of at least twenty years of age. Where the engine, windlass or gin is worked by an animal, the person under whose direction the driver of the animal acts shall for the purposes of this section be deemed to be the person in charge of the engine, windlass or gin, but such driver shall not be under sixteen years of age.

58.—(1) If any person contravenes or fails to comply with any provision of this Act with respect to the employment of women, girls, young persons or boys, or to the register of or report respecting boys and male young persons, or to the employment of

persons about any engine, windlass or gin, he shall be guilty of an offence against this Act, and in case of any such contravention, or non-compliance by any person whomsoever in the case of any mine, the owner and agent of such mine shall each be guilty of an offence against this Act, unless he proves that he had taken all reasonable means by publishing and to the best of his power enforcing the provisions of this Act to prevent such contravention or non-compliance.

(2) If it appear that a boy or young person or person employed about an engine, windlass or gin was employed on the representation of his parent or guardian that he was of that age at which his employment would not be in contravention of this Act, and under the belief in good faith that he was of that age, the owner or agent of the mine and the immediate employer shall be exempted from any penalty, and the parent or guardian shall for such misrepresentation be deemed guilty of an offence against this Act.

59.—(1) No wages shall be paid to any person employed in or about any mine to which this Part applies at or within any public house, beer shop or place for the sale of any spirits, wine, beer, or other spirituous or fermented liquor, or other house of entertainment, or any office, garden or place belonging or contiguous thereto or occupied therewith.

(2) Every person who contravenes or fails, or permits any person to contravene or fail to comply with this section shall be guilty of an offence against this Act, and in the event of any such contravention or non-compliance in the case of any mine by any person whomsoever, the owner and agent of such mine shall each be guilty of an offence against this Act, unless he prove that he had taken all reasonable means by publishing and to the best of his power enforcing the provisions of this section to prevent such contravention or non-compliance.

60.—(1) The owner or agent of every mine to which this part applies shall, on or before the first day of December in every year, send to the Bureau of Mines a correct return for the year ending on the preceding 31st day of October of the number of persons ordinarily employed in or about such mine below ground and above ground respectively, and distinguishing the different classes and ages of the persons so employed whose hours of labor are regulated by this Act, the average rate of wages of each class and the total amount of wages paid during the year, the quantity in statute weight of the mineral dressed, and of the undressed material which has been sold, treated or used during that year, and the value or estimated value thereof.

(2) The return shall be in such form as may be from time to time prescribed by the Director of the Bureau, who shall furnish forms for the purpose of such return.

(3) Every owner or agent of a mine who fails to comply with this section, or makes any return which is to his knowledge false in any particular, shall be guilty of an offence against this Act.

61. Where in or about any mine to which this Act applies whether above or below ground, either

1. Loss of life or any personal injury to any person employed in or about the mine occurs by reason of any explosion of gas, powder, or of any steam boiler; or
2. Loss of life or any serious personal injury to any person employed in or about the mine occurs by reason of any accident whatever, the owner or agent of the mine shall, within twenty-four hours next after the explosion or accident, send notice in writing of the explosion or accident and of the loss of life or personal injury occasioned thereby to the Director of the Bureau of Mines, and shall specify in such notice the character of the explosion or accident and the number of persons killed and injured respectively.

Where any personal injury, of which notice is required to be sent under this section, results in the death of the person injured, notice in writing of the death shall be sent to the Inspector within twenty-four hours after such death comes to the knowledge of the owner or agent. Every owner or agent who fails to act in compliance with this section shall be guilty of an offence against this Act.

62. In any of the following cases, namely :

1. Where any working is commenced for the purpose of opening a new shaft for any mine to which this part applies ;
2. Where a shaft of any mine to which this part applies is abandoned, or the working thereof discontinued ;
3. Where the working of a shaft of any mine to which this part applies is recommenced after an abandonment or discontinuance for a period exceeding two months ; or
4. Where any change occurs in the name of a mine, or in the name of the owner or agent of a mine to which this part applies, or in the officers of any incorporated company which is the owner of a mine to which this part applies ;

The owner or agent of such mine shall give notice thereof to the Inspector within two months after such commencement, abandonment, discontinuance, recommencement or change, and if such notice is not given the owner or agent shall be guilty of an offence against this Act ; provided that this section shall apply only to any working or mine in which more than twelve persons are ordinarily employed below ground.

63.—(1) For the prevention of accidents, where any mine to which this part applies is abandoned or the working thereof discontinued, at whatever time such abandonment or discontinuance occurred, the owner thereof, and every other person interested in the minerals of the mine, shall cause the top of the shaft and any side entrance from the surface to be and to be kept securely fenced ; or shall cause a sign-board to be strongly nailed to a post not less than eight feet high at the top of the shaft, and at any side entrance from the surface, on which there shall be painted in conspicuous letters in durable material the words “ Abandoned Mining Shaft.” Provided that—

1. Subject to any contract to the contrary, the owner of the mine shall, as between him and any other person interested in the minerals of the mine, be liable to carry into effect this section, and to pay any costs incurred by any other person interested in the minerals of the mine in carrying this section into effect.
2. Where such abandonment or discontinuance has occurred in the case of a mine before the 7th day of April, 1890, this section shall apply only to such shaft or side entrance of the mine as is situate within fifty yards of any highway, road, footpath or place of public resort, or in open or unenclosed land ; or, not being situate as aforesaid, is required by an Inspector in writing to be fenced on the ground that it is specially dangerous.

(2) If any person fail to act in conformity with this section he shall be guilty of an offence against this part, and any shaft or side entrance which is not fenced, or in respect of which the said signboard is not nailed up and kept nailed up as aforesaid as required by this section, and is within fifty yards of any highway, road, footpath or place of public resort, or is in open or unenclosed land, or is required by an Inspector as aforesaid to be fenced, shall be deemed to be a nuisance.

64. No person shall be appointed or authorized to be qualified to act as an Inspector who practices or acts or is a partner of any person who practices or acts as a mining agent, or who is employed by the owners of or is interested in any mine.

65.—(1) An Inspector under this Act shall have power to do all or any of the following things, namely :

1. To make such examination and enquiry as may be necessary to ascertain whether the provisions of this part relating to matters above ground or below ground are complied with in the case of any mine to which this part applies.
2. To enter, inspect and examine any mine to which this part applies, and every portion thereof, at all reasonable times by day and night, but so as not to impede or obstruct the working of the said mine.
3. To examine into and make enquiry respecting the state and condition of any mine to which this part applies, or any portion thereof, and the ventilation of the mine, and all matters and things connected with or relating to the

safety of the persons employed in or about the mine, or any mine contiguous thereto, and to give notice to the owner or agent in writing of any particulars in which he considers such mine or any portion thereof or any matter, thing or practice to be dangerous or defective, and to require the same to be remedied within the period of time named in such notice, and unless the cause of danger be removed or such defect be remedied within the time named, the owner or agent shall be guilty of an offence against this Act.

4. To exercise such other powers as may be necessary for carrying this part into effect.

(2) Every person who wilfully obstructs any Inspector in the execution of his duty under this Act, and every owner and agent of a mine who refuses or neglects to furnish to the Inspector the means necessary for making any entry, inspection, examination or enquiry under this Act in relation to such mine, shall be guilty of an offence against this Act.

66. On the occasion of any examination or inspection of a mine the owner shall, if required so to do, produce to the Inspector or any other person duly authorized by the Commissioner of Crown Lands, an accurate plan of the workings thereof ; every such plan as aforesaid shall show the workings of the mine up to within six months of the time of the inspection, and the owner shall, if required by such Inspector or other authorized person, cause to be marked on such plan the progress of the workings of the mine up to the time of such inspection, and shall also permit the Inspector to take a copy or tracing thereof.

67. Every Inspector under this Act shall make an annual report of his proceedings during the preceding year to the Director of Mines, which report shall be laid before the Legislative Assembly. The Commissioner of Crown Lands may at any time direct an Inspector to make a special report with respect to any accident in a mine to which this Act applies, which accident has caused loss of life or personal injury to any person, and in such case shall cause such report to be made public at such time and in such manner as he thinks expedient.

68. In the event of a vacancy in the office of Mining Inspector any notice by this Act required to be given to such officer shall be given to the Director of the Bureau of Mines.

69. Every person employed in or about a mine other than an owner or agent who is guilty of any act or omission which in the case of an owner or agent would be an offence against this part shall be deemed to be guilty of an offence against this Act, and shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding, if he is an owner or agent, fifty dollars, and if he is any other person ten dollars for each offence ; and if an Inspector has given written notice of any such offence, to a further penalty not exceeding five dollars for every day after such notice that such offence continues to be committed.

70. Any complaint or information made or laid in pursuance of this Act shall be made or laid within three months from the time when the matter of such complaint or information respectively arose, and

1. The description of any offence under this Act in the words of this Act shall be sufficient in law.
2. Any exception, exemption, proviso, excuse or qualification, whether it does or does not accompany the description of the offence in this Act, may be proved by the defendant, but need not be specified or negatived in the information, and if so specified or negatived no proof in relation to the matter so specified or negatived shall be required on the part of the informant.

71. No prosecution shall be instituted against the owner or agent of a mine to which this part applies for any offence under this Act except by an Inspector, the county or district attorney, or with the consent in writing of the Attorney-General ; and in the case of any offence of which the owner or agent of a mine is not guilty, if he proves that he had taken all reasonable means to prevent the commission thereof an Inspector shall not institute any prosecution against such owner or agent if satisfied that he had taken such reasonable means as aforesaid.

72.—(1) Nothing in this Act shall prevent any person from being indicted or liable under any other Act or otherwise to any other or higher penalty or punishment than is provided for any offence by this Act, so that no person be punished twice for the same offence.

(2) If the court before whom a person is charged with an offence under this Act thinks that proceedings ought to be taken against such person for such offence under any other Act or otherwise, the Court may adjourn the case to enable such proceedings to be taken.

73. All prosecutions for the punishment of any offence under this Act may take place before any two or more of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace having jurisdiction in the county or district in which the offence is committed, or before a Police or Stipendiary Magistrate, and the forms appended to an Act of the Parliament of Canada entitled "An Act respecting Summary proceedings before a Justice of the Peace," or forms to the like effect or similar thereto, shall in all cases be sufficient.

74. The following general rules shall, so far as may be reasonably practicable, be observed in every mine to which this part applies :

1. An adequate amount of ventilation shall be constantly produced in every mine to such an extent that the shafts, winzes, sumps, levels, underground stables and working places of such mine, and the travelling roads to and from such working places, shall be in a fit state for working and passing therein.

2. Gunpowder, dualine, dynamite or other explosive or inflammable substance shall only be used underground in the mine as follows :

- a. It shall not be stored in the mine in any quantity exceeding what would be required for use during six working days.
- b. It shall not be taken for use into the workings of the mine except in a securely covered case or canister, containing not more than eight pounds.
- c. A workman shall not have in use at one time in any one place more than one of such cases or canisters.
- d. In charging holes for blasting, saving in mines excepted from the operation of this section by the Commissioner of Crown Lands, an iron or steel pricker shall not be used, and a person shall not have in his possession in the mine underground any iron or steel pricker, and an iron or steel tamping rod or stemmer shall not be used for ramming either the wadding or the first part of the tamping or stemming on the powder.
- e. A charge of powder which has missed fire shall not be unrammed.
- f. A charge which has missed fire may be drawn by a copper pricker, but in no case shall any iron or steel tool be used for the purpose of drawing or drilling out such charge.

3. Every underground plane on which persons travel which is self-acting, or worked by an engine, windlass or gin, shall be provided (if exceeding thirty yards in length) with some proper means of signalling between the stopping places and the ends of the plane, and shall be provided in every case at intervals of not more than twenty yards with sufficient man-holes for places of refuge.

4. Every road on which persons travel underground where the produce of the mine in transit exceeds ten tons in any one hour over any part thereof, and where the load is drawn by a horse or other animal, shall be provided at intervals of not more than one hundred yards with sufficient spaces for places of refuge, each of which spaces shall be of sufficient length, and of at least three feet in width between the wagons running on the tramroad and the side of the road ; and the Commissioner of Crown Lands may, if he see fit, require the Inspector to certify whether the produce of the mine in transit on the road aforesaid does or does not ordinarily exceed the weight as aforesaid.

5. Every man-hole and space for a place of refuge shall be constantly kept clear, and no person shall place anything in a man-hole or such space so as to prevent access thereto.

6. The top of every shaft which was opened before the commencement of the actual working for the time being of the mine and has not been used during such actual working

shall, unless the Inspector otherwise permits, be securely fenced, and the top of every other shaft which for the time being is out of use, or used only as an air shaft, shall be securely fenced, or in either case due notice shall be given by nailing up a signboard as in this Act is hereinbefore provided, as the Inspector shall direct.

7. The top and all entrances between the top and bottom of every working or pumping shaft shall be properly fenced, but this shall not be taken to forbid the temporary removal of the fence for the purpose of repairs or other operations, if proper precautions are used.

8. Where the natural strata are not safe, every working or pumping shaft, adit, tunnel, drive, roadway or other workings shall be securely cased, lined or timbered, or otherwise made secure.

9. Every mine shall be provided with proper and sufficient machinery and appliances for keeping such mine free from water, the accumulation or flowing of which might injuriously affect any other mine.

10. Where one portion of a shaft is used for the ascent and descent of persons by ladders or a man engine, and another portion of the same shaft is used for raising the material gotten in the mine, the first mentioned portion shall be cased or otherwise securely fenced off from the last mentioned portion.

11. Every working shaft in which persons are raised shall, if exceeding fifty yards in depth, and not exempted in writing by the Inspector, be provided with guides and some proper means of communicating distinct and definite signals from the bottom of the shaft and from every entrance for the time being in work between the surface and the bottom of the shaft to the surface, and from the surface to the bottom of the shaft and to every entrance for the time being in work between the surface and the bottom of the shaft.

12. A sufficient cover overhead shall be used when lowering or raising persons in every working shaft, except where it is worked by a windlass, or where the person is employed about the pump or some work of repair in the shaft, or where a written exemption is given by the Inspector.

13. A single linked chain shall not be used for lowering or raising persons in any working shaft or plane except for the short coupling chain attached to the cage or load.

14. There shall be on the drum of every machine used for lowering or raising persons such flanges or horns, and also, if the drum is conical, such other appliances as may be sufficient to prevent the rope from slipping.

15. There shall be attached to every machine worked by steam, water or other mechanical power, and used for lowering or raising persons, an adequate brake, and also a proper indicator (in addition to any mark on the rope) which shows to the person who works the machine the position of the cage or load in the shaft.

16. A proper footway or ladder, inclined at the most convenient angle which the space in which the ladder is fixed allows, shall be provided in every working shaft where no machinery is used for raising or lowering persons; and every such ladder shall have substantial platforms at intervals of not more than forty feet, and no such ladder shall be fixed for permanent use in a vertical or overhanging position unless in shafts used exclusively for pumping. In every mine in which vertical or overhanging ladders shall be in use in the shaft at the time when these rules shall be applied to it, they may be retained provided securely fixed platforms be constructed at intervals of not more than 30 feet from each other, and such ladders have sufficient spaces for footholds of not less than six inches.

17. If more than twelve persons are ordinarily employed in the mine below ground, sufficient accommodation shall be provided above ground near the principal entrance of the mine, and not in the engine house or boiler house, for enabling the persons employed in the mine to conveniently dry and change their clothes.

18. Every fly-wheel and all exposed and dangerous parts of the machinery used in or about the mine shall be and be kept securely fenced.

19. Every steam boiler shall be provided with a proper steam gauge and water gauge, to show respectively the pressure of steam and the height of water in the boiler, and with a proper safety valve.

20. No person shall wilfully damage, or without proper authority remove or render useless, any fencing, casing, lining, guide, means of signalling, signal, cover, chain, flange, horn, brake, indicator, ladder, platform, steam gauge, water-gauge, safety-valve or other appliance or thing provided in any mine in compliance with this Act.

21. Every person who contravenes or does not comply with any of the general rules in this section shall be guilty of an offence against this Act, and in the event of any contravention of or non-compliance with any of the said general rules in the case of any mine to which this Act applies by any person whomsoever being proved, the owner and agent of such mine shall each be guilty of an offence against this Act unless he proves that he had taken all reasonable means by publishing and to the best of his power enforcing the said rules as regulations for the working of the mine to prevent such contravention or non-compliance.

75. Every person who pulls down, injures or defaces any rules, notice or abstract posted up by the owner or agent shall be guilty of an offence against this Act.

76. Chapter 31 of the Revised Statutes of Ontario, 1887, chapters 9 and 10 of the Statutes of 53 Victoria and chapter 8 of the Statutes of 54 Victoria are hereby repealed except in so far as may be necessary for the completion of transactions begun thereunder.

AN ACT TO AMEND THE ACT RESPECTING WAGES.

Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario, enacts as follows :

1. The Act respecting Wages is amended by striking out all the words of section 3 from the beginning to the word "who" in the fourth line, and substituting in lieu thereof the following : "3. All persons in the employment of the execution debtor at the time of the seizure by the sheriff or within one month prior thereto;" and by striking out the words "the said Act," in the sixth line of said section, and substituting therefor the words "The Creditors' Relief Act."

2. All persons in the employment of an absconding debtor at the time of a seizure by the sheriff under the Act respecting Absconding Debtors or within one month prior thereto, shall be entitled to be paid out of any moneys realized out of the property of such debtor, by such sheriff the wages or salary due to them by the absconding debtor, not exceeding three months' wages or salary, in priority to the claims of the other creditors of the absconding debtor and shall be entitled to share *pro rata* with such other creditors as to the residue, if any, of their claims.

AN ACT TO CONSOLIDATE THE ACTS RESPECTING COMPENSATION TO WORKMEN IN CERTAIN CASES.

1. This Act may be known and cited as "The Workmen's Compensation for Injuries Act, 1892."

2. Where the following words occur in this Act, they shall be construed in the manner hereinafter mentioned, unless a contrary intention appears :

(1) "Superintendence" shall be construed as meaning such general superintendence over workmen as is exercised by a foreman, or person in a like position to a foreman, whether the person exercising superintendence is or is not ordinarily engaged in manual labor.

(2) "Employer" shall include a body of persons corporate or unincorporate, and also the legal personal representatives of a deceased employer, and the person liable to pay compensation under section 4 of this Act.

(3) "Workman" does not include a domestic or menial servant, but, save as aforesaid, means any railway servant, and any person who being a laborer, servant in husbandry, journeyman, artificer, handicraftsman, miner, or otherwise engaged in manual labor, whether under the age of twenty-one years, or above that age, has entered into or works under a contract with an employer, whether the contract be made before or after

the passing of this Act, be express or implied, oral or in writing, and be a contract of service or a contract personally to execute any work or labor.

(4) By reason of the act or omission of any person in the service of the employer done or made in obedience to the rules or by-laws of the employer, or in obedience to particular instructions given by the employer or by any person delegated with the authority of the employer in that behalf; or

(5) By reason of the negligence of any person in the service of the employer who has the charge or control of any points, signal, locomotive, engine, machine, or train upon a railway, tramway or street railway;

the workman, or, in case the injury results in death, the legal personal representatives of the workman, and any person entitled in case of death, shall have the same right of compensation and remedies against the employer as if the workman had not been a workman of, nor in the service of the employer, nor engaged in his work.

4.—(1) Where the execution of any work is being carried into effect under any contract, and

(a) The person for whom the work, or any part thereof is done, owns or supplies any ways, works, machinery, plant, buildings, or premises used for the purpose of executing the work, and

(b) By reason of any defect in the condition or arrangement of such ways, works, machinery, plant, buildings or premises, personal injury is caused to any workman employed by the contractor or by any sub-contractor; and

(c) The defect or the failure to discover or remedy the defect arose from the negligence of the person for whom the work or any part thereof is done, or of some person being in his service and entrusted by him with the duty of seeing that such condition or arrangement is proper,

the person for whom the work, or that part of the work is done shall be liable to pay compensation for the injury as if the workman had been employed by him, and for that purpose shall be deemed to be the employer of the workman within the meaning of this Act. Provided, always, that any such contractor or sub-contractor shall be liable to pay compensation for the injury as if this section had not been enacted, so however that double compensation shall not be recoverable for the same injury.

(2) Nothing in this section contained shall affect any rights or liabilities of the person for whom the work is done and the contractor and sub contractor (if any) as between themselves.

5. Where within this Province personal injury is caused to a workman employed on or about any railway:

1. By reason of the lower beams or members of the superstructure of any highway, or other overhead bridge, or any other erection or structure over said railway, not being of a sufficient height from the surface of the rails to admit of an open and clear headway of at least seven feet between the top of the highest freight cars then running on such railway, and the bottom of such lower beams or members; or

2. By reason of the space between the rails in any railway frog, extending from the point of such frog backward to where the heads of such rails are not less than five inches apart, not being filled in with packing; or

3. By reason of the space between any wing-tail and any railway frog, and between any guard-rail and any other rail fixed and used alongside thereof as aforesaid, and between all wing-rails where no other rail intervenes, (save only where the space between the heads of any such wing-rail and railway frog as aforesaid, or between the heads of any such guard-rail and any other rail fixed and used alongside thereof as aforesaid, or between the heads of any such wing-rails where no other rail intervenes as aforesaid, is either less than one and three-quarters of an inch or more than five inches in width), not being at all times during every month of April, May, June, July, August, September and October, filled in with packing;

such injury shall be deemed and taken to have been caused by reason of a defect within

the meaning of sub-section 1 of section 3 of this Act. But nothing in this section contained shall be taken or construed, as in any respect, or for any purpose restricting the meaning of said sub-section.

6. A workman shall not be entitled under this Act to any right of compensation or remedy against the employer in any of the following cases, that is to say :

1. Under sub-section 1 of section 3, unless the defect therein mentioned arose from or had not been discovered or remedied owing to the negligence of the employer or of some person entrusted by him with the duty of seeing that the condition or arrangement of the ways, works, machinery, plant, building or premises are proper.

2. Under sub section 4 of section 3, unless the injury resulted from some impropriety or defect in the rules, by-laws, or instructions therein mentioned ; provided, that where a rule or by-law has been approved or has been accepted as a proper rule or by-law, either by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, or under and pursuant to any provision in that behalf of any Act of the Legislature of Ontario, or of the Parliament of Canada, it shall not be deemed for the purposes of this Act to be an improper or defective rule or by-law.

3. In any case where the workman knew of the defect or negligence which caused his injury and failed without reasonable excuse to give or cause to be given within a reasonable time, information thereof to the employer or some person superior to himself in the service of the employer, unless he was aware that the employer or such superior already knew of the said defect or negligence. Provided, however, that such workman shall not, by reason only of his continuing in the employment of the employer with knowledge of the defect, negligence, act, or omission, which caused his injury, be deemed to have voluntarily incurred the risk of the injury.

7. The amount of compensation recoverable under this Act shall not exceed either such sum as may be found to be equivalent to the estimated earnings, during the three years preceding the injury of a person in the same grade employed during those years in the like employment within this Province, or the sum of fifteen hundred dollars, whichever is larger ; and such compensation shall not be subject to any deduction or abatement, by reason, or on account, or in respect of any matter or thing whatsoever, save such as is specially provided for in section 12 of this Act.

8. When in any action under this Act compensation is awarded in the case of the death of a workman for an injury sustained by him in the course of his employment, the amount recovered, after deducting the costs not recovered from the defendant may, if the Court or Judge before whom the action is tried so directs, be divided between the wife, husband, parent, and child of the deceased in such shares as the Court or Judge, with or without assessors, as the case may be, or, if the action is tried by a jury, as the jury may determine.

9. An action for the recovery under this Act of compensation for an injury shall not be maintainable against the employer of the workman, unless notice that injury has been sustained is given within twelve weeks, and the action is commenced within six months from the occurrence of the accident causing the injury, or in the case of death within twelve months from the time of death ; provided always that in case of death the want of such notice shall be no bar to the maintenance of such action, if the Judge shall be of opinion that there was reasonable excuse for such want of notice.

10. No contract or agreement made or entered into by a workman shall be a bar or constitute any defence to an action for the recovery under this Act of compensation for any injury,

1. Unless for such workman entering into or making such contract or agreement there was other consideration than that of his being taken into or continued in the employment of the defendant ; nor
2. Unless such other consideration was in the opinion of the Court or Judge before whom such action is tried, ample and adequate ; nor
3. Unless, in the opinion of the Court or Judge, such contract or agreement in view of such other consideration was not on the part of the workman improvident, but was just and reasonable ;

and the burthen of proof in respect of such other consideration, and of the same being ample and adequate, as aforesaid, and that the contract was just and reasonable and was not improvident as aforesaid, shall, in all cases, rest upon the defendant; provided always that notwithstanding anything in this section contained, no contract or agreement whatsoever made or entered into by a workman shall be a bar or constitute any defence to an action for the recovery under this Act of compensation for any injury happening or caused by reason of any of the matters mentioned in section 5 of this Act.

11. Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act, an action under sections 3, 4 or 5 shall lie against the legal personal representatives of a deceased employer.

12. There shall be deducted from any compensation awarded to any workman or representatives of a workman, or persons claiming by, under, or through a workman in respect of any cause of action arising under this Act, any penalty or damages, or part of a penalty or damages which may in pursuance of any other Act, either of the Parliament of Canada, or of the Legislature of Ontario, have been paid to such workman, representatives or persons in respect of the same cause of action; and where an action has been brought under this Act by any workman, or the representatives of any workman, or any persons claiming by, under, or through such workman, for compensation in respect of any cause of action arising under this Act, and payment has not previously been made of any penalty or damages, or part of a penalty or damages under any such Act, either of the said Parliament, or of the said Legislature, in respect of the same cause of action, such workman, representatives or persons shall not, so far as the said Legislature has power so to enact, be entitled thereafter to receive in respect of the same cause of action, any such penalty or damages, or part of a penalty or damages, under any such last mentioned Act.

13.—(1) Notice in respect of an injury under this Act shall give the name and address of the person injured, and shall state in ordinary language the cause of the injury and the date at which it was sustained, and shall be served on the employer, or if there is more than one employer, upon one of such employers.

(2) The notice may be served by delivering the same to or at the residence or place of business of the person on whom it is to be served.

(3) The notice may also be served by post, by a registered letter addressed to the person on whom it is to be served at his last known place of residence or place of business, and if served by post shall be deemed to have been served at the time when a letter containing the same would be delivered in the ordinary course of post, and in proving the service of such notice it shall be sufficient to prove that the notice was properly addressed and registered.

(4) Where the employer is a body of persons corporate or unincorporate the notice shall be served by delivering the same at or by sending it by post in a registered letter addressed to the office, or if there be more than one office, any one of the offices of such body.

(5) The want or insufficiency of the notice required by this section, or by section 9 of this Act, shall not be a bar to the maintenance of an action for the recovery of compensation for the injury if the Court or Judge before whom such action is tried, or, in case of appeal, if the Court hearing the appeal is of opinion that there was reasonable excuse for the want or insufficiency, and that the defendant has not been thereby prejudiced in his defence.

(6) A notice under this section shall be deemed sufficient if in the form or to the effect following:

To A.B. of *(here insert employer's address)* or To the
Company, *(or as the case may be.)*
Take notice, that on the _____ day of _____ 189, C.D., of *(insert address of injured person)* a workman in your employment sustained personal injury, *(add. of which he died, if such be the case)*, and that such injury was caused by *(state shortly the cause of injury, e.g. the fall of a beam).*

(Date.)

Yours, etc.,

X.Y.

14. If the defendant in any action against an employer for compensation for an injury sustained by a workman in the course of his employment intends to rely for a defence on the want of notice or the insufficiency of notice, or on the ground that he was not the employer of the workman injured, he shall, not less than seven days before the hearing of the action, or such other time as may be fixed by the rules regulating the practice of the Court in which the action is brought, give notice to the plaintiff of his intention to rely on that defence, and the Court may, in its discretion, and upon such terms and conditions as may be just in that behalf, order and allow an adjournment of the case for the purpose of enabling such notice to be given; and, subject to any such terms and conditions, any notice given pursuant to and in compliance with the order in that behalf, shall, as to any such action and for all purposes thereof, be held to be a notice given pursuant to and in conformity with sections 9 and 13 of this Act.

15. In an action brought under this Act the particulars of demand or statement of claim shall state in ordinary language the cause of the injury and the date at which it was sustained, and the amount of compensation claimed; and where the action is brought by more than one plaintiff, the amount of compensation claimed by each plaintiff, and where the injury of which the plaintiff complains shall have arisen by reason of the negligence, act, or omission of any person in the service of the defendant, the particulars shall give the name and description of such person.

16.—(1) Upon the trial of an action for recovery of compensation under this Act before a judge without a jury, one or more assessors may be appointed by the court or judge for the purpose of ascertaining the amount of compensation, and the remuneration (if any) to be paid to such assessors shall be fixed and determined by the judge at the trial.

(2) Any person who shall, as hereinafter provided, be appointed to act as an assessor in such action, shall be qualified so to act.

(3) In such action a party who desires assessors to be appointed shall, ten clear days at least before the day for holding the court at which the action is to be tried, file an application stating the number of assessors he proposes to be appointed, and the names, addresses and occupations of the persons who may have expressed their willingness in writing to act as assessors. If the applicant has obtained the consent of the other party to the persons named being appointed, he shall file such consent with his application.

(4) Where the application for the appointment of assessors has been made by one party to an action only, he shall, eight clear days at least before the day for holding the court at which the action is to be tried, serve a copy of the application so filed upon the other party, who may then either file an application for assessors, or file objections to one or more of the persons proposed.

(5) An application for the appointment of assessors may be in the form following, or to the like effect, namely:

In the (*describing the Court*)

“The Workmen’s Compensation for Injuries Act, 1892.”

BETWEEN

Plaintiff.

Defendant.

The plaintiff (*or* defendant) applies to have an assessor (*or* assessors) appointed to assist the Court in ascertaining the amount of compensation to be awarded to the plaintiff, should the judgment be in his favor, and he submits the names of the following persons, who have expressed their willingness in writing to act as assessors should they be appointed.

(*Here set out the names, addresses and occupations of the persons above referred to.*)

(*If the other party consents to the appointment add the following:*

The defendant (*or* plaintiff) consents to the appointment of any of the persons above named to act as assessors in this action, as appears by his consent thereto filed herewith.

Dated this day of

A. B.,

The above named plaintiff, (*or as the case may be*).

(6) Where separate applications are filed by the parties, no objection to the persons proposed shall be made by either party, but the Court or Judge may appoint from the persons named in each application one or more assessor or assessors, provided that the same number of assessors be appointed from the names given in such applications respectively.

(7) In such action brought in a Division Court the applications for the appointment of assessors together with any objections made to the persons proposed, shall be forwarded by the clerk of the Court to the Judge.

(8) Where application for the appointment of assessors is granted, the Court or Judge shall appoint such of the persons proposed for assessors as by the Court or Judge may be deemed fit, subject to the provisions contained in this Act.

(9) In such action where an application for the appointment of assessors has been filed, the Court or Judge may, at any time prior to the trial thereof, nominate one or more additional persons to act as assessors in the action. Where no application for assessors has been made, the Court or Judge may appoint one or more persons to act as assessor or assessors in the action before or on the trial of the action.

(10) If at the time and place appointed for the trial all or any of the assessors appointed shall not attend, the Court or Judge may either proceed to try the action with the assistance of such of the assessors, if any, as shall attend, or may adjourn the trial generally, or upon any terms which the Court or Judge may think fit, or may appoint any person who may be available and who is willing to act, and who is not objected to, or who, if objected to is objected to on some insufficient ground, or the Court or Judge may try the action without assessors.

(11) Every person requiring the Court or Judge to be assisted by assessors shall at the time of filing his application deposit therewith the sum of \$4 for every assessor proposed, and such payments shall be considered as costs in the action, unless otherwise ordered by the Court or Judge: Provided, that where a person proposed as an assessor shall have in writing agreed and consented that he will not require his remuneration to be so deposited, no deposit in respect of such person shall be required.

(12) Where an action shall be tried by the Court or Judge with the assistance of assessors in addition to or independently of any assessors proposed by the parties, the remuneration of such assessors shall be borne by the parties, or either of them, as the Judge or Court shall direct.

(13) If after an assessor has been appointed the action shall not be tried, the Court or Judge shall have power to make an allowance to him in respect of any expense or trouble which he may have incurred by reason of his appointment, and direct the payment to be made out of any sum deposited for his remuneration.

(14) The assessors shall sit with and assist the Court or Judge when required with their opinion and special knowledge for the purpose of ascertaining the amount of compensation, if any, which the plaintiff shall be entitled to recover.

17.—(1) Where several actions shall be brought under this Act against a defendant in the same Court in respect of the same negligence, act or omission, the defendant shall be at liberty to apply to the Judge that the said actions shall be consolidated.

(2) Applications for consolidation of actions shall be made upon notice to the plaintiffs affected by such consolidation.

(3) In case several actions shall be brought under this Act against a defendant in the same Court in respect of the same negligence, act or omission, the defendant may, on filing an undertaking to be bound so far as his liability for such negligence, act or omission is concerned by the decision in such one of the said actions as may be selected by the Court or Judge, apply to the Court or Judge for an order to stay the proceedings in the actions other than in the one so selected, until judgment is given in such selected action.

(4) Applications for stay of proceedings shall be made upon notice to the plaintiffs affected by stay of proceedings or *ex parte*.

(5) Upon the hearing of an application for consolidation of actions or for stay of proceedings, the Court or Judge shall have power to impose such terms and conditions and make such order in the matter as may be just.

(6) If an order shall be made by a Court or Judge upon an *ex parte* application to stay proceedings, it shall be competent to the plaintiffs affected by the order to apply to the Court or Judge (as the case may be) upon notice or *ex parte*, to vary or discharge the order so made, and upon such last mentioned application such order shall be made as the Court or Judge shall think fit and the Court or Judge shall have power to dispose of the costs occasioned by such order as may be deemed right.

(7) In case a verdict in the selected action shall be given against the defendant, the plaintiffs in the actions stayed shall be at liberty to proceed for the purpose of ascertaining and recovering their damages and costs.

(8) A defendant may, by notice to the opposite party to be given or served at least six days before the day appointed for the trial of the action, admit the truth of any statement of his liability for any alleged negligence, act or omission as set forth or contained in the plaintiff's statement or particulars of claim in the action, and after such notice given the plaintiff shall not be allowed any expense thereafter incurred for the purpose of proving the matters so admitted.

(9) Where two or more persons are joined as plaintiffs under sub-section 1 of this section, and the negligence, act or omission which is the cause of action shall be proved, the judgment shall be for all the plaintiffs, but the amount of compensation, if any, that each plaintiff is entitled to shall be separately found and set forth in the judgment, and the amount of costs awarded in the action shall be ordered to be paid to such person and in such manner as the Court or Judge may think fit; should the defendant fail to pay the several amounts of compensation and the costs awarded in the action, execution may issue as in an ordinary action, and should the proceeds of the execution be insufficient, after deducting all costs, to pay the whole of the amounts awarded, a dividend shall be paid to each plaintiff, calculated upon the proportion of the amount which shall have been awarded to the respective plaintiffs to the total amount realized after the deduction of all the costs of the action as aforesaid.

18. Where the time for doing any act, taking any proceeding, or giving any notice under or required by this Act expires on a Sunday such act, or proceeding, or notice shall, so far as regards the time of doing, taking or giving the same, be held to be duly and sufficiently done, taken or given, if done, taken or given, on the day next following such Sunday.

19. In an action brought in any Court to recover compensation under this Act, the forms and methods, and the rules and orders in force in Court shall, subject to and save as otherwise provided by the terms and provisions of this Act, apply to and regulate all matters of pleading, practice and procedure in such action, and notwithstanding anything in this Act contained, the forms and method, and the pleadings, practice and procedure in any such action shall conform to and be regulated by any rules or orders in that behalf hereafter lawfully and duly made or prescribed with respect to actions brought in any such Court.

20. All Acts and parts of Acts inconsistent with this Act are hereby repealed; but such repeal shall not affect, nor shall any provision of this Act prejudice, anything heretofore done or suffered, or any right heretofore acquired or accrued under or in pursuance of said Acts or parts of Acts so repealed; and any proceeding in respect of any such right, and any action, suit or proceeding under or in pursuance of said last mentioned Acts or parts of Acts shall be instituted, continued, and completed, and determined, and dealt with in all respects and for all purposes as if this Act had not been passed.

AN ACT TO AMEND THE ACT RESPECTING THE LAW OF LANDLORD AND TENANT.

Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario, enacts as follows:

1. Section 27 of the Act respecting the law of Landlord and Tenant, is amended by adding at the end of sub-section 1 thereof the following words: "Provided that in the case of a monthly tenancy such exemption shall only apply to two months' arrears of rent."

[Sub-section one of section 27 of the Act just mentioned is as follows: "(1) The goods and chattels exempt from seizure under execution shall not be liable to seizure by distress by a landlord for rent in respect of a tenancy created after the first day of October, 1887, except as hereinafter provided; nor shall such goods be liable to seizure by distress by a collector of taxes accruing after the said day of October, 1887, unless they are the property of the person actually assessed for the premises, and whose name also appears upon the collector's rolls for the year as liable therefor."]

AN ACT TO AMEND THE FREE LIBRARIES ACT.

Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario, enacts as follows:

1. Section 4 of the Free Libraries Act is amended by adding thereto the following words:

"But no free library board shall in any year purchase any lands or erect any buildings or make any additions or alterations thereto exceeding in cost \$2,000 without the authority of the municipal council."

2. Section 6 of the said Act is repealed and the following substituted therefor:

6. The board of management shall submit to the council not later than the first day of March in each year a detailed estimate of the several sums required to pay during the ensuing financial year:

1. Interest on any money borrowed as hereinafter mentioned;
2. The amount of the sinking fund;
3. The expense in detail of maintaining and managing the libraries or news rooms under their control and of making any purchases required therefor.

3.—(1) Section 8 of the said Act is amended by substituting the words "one-quarter" for "one-half" in the 7th line of the said section, but this amendment shall only apply to cities having a population of 100,000 or over.

(2) Sub-section 5 of section 8 of the said Act is amended by striking out the words "the said limit of" in the fifth line of said sub-section.

4. In case any free library board requires the council to raise, as provided in the said Act, any money involving an assessment, exceeding the amount specified in section 3 hereof for the purpose of purchasing or erecting buildings, the council by a two-thirds vote of all the members thereof, may refuse to raise such sum, and if the board so requires the question shall be submitted by the council to a vote of the electors of the municipality entitled to vote on money by-laws, in the manner provided by the Municipal Act in respect of by-laws for the creation of debts, and in the event of the assent of the electors being obtained it shall be the duty of the council to raise the said amount in the manner provided by the said Act.

5. No free library board shall establish or maintain a museum except by and with the consent of the council of the municipality, but this section shall only apply to cities having a population of 100,000 or over.

THE ASSESSMENT AMENDMENT ACT, 1892.

1. Sub-section 23 of section 7 of the Assessment Act is amended by striking out the words "provided the same does not exceed \$700," in the second line thereof, and substituting therefor the words "to the amount of \$700."

2. Sub-section 24 of said section 7 is amended by striking out all after the first line thereof, and by adding the words "derived from any source other than personal earnings."

3. The following shall be added as sub-section 24a of said section 7:

24a. Provided, nevertheless that no person shall be exempted for or in respect of income for a sum greater than \$700, whether derived from personal earnings or from other sources of income, or from the two combined.

The amendments to the Assessment Act, as just quoted, are in respect of income exemptions from taxation, so that the law in that particular now is:

"7.—(23) The annual income of any person derived from his personal earnings to the amount of \$700."

"(24) The annual income of any person to the amount of \$400 derived from any source other than personal earnings."

"(24a) Provided, nevertheless that no person shall be exempted for or in respect of income for a sum greater than \$700, whether derived from personal earnings or from other sources of income, or from the two combined."

AN ACT FOR THE PROTECTION OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN PLACES OF BUSINESS OTHER THAN FACTORIES.

Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario, enacts as follows :

1.—(1) This Act does not apply to any place of business which is within the operation of the Ontario Factories' Act or the Ontario Factories' Amendment Act, 1889 ; nor (2) to any place of business where the only persons employed are members of the same family, nor (3) to any place of business where the persons employed are not more than five in number ; nor (4) to any place of business where women or girls are not employed.

2. Save as mentioned in the preceding section, this Act applies to every place of business whether for the sale or manufacture of goods, or for any other kind of business, in which women or girls are employed, and to all rooms and buildings used in connection with or for the purposes of the business.

3. Every building or apartment or place to which this Act applies shall be kept properly ventilated so as not to be injurious to the persons employed therein, and shall have in connection therewith, or within convenient distance and with convenient access thereto, a sufficient number and description of privies, earth or water-closets and urinals for the employees of the business ; such closets and urinals shall at all times be kept clean and well ventilated ; and separate sets thereof shall be provided for the use of male and female employees, and shall have respectively separate approaches.

4. Every person who in his own behalf, as owner or partner or as the manager or agent for the person, firm, company or corporation occupying the premises, has charge of the business and employs persons therein, shall be responsible for every violation of this Act in the same manner as employers under the Factories' Act. (s. 2, s.s. 3.)

5. Every municipal council to which this Act applies shall appoint inspectors, or authorize persons to act as inspectors, for the enforcement of this Act, and shall make regulations or by-laws respecting their conduct and duties, and for the enforcement of this Act generally.

6. All fines imposed under this Act shall be paid over to the treasurer of the municipality to and for the use of the municipality notwithstanding anything contained in section 37 of the Factories' Act.

7. Except as aforesaid sections 32 to 39 inclusive of the Factories' Act shall apply to this Act.

[Sections 32 to 39 inclusive, of the Factories' Act referred to in next preceding section 7, refer to power of Court in addition to inflicting fine ; power of employer to exempt himself from fine on conviction of the actual offender ; inspector to proceed against actual offender ; fines on persons committing offence for which employer is liable ; restraint on cumulative fines ; application of fines and penalties ; limitation of time and general provisions as to summary proceedings ; and prosecutions and procedure.]

AN ACT TO CONSOLIDATE THE ACTS RESPECTING MUNICIPAL INSTITUTIONS AS AMENDED IN CERTAIN PARTICULARS BY THE MUNICIPAL AMENDMENT ACT, 1892.

73.—(1) No person shall be qualified to be elected a mayor, alderman, reeve, deputy-reeve, or councillor of any municipality unless such person resides within the municipality, or within two miles thereof, and is a natural born or naturalized subject of

Her Majesty, and a male of the full age of twenty-one years, and is not disqualified under this Act, and has, or whose wife has, at the time of the election, as proprietor or tenant, a legal or equitable freehold or leasehold, or partly freehold and partly leasehold, or partly legal and partly equitable, rated in his own name, or in the name of his wife, on the last revised assessment roll of the municipality, to at least the value following, over and above all charges, liens, and encumbrances affecting the same elsewhere than in the districts of Muskoka, Parry Sound, Nipissing, Algoma, Thunder Bay, Rainy River, and the provisional county of Haliburton :

1. In incorporated villages—freehold to \$200, or leasehold to \$400 ;
2. In towns—freehold to \$600, or leasehold to \$1,200 ;
3. In cities—freehold to \$1,000, or leasehold to \$2,000 ;
4. In townships—freehold to \$400, or leasehold to \$800 ; and in the said last named districts and provisional county :
5. In townships and incorporated villages—freehold to \$200, or leasehold to \$400 ;
6. In towns—freehold to \$400, or leasehold to \$800.

And so in the same proportions in all municipalities in case the property is partly freehold and partly leasehold.

But, if within any municipality any such person is at the time of election in actual occupation of any such freehold, rated in his own name or in the name of his wife, on the last revised assessment roll of the said municipality, he will be entitled to be elected, if the value at which such freehold is actually rated in said assessment roll amounts to not less than \$2,000, and for that purpose the said value shall not be affected or reduced by any lien, encumbrance or charge existing on or affecting such freehold.

(2) No person who has, or whose wife has, property duly rated on the last revised assessment roll, sufficient to qualify him as in the preceding sub-section required, shall be deemed to be disqualified by the alienation by sale or otherwise of the said property, or by the expiration or surrender of the demised term, between the date of the return of the assessment roll and the time of his election, provided that at the time of his election such person is resident within the municipality and has, or his wife has, as proprietor or tenant, a legal or equitable freehold or leasehold, or partly freehold and partly leasehold, or partly legal and partly equitable estate of sufficient assessed value to qualify him for election under the preceding sub-section.

74. The term "leasehold" in the last preceding section shall not include a term less than a tenancy for a year, or from year to year ; and the qualifications of all persons where a qualification is required under this Act, may be of an estate either legal or equitable, or may be composed partly of each.

479. The council of every county, township, city, town and incorporated village may pass by-laws :

489.—(16a.) For inspecting and regulating the construction and erection of hoists, scaffoldings, and other constructions used in the erecting, repairing, altering, or improving buildings, chimneys, or other structures ; and for making all necessary regulations for the protection and safety of workmen and other persons employed thereon, and for appointing inspectors of scaffolding.

493.—(1) For licensing and regulating plumbers.

495.—(13) For establishing schools for the training and education of artisans, mechanics, and workmen in such subjects as may promote a knowledge of mechanical and manufacturing arts, and for acquiring such real property as may be requisite for such schools, and for erecting and maintaining suitable buildings thereon, and for improving and repairing such school buildings and for disposing of such property when no longer required.

(14) For making grants in aid of such schools as may be deemed expedient.

496.—(9a.) For regulating the construction of cranes, hoists and elevators, and determining the manner in which elevators in buildings shall be constructed and worked (whether automatically or otherwise), and for providing for the inspection of all cranes,

hoists and elevators, but none of the provisions of the by-laws shall be inconsistent with the Factory Act so far as the same provides for the regulation or construction of cranes, hoists and elevators.

1892.—“An Act respecting Insurance Corporations.” The following sections of this Act are of interest to labor organizations, namely :

2. Sub-section 4. “Society,” or “Friendly Society,” includes any corporation, society, association, or fraternity, benevolent, mutual, provident, industrial, or co-operative, or the like, which not being a corporation within the intent of sections 5 or 6 of this Act (i. e., Insurance Licenses of the Provinces and of the Dominion) required by law to be licensed for the transaction of insurance, undertakes or effects for valuable consideration, or agrees, or offers so to undertake, or effect, with any person in the Province, any contract of insurance, etc.

Proviso C, provided also that, in the case of a friendly society incorporated elsewhere than in Ontario, the central governing or controlling body within the Province, if incorporated by virtue of a statute of Ontario, may, in the discretion of the registrar, be dealt with as the society for any or all purposes of this Act.

3. After the 31st day of December, 1892, no insurance shall be transacted or undertaken in Ontario, except by a corporation duly registered as herein provided.

9. Sub-section 3. Any lawfully incorporated Trades Union in Ontario, which, under the authority of the incorporating Act, has an insurance or benefit fund for the benefit of of its own members exclusively, shall, upon due application for registry hereunder, be entitled to be registered on the Friendly Society Register.

Provided that, where any organization of workmen not entering into a formal contract of insurance with its members, provides by its constitution, by-laws or rules for the assistance, relief or support of its members, the registrar may, by writing under his hand and the seal of his office, declare the organization exempt from the operation of this Act, and such certificate shall remain valid until by like writing revoked; and the organization so exempted shall not be subject to any penalty imposed by this Act.

17. Sub-section 3. Where, at the passing of this Act, a friendly society having its head office elsewhere than in Ontario has in the charge, possession, custody, or power of officers or agents resident in Ontario a reserve fund or funds for the security or assistance of members of the society, such fund or funds shall be deemed to be a fund held in trust for members in the jurisdiction of the said officers or agents, and the said officers or agents shall be deemed and shall continue to be trustees of the said fund or funds until other trustees thereof, resident in Ontario, are appointed by competent authority, and such trust fund or funds or as much thereof as from time to time remains unexpended shall be invested as enacted in section 29 of this Act.

22. Sub-section 2. The registration of a friendly society under this Act, or under any amending Act, shall not be deemed to authorize the society to undertake contracts of insurance elsewhere than in the Province of Ontario.

Sub-section 3. No friendly society shall, under penalty of becoming disentitled to registry, circulate, publish or print any statement contrary to the intent of this section, and any officer, employee or agent of the society, who makes use of such contrary statement for the purpose of obtaining or transacting insurance, shall be guilty of an offence, and shall upon summary conviction thereof before any police magistrate or justice of the peace having jurisdiction where the offence was committed, be liable as for an offence against section 27 of this Act, and all the provisions of the said 27th section shall equally apply in the case of an offence committed against this section.

27. Sub-section 1. After the 31st day of December, 1892, no person or persons, or body corporate or unincorporated, other than a corporation standing registered under this Act and persons duly authorized by such registered corporation to act in its behalf, shall undertake or effect, or offer to undertake or effect, any contract of insurance.

Sub-section 2. If any promoter, organizer, office-bearer, manager, director, officer, collector, agent, employee, or person whatsoever, other than as enacted in the next preceding sub-section, undertakes or effects, or agrees or offers to undertake or effect any contract of insurance, he shall be guilty of an offence, and upon summary conviction thereof before any police magistrate or justice of the peace, having jurisdiction where the offence was committed, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding \$200 and costs, and not less than \$20 and costs, and in default of payment, the offender shall be imprisoned with or without hard labor for a term not exceeding three months and not less than one month, and on a second or any subsequent conviction he shall be imprisoned with hard labor for a term not exceeding twelve months and not less than three months. '

Sub-section 3. Anyone may be prosecutor or complainant under this Act, and one-half of any fine imposed by virtue of this Act shall, when received, belong to Her Majesty for the use of the Province, and the other half shall belong to the prosecutor or complainant.

63. Sub-section 3. For the purposes of this Act, affidavits and depositions may be taken and made before any justice of the peace, notary public or commissioner in the High Court for taking affidavits.

DOMINION LEGISLATION

AFFECTING IN A MORE OR LESS SPECIFIC DEGREE THE INTERESTS AND WELFARE OF THE WAGE-EARNING CLASSES IN CANADA.

1869.—“An Act respecting Immigration and Immigrants.” Section 8 of this Act recites that “if any contract is made or any bond or note given by an immigrant before leaving Europe for Canada, to repay, in Canada, any sum of money advanced to him for or towards defraying any other expense attending his emigration, such sum shall be recoverable from the immigrant in Canada, according to the terms of such instrument, by suit in any court of competent jurisdiction in Canada, and every immigrant who, in consideration of money advanced as aforesaid engages and binds himself to enter the service of any employer in Canada on his arrival there, in any capacity, and to work for and serve such employer in such capacity during any certain time, not exceeding six months, and at any named rate of wages, and afterwards refuses or neglects on his arrival in Canada to perform such engagement, shall be liable, on summary conviction, to a penalty not exceeding twenty dollars and costs and to imprisonment until such penalty and costs are paid.”*

1872.—“An Act respecting Trade Unions.”

2. In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires, the expression “Trade Union” means such combination, whether temporary or permanent, for regulating the relations between workmen and masters, or for imposing restrictive conditions on the conduct of any trade or business, as would, but for this Act, have been deemed to be an unlawful combination by reason of some one or more of its purposes being in restraint of trade.

3. This Act shall not affect :

- (1) Any agreement between partners as to their own business ;
- (2) Any agreement between an employer and those employed by him as to such employment ;
- (3) Any agreement in consideration of the sale of the good-will of a business of instruction in any profession, trade or handicraft.

* In this connection the Revised Statutes of Ontario (1887), chapter 27, section 8, say :

(1) “Any agreement or bargain, verbal or written, express or implied, which may hereafter be made between any person and any other person not a resident of Canada, for the performance of labor or service, or having reference to the performance of labor or service by such other person in the Province of Ontario, and made as aforesaid, previous to the migration or coming into Canada of such other person whose labor or service is contracted for, shall be void and of no effect as against the person only so migrating or coming.”

4. Nothing in this Act shall enable any court to entertain any legal proceeding instituted with the object of directly enforcing or recovering damages for the breach of any of the following agreements, that is to say :

(1) Any agreement between members of a trade union as such, concerning the conditions on which any members for the time being of the trade union, shall or shall not sell their goods, transact business, employ or be employed ;

(2) Any agreement for the payment by any person of any subscription or penalty to a trade union ;

(3) Any agreement for the application of the funds of a trade union—

(a) To provide benefits to members ; or

(b) To furnish contributions to any employer or workman, not a member of such trade union, in consideration of such employer or workman acting in conformity with the rules or resolutions of such trade union ; or

(c) To discharge any fine imposed upon any person by sentence of a court of justice ;

(4) Any agreement made between one trade union and another ;

(5) Any bond to secure the performance of any of the above-mentioned agreements.

But nothing in this section shall be deemed to constitute any of the agreements above-mentioned unlawful.

5. No Act in force in Canada providing for the constitution and incorporation of charitable, benevolent or provident institutions, shall include or apply to trade unions, *and this Act shall not apply to any trade union not registered under this Act.*

[The words last above are italicised with the design of attracting particular attention].

13. The Registrar-General of Canada shall be the registrar under this Act.

22. The purposes of any trade union shall not, by reason merely that they are in restraint of trade, be deemed to be unlawful, so as to render any member of such trade union liable to criminal prosecution for conspiracy or otherwise, so as to render void or voidable any agreement or trust.

23. The Registrar-General of Canada shall lay before Parliament annual reports with respect to the matters transacted by him as registrar under this Act, and in pursuance thereof.

Matters to be provided for by the Rules of Trade Unions registered under this Act :

(1) The name of the trade union and place of meeting for the business of the trade union ;

(2) Every object for which the trade union is to be established, the purposes for which the funds thereof shall be applicable and the conditions under which any member may become entitled to any benefit assured thereby, and the fines and forfeitures which may be imposed on any member of such trade union.

(3) The manner of making, altering, amending and rescinding rules.

(4) A provision for the appointment and removal of a general committee of management, and of a trustee or trustees, treasurer and other officers.

(5) A provision for the investment of the funds, and for an annual or periodical audit of accounts.

(6) The inspection of the books and names of members of the trade union by every person having an interest in the funds of the trade union.

1872 —“ An Act to amend the Criminal Law relating to Violence, Threats and Molestations,” specifically names certain acts, whether by masters or by workmen, which shall be offences under its provisions, and the person or persons convicted thereof “ shall be liable to imprisonment, with or without hard labor, for a term not exceeding three months.” Prior to the enactment of this Statute a conviction for any of the offences mentioned therein would have involved a statutory sentence of “ imprisonment for any term less than two years ” without the option of a fine.

1875.—“ An Act to amend The Immigration Act of 1872.”

1. In this Act the word “ ship ” includes every description of vessel used in navigation not propelled by oars.

2. There shall be raised, levied and collected a duty payable in the manner herein-after prescribed by the master of every ship arriving in any port in Canada from any port in Europe with passengers or emigrants therefrom at any time when this Act is in force as hereinafter provided, in addition to any duty payable by the master of such ship, under the first section of "The Immigration Act of 1872," and such duty shall be such sum not exceeding two dollars for every passenger or immigrant above the age of one year to be landed in Canada, as may have been specified in the Proclamation giving effect to this Act, in force for the time being in the Province in which such port is situate.

3. The said duty shall be paid by the master of the ship or by some person on his behalf, to the Collector of Customs at the port in Canada at which such vessel is first entered, and at the time of making such first entry which shall contain on the face of it the number of passengers actually embarked on board the ship, and the number to be landed in Canada, and no such entry made at any such time, shall be deemed validly made, or have any legal effect whatever, unless such numbers are correctly stated and such duty has been fully paid.

4. This Act shall take effect upon, from and after the day, and in the Province or Provinces, and for the amount of duty (within the limit aforesaid) specified by Proclamation in that behalf issued under an Order of the Governor-General in Council, and not before, etc.; and every such proclamation shall be published in the *Canada Gazette*.

1876.—"An Act to amend the Criminal Law relating to Violence, Threats and Molestation."

1. The Act of the thirty-eighth year of Her Majesty's reign, chapter thirty-nine, intituled "An Act to amend the provisions of An Act to amend the Criminal law relating to Violence, Threats and Molestation," is hereby repealed.

2. The second section of the Act of the thirty-fifth year of Her Majesty's reign, chapter thirty-one, intituled "An Act to amend the Criminal Law relating to Violence, Threats and Molestation," shall remain repealed, and the following provisions shall be substituted instead thereof, and shall hereafter be read as forming the first section of the said Act, which shall be construed accordingly :

1. Every person who wrongfully and without lawful authority, with a view to compel any other person to abstain from doing anything which he has a legal right to do, or to do anything from which he has a legal right to abstain,—

"(1) Uses violence to such other person, or his wife or children, or injures his property, or

"(2) Intimidates such other person, or his wife or children, by threats of using violence to him, her or any of them, or of injuring his property ; or

"(3) Persistently follows such other person about from place to place ; or

"(4) Hides any tools, clothes or other property owned or used by such other person, or deprives him or hinders him in the use thereof ; or

"(5) Follows such other person with one or more other persons in a disorderly manner in or through any street or road ; or

"(6) Besets or watches the house or other place where such other person resides or works or carries on business or happens to be ' Shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months.' Attending at or near or approaching to such house or other place as aforesaid, in order merely to obtain or communicate information, shall not be deemed a watching or besetting within the meaning of this section."

3. Where a person is brought before a functionary or tribunal named in the second section of the said Act of the thirty-fifth year of Her Majesty's reign, chapter thirty-one, in respect of any offence under the provisions of the first section of the said Act as amended by the second section of this Act, the accused may, on appearing before such functionary or tribunal, declare that he objects to being tried for such offence by such functionary or tribunal, and thereupon such functionary or tribunal shall not proceed with such trial, but may deal with the case in all respects as if the accused were charged with an indictable offence and not with an offence punishable on summary con-

viction, and the accused may be prosecuted on indictment accordingly; and this section shall be read as part of the said Act.

4. A prosecution shall not be maintainable against a person for conspiracy to do any act or to cause any act to be done for the purposes of a trade combination, unless such act is an offence indictable by statute or is punishable under the provisions of the Act hereby amended; nor shall any person who is convicted upon any such prosecution, be liable to any greater punishment than is provided by such statute or by the said Act as hereby amended, for the act of which he may have been convicted as aforesaid.

(2) For the purpose of this section "trade combination" means any combination between master or workmen or other persons for regulating or altering the relations between any persons being masters or workmen, or the conduct of any master or workman, in or in respect of his business or employment, or contract of employment or service; and the word "act" includes a default, breach or omission.

NOTE.—In the Dominion Revised Statutes, 1886, section 4, just above, is reduced to the following words:

"2. No prosecution shall be maintainable against any person for conspiracy to do any act, or to cause any act to be done for the purposes of a trade combination, unless such act is an offence punishable by statute."

1885.—"An Act to restrict and regulate Chinese Immigration into Canada: "

Whereas it is expedient to make provision for restricting the number of Chinese immigrants coming into the Dominion and to regulate such immigration; and whereas it is further expedient to provide a system of registration and control over Chinese immigrants residing in Canada; therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows

4. Subject to the provisions of section thirteen of this Act, every person of Chinese origin shall pay to the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada, on entering into Canada, the sum of fifty dollars.

5. No vessel carrying Chinese immigrants to any port in Canada shall carry more than one such immigrant for every fifty tons of its tonnage; and the owner of any such vessel, who carries any number in excess of the number allowed by this section shall be liable to a penalty of fifty dollars for each person so carried in excess.

6. Every master of any vessel bringing Chinese immigrants to any port in Canada, shall be personally liable to Her Majesty for the payment of the fee imposed by section 4 of this Act in respect of any immigrant carried by such vessel, and shall deliver, together with the total amount of such fee to the controller, immediately on his arrival in port and before any of his passengers or crew shall have disembarked, a complete and accurate list of his crew and passengers, showing their names in full, the country and place of their birth, and the occupation and last place of domicile of each passenger.

7. Every master of any vessel who lands or allows to be landed off or from any vessel any Chinese immigrant before the duty payable under the provisions of this Act has been duly paid, or who wilfully makes any false statement respecting the number of persons on board his vessel, shall, in addition to the amount of the fee mentioned in the next preceding section, be liable to a penalty of not less than five hundred dollars nor more than one thousand dollars for every such offence, and in default of payment to imprisonment for a term not exceeding twelve months; and such vessel shall be forfeited to Her Majesty, and shall be seized by any officer charged with the duty of carrying this Act into effect, and dealt with accordingly.

8. No master of any vessel carrying Chinese immigrants shall land any passenger or permit any passenger to land from such vessel, until a permit to do so, stating that the provisions of this Act have been complied with, has been granted to the master of such vessel by the controller, under penalty of one hundred dollars.

9. No controller at any port shall grant a permit allowing Chinese immigrants to land, until the quarantine officer has granted a bill of health and has certified, after due examination, that no leprosy or infectious or contagious disease exists among them on board such vessel; and no permit to land shall be granted to any Chinese immigrant who

is suffering from leprosy or from any infectious or contagious disease, or to any Chinese woman who is known to be a prostitute.

11. The controller shall keep a record of all persons to whom certificates of entry have been granted.

1889.—“The Shipping and Cargoes Act.”

3. Section six of chapter seventy-seven of the Revised Statutes of Canada is hereby repealed and the following substituted therefor:

6. Every person who sends or attempts to send or is a party to sending a ship, registered in Canada, to sea or on a voyage on any of the inland waters of Canada, or on a voyage from any port or place on the inland waters of Canada to any port or place on the inland waters of the United States, or on a voyage from any port or place on the inland waters of the United States to any port or place on the inland waters of Canada, in such unseaworthy state by reason of overloading or underloading or improper loading, or by reason of being insufficiently manned or from any other cause whatsoever, that the life of any person is likely to be endangered thereby, is guilty of a misdemeanor, unless he proves that he used all reasonable means to insure her being sent to sea or on such voyage in a seaworthy state, or that her going to sea or on such voyage in such unseaworthy state was, under the circumstances, reasonable and justifiable; and for the purpose of giving such proof, he may give evidence in the same manner as any other witness.

2. Every master of a ship registered in Canada, who knowingly takes the same to sea, or on a voyage on any of the inland waters of Canada, or on a voyage from any port or place on the inland waters of Canada to any port or place on the inland waters of the United States, or on a voyage from any port or place in the United States to any port or place on the inland waters of Canada, in such unseaworthy state by reason of overloading or underloading or improper loading, or by reason of being insufficiently manned or from any other cause that the life of any person is likely to be endangered thereby, is guilty of a misdemeanor, unless he proves that her going to sea or on such voyage in such unseaworthy state was, under the circumstances, reasonable and justifiable, and for the purpose of giving such proof he may give evidence in the same manner as any other witness;

3. No prosecution under this section shall be instituted except by or with the consent of the Minister;

4. A misdemeanor under this section shall not be punishable upon summary conviction.

5. No grain cargo shall be carried on board any ship registered in Canada, unless such grain cargo is contained in bags, sacks or barrels, or properly secured from shifting by boards or otherwise.

(2) If shifting boards have not been used, or other proper precautions to prevent a grain cargo from shifting have not been taken, in the case of any ship registered in Canada and laden with a grain cargo, the master of the ship, and any agent of the owner who was charged with the loading of the ship or the sending her to sea, shall each be liable to a penalty not exceeding one thousand dollars, and the owner or managing owner of the ship shall also be liable to the same penalty unless he shows that he took all reasonable means to enforce the observance of this section and that he was not privy to the breach thereof.

NOTE.—Penalty under the section next preceding may be recovered upon summary conviction.

8. In every contract of service, express or implied, between the owners of a ship and the master or any seaman thereof, and in every instrument of apprenticeship whereby any person is bound to serve as an apprentice on board any ship, there shall be implied, notwithstanding any agreement to the contrary, an obligation on the owner of the ship that the owner of the ship, and the master, and every agent charged with the loading of the ship, or the preparing thereof for sea, or the sending thereof to sea, shall use all reasonable means to insure the seaworthiness of the ship for the voyage at the time when the voyage commences, and to keep her in a seaworthy condition for the voyage during the same: Provided, that nothing in this section shall subject the owner of a ship to any

liability by reason of the ship being sent to sea in an unseaworthy state, where, owing to special circumstances, the so sending thereof to sea is reasonable and justifiable.

1889.—“An Act for the Prevention and Suppression of Combinations formed in restraint of Trade.”

1. Every person who conspires, combines, agrees or arranges with any other person or with any railway, steamship, steamship or transportation company, unlawfully—

(a) To unduly limit the facilities for transporting, producing, manufacturing, supplying, storing or dealing in any commodity which may be a subject of trade or commerce; or—

(b) To restrain or injure trade or commerce in relation to any such article or commodity; or—

(c) To unduly prevent, limit, or lessen the manufacture or production of any such article or commodity, or to unreasonably enhance the price thereof; or—

(d) To unduly prevent or lessen competition in the production, manufacture, purchase, barter, sale, transportation or supply of any such article or commodity, or in the price of insurance upon person or property,

Is guilty of a misdemeanor and liable, on conviction, to a penalty not exceeding four thousand dollars and not less than two hundred dollars, or to imprisonment for any term not exceeding two years, and if a corporation, is liable on conviction to a penalty not exceeding ten thousand dollars and not less than one thousand dollars.

6. The foregoing provisions of this Act shall be construed as if section twenty-two of “The Trades Unions Act” had not been enacted.

1890.—“An Act further to amend the Criminal Law.” Under the head of “Threats and other Offences,” this Act contains the following section, viz.:

*19. Sub-section two, of section thirteen, of chapter one hundred and seventy-three of the Revised Statutes of Canada, intituled “An Act respecting Threats, Intimidation, and other offences,” is hereby repealed and the following substituted therefor:

*On the 15th of April 1890, the House of Commons, being in Committee of the Whole and considering the provisions of “An Act to further amend the Criminal Law,” when clause 19 was under discussion, the debate thereon was as follows, and is introduced here for the purpose of explanation:

Sir JOHN THOMPSON (Minister of Justice): On moving the second reading of the Bill I explained the object of this provision. I stated that it had been asked for by various labor organizations, who understood that the law at present was not sufficient to exempt them from punishment in the simple case of refusing to work. The present law, with respect to trade combination, is this:

“No prosecution shall be maintainable against any person for conspiracy to do any act, or to cause any act to be done, for the purpose of a trade combination, unless such act is an offence punishable by Statute.”

The amendment I propose is simply this:

“No prosecution shall be maintainable against any person for conspiracy in refusing to work with or for any employer or workman, or for doing any act, or causing any act to be done, for the purpose of a trade combination, unless such act is an offence punishable by Statute.”

Mr. MITCHELL: Is it considered the law at the present time, that a combination among workmen agreeing not to work in any particular capacity or in any particular employment, is an offence against the law? It seems to be a new offence against the law.

Sir JOHN THOMPSON: Members of trade organizations have been so advised, but that is not my impression as to what the law is. My impression is that they were not indictable for a conspiracy unless the combination was for something beyond that, and included something in the nature of intimidation, coercion, or the boycotting of a person who does work. But if there is a simple agreement among the men, in accordance with their rules, that they will not work for an employer, it does not render them liable to punishment. They have been advised accordingly, and they have also been advised to the contrary; and, under these circumstances, I think it is well to say that they are not liable for a simple refusal to work.

Mr. MITCHELL: Under these circumstances, I think there can be no great objection to the amendment proposed by the Hon. Minister. I have never understood that workmen were liable for a refusal of work, and I am glad the Minister agrees with me, although a different opinion has been given. I think it quite proper that workmen may combine and agree among themselves that they will not work at any particular rate of wages for any particular set of individuals, if they confine the combination to that. I do not think there should be any penalty for that, and I am glad to find from the Hon. Minister that under the law there is no offence.

Sir JOHN THOMPSON: I am keeping words which are in the Statute and which in the Bill I had omitted, namely: “For the purposes of a trade combination.” What I called attention to, in moving the second reading, was, that the Bill as asked for would have the effect of rendering non-punishable certain conspiracies to commit offences against the common law, although the words of the first and second lines, “Member of a trade combination,” as I thought went far in restricting offences to those punishable by Statute. We have confined the wording to “does any act or causes any act to be done for the purpose of combination.”

Mr. BLAKE: My opinion is that the revision of the Statutes has affected a very serious and prejudicial alteration of the law in respect to the particular class of transactions to which this law was devoted.

"2. No prosecution shall be maintainable against any person for conspiracy, in refusing to work with or for any employer or workman, or for doing any act or causing any act to be done for the purpose of a trade combination, unless such act is an offence punishable by Statute.

For my part I was apprehensive, when I saw the clause in the shape in which the hon. gentleman proposed it, and heard the reasons which he gave, that the diminished efficiency which the law has, under the Revised Statutes, would be altogether removed. I am, therefore, very glad to see that, whatever be the prefatory changes, the hon. gentleman has, at any rate, resolved to leave that diminished efficiency intact. My own impression is that the original efficiency ought not to have been impaired; that the reference to that particular class of offences with which the Revised Statutes deal, and which was originally dealt with by prior legislation, to which I shall refer, should remain and that the whole and entire vigor of the exception which was made as to statutable crimes should be preserved. In order that the position which I take on this subject may be apprehended, I will have to trouble the House with a brief reference to the Statutes as they stood. The earliest which we have on this subject is 35 Victoria, Chapter 31, passed in 1872, which was a law with reference to threats, violence and molestations. It provided as to certain defined acts, which were the acts it was thought expedient to make punishable specifically—certain defined acts arising in the connection of workmen with one another, and may be, of employers with one another—and it made these acts punishable by imprisonment with or without hard labor, for not more than three months. There were provisions in that Statute for the prosecution, under the procedure for summary prosecutions, by justices of the peace out of sessions; and a power to appeal was given. There was, also, a very proper provision that the master, or the relative, or connection of the master, should not sit as a justice of the peace in such prosecutions. That Act was not found satisfactory, and in 1875, by 38 Victoria Chapter 39, that law was repealed and other specific provision was made, which, however, in itself was unsatisfactory. In the following year, 39 Victoria, Chapter 37 (1876), was passed, for which, being at that time Minister of Justice, I happen to be responsible. Now, by the first section of that Act the Act of the previous year was repealed, and by its second section the repeal of the first section of the original Act (35 Victoria) was continued, and for it was substituted a more satisfactory section, as I conceived and as Parliament approved. That new section dealt with the matter as affecting the relations of men generally and not of particular classes of men, and it applied to these relations certain conditions which were constituted into crimes. Certain particular kinds of offences, now often called boycotting, and particular cases of a marked and defined offensive character, relating to intimidation by threat or otherwise, were specified. They were made offences, and it was provided that they should be punishable by the alternative of fine or imprisonment, summarily; but that, instead of there being an appeal, if the accused party objected to being tried before the summary tribunal, the case should forthwith be treated as an indictable offence and prosecuted as such accordingly. Then the fourth section established for the first time the law as it stood until the Revised Statutes, with reference to this particular subject of conspiracy, and its provision is that to which I particularly wish to draw the attention of the Committee and the Minister of Justice. The fourth section provided:

"That no prosecution shall be maintainable against a person for conspiracy to do any act, or to cause any act to be done, for the purpose of a trade combination, unless such act is an offence indictable by Statute, or is punishable under the provisions of the Act hereby amended; nor shall any person who is convicted under any such prosecution, be liable to any greater punishment than is provided by such Statute, or by the said Act as hereby amended, for the act of which he may have been convicted as aforesaid."

The Statute then defines what a trade combination is. Now mark that the law of conspiracy was thus swept out of all operation in connection with acts done for the purpose of a trade combination, except in two classes of cases—unless the act done was an offence indictable by Statute, or unless it was an offence punishable under this particular Act, in which case, though not necessarily an indictable offence, it was an offence of that particular character and defined in that particular way by the very Act itself, as I have described a moment ago. Therefore the law of conspiracy was abrogated, as to trade combinations, except in this particular class of offences defined, and in all cases of such graver offences as are indictable by Statute. Any conspiracy then, for purposes of a trade combination, to do an act punishable only at common law, or punishable by Statute under summary procedure, was no longer criminal and remained no longer capable of being prosecuted under the law of conspiracy. If it were one of these minor offences, not raised to the gravity of an offence indictable by Statute, if it were a minor offence punishable summarily, it was swept out of the law of conspiracy altogether if done in concert for the purpose of a trade combination. Such was the law, and so it stood and gave satisfaction until the Revised Statutes passed; but in the Revised Statutes I find an alteration was made, and reads thus:

"No prosecution shall be maintainable against any person for conspiracy to do any act or to cause any act to be done, for the purposes of a trade combination, unless such act is an offence punishable by Statute."

So that you no longer have the protection, as to the gravity of the excepted offence, which existed up to that moment. All offences which are punishable by Statute, even though of the most trivial character, and punishable in the lightest way and by the most summary procedure, are once more, by the Revised Statute drawn within the wide net of conspiracy, even though they are things done for the purposes of a trade combination. This is a distinct enlargement of the exception certainly not contemplated by me when I proposed the legislation, or by the House of Parliament, which passed it at that day; and you will readily perceive that having had a special interest in this legislation, I was surprised when I found that that diminished protection which was still awarded by the Revised Statute it was proposed further to impair by substituting offences punishable by law for "offences punishable by Statute." I am glad we are going back thus far, but I hope we shall go back still further; I hope that all the protection which was given, and advisedly given, against this obnoxious law of conspiracy by the Act of 1876 will be restored by Parliament, and that the attempt—I do not know with what design—for all I know it may not be a designed attempt to diminish that protection and to enlarge the exception—will not, now that the attention of Parliament is called to it, be persisted in, but that we shall find Parliament disposed to restore in its

1891.—“An Act respecting the Safety of Ships.”

2. In this Act unless the context otherwise requires :

- (a) The expression “ship” includes every description of vessel used in navigation, not propelled by oars or wholly or in part by steam, and registered in Canada, it includes tow-barges.

full vigor and efficiency the Act of 1876. Now, sir, this law of conspiracy is a very wide law. I declare that the alteration which has taken place renders it impossible to say how small a matter may not now be punishable as a criminal conspiracy and introduces lamentable uncertainty into the operations of trade combinations. I have extracted a statement made by a very eminent legal authority, an ex-Lord Chancellor of England, in one of the very latest debates in the House of Lords, upon the subject of the law of conspiracy, and I will trouble the House by a perusal of it, inasmuch as it shows how wide is that net which the law of conspiracy spreads in order to catch the subject. Lord Herschell said this :

“I think exaggerated importance has been attached to the expression ‘criminal conspiracy.’ Many most excellent people have been guilty of criminal conspiracy without being deserving censure. The law of conspiracy is a wide net spread by the law of our country. An agreement between two people to commit a trespass is a criminal conspiracy, for it is to do an unlawful act. An agreement between husband and wife to smuggle goods into this country would make them guilty of criminal conspiracy, for it would be an agreement to do an illegal act. When I come to this subject, I get a little uncomfortable, for I am not sure that when I visited the United States I was not guilty of criminal conspiracy myself. It has been held that any combination to avoid the Maine Prohibitory Liquor Law is criminal conspiracy. I have a recollection of going to a watering place where the prohibitory law was enforced. The landlord of the hotel was not to supply spirits for payment, but promised to obtain them for his customers. There was an item in my bill under the head of ‘sundries,’ which covered the cost of the spirits, and I am afraid the inn-keeper and I were guilty of criminal conspiracy. Any noble lord who has had experience of the criminal courts will know the length to which the law of criminal conspiracy has been carried. I am not prepared to say that any agreement to do an illegal act or to do a legal act by illegal means, is not a criminal conspiracy. There is a case which is an apt illustration of my contention that there may be criminal conspiracy, even to boycotting, without much moral blame. There is a case now pending in which it has been held that an agreement to boycott was an illegal conspiracy; and I apprehend that every illegal conspiracy is a criminal conspiracy, because it comes clearly within the definition. That is the case of a conspiracy by highly respectable steamship companies to treat people in a certain manner and so affect their trade. Although these companies may be guilty of criminal conspiracy, I am sure they will not feel themselves morally to blame.”

Now, sir, what I want to press is this: That, as the law stood as the Parliament of 1876 passed it, we abstracted altogether from the operation of the law of conspiracy all acts done in pursuance of trade combinations which did not fall within one of these two categories—First, that the act was indictable by statute and so in its nature a grave offence, and second, that the act was one of the offences specified in the statute itself and which were particularly germane to the question of trade combinations. For anything outside of these that the parties combined to do they were free from being prosecuted for conspiracy. The revision of the law has changed to the detriment of the efficiency of that protection by substituting the phrase “punishable by statute” for the phrase “indictable by statute,” and has therefore permitted the application of the law of criminal conspiracy to acts trivial and minor acts done in pursuance of a trade combination, though those acts be not either indictable by statute or within the range of the specified crimes enumerated in the Act itself. What I ask the committee and the minister is that the efficiency of the protection which was given in 1876 shall be restored, and that a form of words shall be adopted which will accomplish that result.

SIR JOHN THOMPSON:—We are dealing with a class of offences in respect of which labor organizations, or, as they are known by statute, trade combinations, feel apprehensive of inefficient protection under the laws which allow them to be formed. The legislation is restricted entirely to such trade combinations. The particular case in respect of which the apprehensions of these trade combinations exist, as I stated to the committee a few moments ago, is the indictment for refusing to work with or for any employer or workman. In respect of that, the amendment which I propose completely covers the case. It declares that they shall not be liable for refusing to work with or for any employer or workman. On reviewing the clause which I had drafted for that purpose, but which was not as wide as the one I propose, the labor organizations passed resolutions and memorialized privately, by circular, members of the House, asking that the bill should be amended in the direction in which I have framed this amendment. They were willing to accept the provision in the Bill provided I substituted the word “statute” for the word “law” in the last line of section 18 (now section 19). But I have gone a step further and, in order that their request be satisfied, I propose to declare that in no case shall they be prosecuted for refusing to work with or for any employer or workman. It seems to me that in doing that I meet the practical difficulty which has arisen and I comply with the request of those who have considered this question fully for the last few years and who are most concerned in it, the trade organizations themselves; and I may say to the House that they have not merely considered it from their own point of view and their own knowledge of the law, but they have been carefully advised as to every question which might arise out of it. Under these circumstances I hope the hon. member for West Durham, after having stated the views he has expressed and having explained what his view is as to the distinction in the law prior to the revision of the statutes and now, will not press the committee to widen the provision which I state to the House, and the House will be already aware, from the requests they have had from the labor organizations, meets every practical emergency which has been suggested and meets to the fullest extent the requests made.

MR. BLAKE:—While I retain my very strong opinion that a very important protection to the labor organizations in the exercise of their power of combination has been removed and that their position is extremely impaired, after the hon. gentleman’s statement that he has had communications from the labor organizations and they have informed him that they are perfectly satisfied with this legislation, I shall not now be wiser for them than they are for themselves.

- (b) The expression "inspector" means an inspector appointed under this Act.
 (c) The expression "Minister" means the Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

4. The Governor-in-Council may, from time to time, appoint any port warden, harbor master, inspector of hulls and equipment of steamboats, or officer of the Marine Department, to inspect the hulls and equipment of ships. No person so appointed shall be interested in the building or construction of hulls of ships, or of any article or thing forming part of or properly belonging to or connected with, the equipment of a ship, and such person shall be termed an inspector.

5. The Governor-in-Council may, from time to time, make rules and regulations for or relating to the inspection of ships for the purpose of ascertaining whether they are in a seaworthy condition,—such inspection to comprise the hull, and the masts, spars, sails, rigging, anchors, cables, chains, boats and other parts of the outfit or equipment.

6. The master or owner of a ship, or the person in charge thereof, shall, at the earliest opportunity after the occurrence of any event whereby the hull, masts and spars or equipment of any part of the same is, in any material degree, injured, strained or weakened, report such occurrence to an inspector or the collector of customs, and in case of omission to so report, the owner of the ship shall incur a penalty not exceeding one hundred dollars, and such ship shall be liable for such penalty.

Mr. LAURIER :—It seems to me that the labor organizations scarcely apprehend the distinction which has just been proposed by my hon. friend from West Durham. It is certainly a very important difference, though technical, and probably on that account overlooked by the organizations, and if the attention of the organizations had been called to it they would have been only too glad to avail themselves of the more stringent protection suggested by my hon. friend.

Sir JOHN THOMPSON :—The very section which is now proposed—and I ought to have mentioned it sooner out of deference to the hon. member for West Elgin—is the proposition he submitted to the House last year; I think he did so at the request of the labor organizations. I know that after the Bill was introduced by him delegates from the labor organizations waited upon almost every member of the House and requested their support for the Bill. But the Bill was not introduced early enough to reach all its stages. Delegates from a number of these labor organizations met members at the beginning of the session and requested that some such clause should be adopted. I proposed the clause which is in the Bill and they distinctly agreed to that as sufficient for all their purposes. Since the Bill was introduced they have issued a circular to which the hon. member for Montreal (Mr. Curran) drew my attention yesterday and a copy of which I received this morning. That circular contains the following resolution :

"Be it resolved that we ask that Sir John Thompson's Bill to further amend the Criminal Law be amended by inserting the word 'statute' in place of 'law.'"

In addition to that some eight or ten delegates representing all the trade and labor organizations waited upon the First Minister, the Minister of Agriculture, the Minister of Marine and myself, the other day and made the request that the simple change should be made in my Bill of inserting the word "statute" for "law." I think the section I have proposed will be an improvement and gives them further protection even than that; but considering, as the hon. member for Durham has said, that it meets the request put forward by these organizations and, as far as I can see, meets all practical difficulties, it would be well to rest content with that much for the present, at any rate, unless a practical case is put forward calling for a change.

Mr. CURRAN :—Judging by the observations of the hon. member for West Durham (Mr. Blake) it would appear as if there will not be as much protection as formerly. What we must also take into consideration is the fact that these organizations are advised by legal gentlemen outside whose views are very different to those expressed by hon. gentlemen here. I have often, myself, when conversing with those people, found that points which appeared very clear to me were taken exception to by them under advice given them elsewhere. The Hon. the Minister of Justice has met the request of these people on their own ground and, perhaps, to some extent improved upon it. It is probably well to give them what they ask.

Mr. BLAKE :—When I was called upon to legislate upon this subject, I gave what I thought was right.

Sir JOHN THOMPSON :—I have given not only what I thought was right but more than they asked and do not propose to give any more.

On Wednesday, April 19th, Hon. Sir John Thompson moved the third reading of Bill No. 65, further to amend the Criminal Law.

Mr. BLAKE :—I wish to direct attention for a moment to another description of concerted action than that to which our attention has been directed this afternoon. I refer to the provision with reference to trade combinations. It is not my intention to engage in the fruitless task of pressing my views to a division, but I will simply take occasion to record them. I move the following amendment :

"That the Bill be not now read the third time, but that it be referred back to the Committee of the Whole with power to amend the eighteenth section by omitting the proposed substituted sub-section of section 13, chapter 173 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, and inserting in lieu thereof the following :

"No prosecution shall be maintainable against any person for conspiracy in refusing to work with or for any employer or workman, or for doing any act, or causing any act to be done for the purposes of a trade combination, unless such act is an offence indictable by statute, or punishable under the provisions of the 12th section of this Act." Amendment negatived.—Hansard (1890), Vol. II., page 3460.

7. Every inspector may, for the purpose of inspecting, at any time go on board of any ship liable to inspection under this Act, and inspect or examine the same and every part thereof, and the machinery, equipment and cargo, and may require the unloading or removal of any cargo, ballast or tackle, and may ask of any or all of the owners or officers of such ship, or other person on board thereof and in charge or appearing to be in charge thereof, such pertinent questions concerning the same, or concerning any accident that has happened thereto, as he thinks fit, and every such person shall fully and truly answer every such question so put to him, and every person who refuses to answer, or falsely answers, such question, or who prevents any such inspection, or obstructs or impedes any inspector in making such inspection, or who, being in charge, refuses to render such inspector reasonable assistance in making such survey or examination, shall incur a penalty of two hundred dollars.

8. Every inspector may, at any time, visit any ship, whether registered in Canada or elsewhere, and whether propelled wholly or in part by steam, and inspect and examine the tackle, machinery, or apparatus used for the loading or unloading thereof, and if he considers such tackle, machinery, or apparatus defective so as to be dangerous to life he shall report thereon to the Minister, who may order that such tackle, machinery and apparatus shall not be used until permitted by the Minister, and any tackle, machinery or apparatus used in violation of such order shall be liable to forfeiture and seizure by the chief officer of customs at any port, and may thereupon be sold in the same way and under like provision as goods liable to forfeiture for non-payment of customs duties, and the owner of the ship shall incur a penalty of one hundred dollars, and such ship shall be liable for such penalty.

14. This Act shall be construed as enacted in addition to and not in derogation of chapter seventy-seven of the Revised Statutes intituled "An Act respecting the Safety of Ships and the Prevention of Accidents on Board thereof," and the amendments thereto.

15. The foregoing provisions of this Act shall come into force on a day to be named by Proclamation of the Governor-in-Council in any place or places or within such limits in Canada as are in such Proclamation designated.

TRADE UNIONS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

According to a Return made to the Imperial Parliament by the Registrar of Trade Unions in Great Britain, for the year 1891, and ordered printed by resolution of the House of Commons, dated 5th April, 1892, the total number of registered trade unions in Great Britain in 1891 was 590. Of this number 493 were in England and Wales, 43 in Scotland, and 54 in Ireland.

In England and Wales, of the 493 unions, 173 made no returns. Of Scotland's 43 only 1 failed to make a return, while in Ireland 15 out of the 54 neglected their duty in this particular. Of the 320 unions in England and Wales making returns, 105 had each a membership of 1,000 and upwards; 33 had each a membership ranging from 500 up to 1,000; while the remaining 182 ran from 10 up to 500 each.

In Scotland, 16 of the total 43 unions had each a membership running upwards from 1,000; 9 ranged from 500 to 1,000, and the membership of 18 varied between 44 and 500.

In Ireland, of the 39 unions making returns only 4 had each a good-standing roll of 1,000 and upwards, 3 running over 500 members each, and 32 with from 10 to 500 members.

The following table contains the titles of the unions in each country with a membership of 1,000 and upwards, as well as the income, funds on hand and expenditure of each for the year ending Dec. 31, 1891:

TRADE UNIONS IN GREAT BRITAIN IN 1891 WITH A MEMBERSHIP OF 1,000 AND UPWARDS.

Name.	Funds. 31st Dec. 1891.	Income for 1891.	Expendi- ture for 1891.	Number of Members.
In England and Wales—	£	£	£	
Operative Bricklayers' Society, London.....	43,995	26,102	22,974	17,058
United Society of Boilermakers and Steel and Iron Ship Builders, Newcastle-on-Tyne.....	183,635	112,077	77,295	36,996
Am. Society of Railway Servants of England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales.....	110,584	35,279	22,809	29,820
Power Loom Carpet Weavers' Mutual Defence and Pro- vident Association, Kidderminster.....	11,136	2,113	1,986	1,348
Durham County Colliery Enginemen's Mutual Aid Society, Durham.....	4,430	1,556	1,112	1,678
London and Southern Counties Labor League and Kent and Sussex Union, Deptford, Kent.....	5,347	10,984	11,566	13,000
Yorkshire Miners' Association, Barnsley, Yorkshire...	117,822	67,455	19,278	52,000
Durham Miners' Association, Durham.....	55,407	56,067	49,049	55,000
Liverpool Operative Ship Painters' Association.....	946	977	817	1,002
Am. Society of Carpenters and Joiners.....	70,936	88,771	84,194	34,779
Am. Society of Tailors.....	10,925	25,057	28,740	17,573
Am. Society of House Decorators and Painters.....	2,746	3,345	2,840	3,055
National Association of Operative Plasterers.....	3,921	5,048	3,536	5,554
Am. Association of Operative Cotton Spinners, Self- act* Minders and Twiners of Lancashire and ad- joining Counties.....	115,243	57,429	38,611	19,662
West Bromwick, Oldbury, Tipton, Coseley and Bradley Amalgamated Association of Miners, Staffordshire.	2,634	8,002	2,808	2,603
Bristol, West of England and South Wales Operative Trades and Provident Society, Gloucestershire....	3,033	5,116	4,481	5,021
Steam Engine Makers' Society, Manchester.....	28,377	15,660	11,936	5,965
National Agricultural Laborers' Union, Warwickshire..	11,145	3,675	2,950	15,000
Durham Coke Men and Laborers' Association.....	982	1,939	1,718	3,045
Skelmersdale District Miners' Association.....	2,380	1,498	564	1,671
North Wales Quarrymen's Union, Carnarvon.....	2,333	654	403	5,710
General Union of Operative Carpenters and Joiners, Liverpool, Lancashire.....	1,542	5,653	5,325	2,564
Am. Society of Mill Sawyers and Wood Cutting Machinists, Newcastle-on-Tyne.....	1,876	2,384	1,801	1,505
Northumberland Miners' Mutual Confident Association	23,682	11,101	3,531	19,001
West Cumberland Miners' Association.....	756	2,956	2,245	3,481
Am. Society of Operative Lace Makers, Nottingham...	9,649	9,345	6,938	3,200
Iron Dressers' Trade Society, Manchester.....	1,912	2,169	2,397	1,010
Union Society of the Miners of Rohsllanerchrugog, Wales.....	492	359	58	1,232
National Federation of Enginemen's Protective Associ- ation, Durham.....	28	51	53	5,206
North Yorkshire and Cleveland Miners' Association...	2,826	1,345	780	4,134
Friendly Associated Male and Female Card and Blow- ing Room Operatives' Association, Lancashire.....	846	1,701	1,690	1,258
Bradford and District Amalgamated Society of Dyers, Yorkshire.....	1,019	1,274	1,114	1,801
Miners' Improvement Benefit Society, Lancashire....	1,870	1,149	683	1,588
Durham Colliery Mechanics' Association.....	1,649	2,341	2,087	3,609
London Society of Compositors.....	2,525	19,304	21,762	9,350
Am. Society of Boot and Shoe Makers, Middlesex....	2,271	3,008	2,635	5,526
Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Fire- men, Yorkshire.....	20,731	10,709	4,934	6,200
Liverpool Shipwrights' Trade and Friendly Association	1,558	1,908	1,691	1,365
Ashton, Bolton, Haydock, etc., Miners' Trade Union, Lancashire.....	382	4,239	4,369	13,354
Cleveland and District Blast-furnacemen's Association, Yorkshire.....	106	1,075	1,869	2,444
Liverpool Operative House Painters' Old Society.....	1,610	1,000	584	1,250
West Riding of Yorkshire Power Loom Weavers' Asso- ciation.....	809	1,413	1,309	4,500
Amalgamated Society of General Toolmakers and Mach- inists, Birmingham.....	1,421	1,490	1,262	1,200

TRADE UNIONS IN GREAT BRITAIN.—*Continued.*

Name.	Funds 31st Dec., 1891.	Income for 1891.	Expendi- ture for 1891.	Number of Members.
<i>In England and Wales—Continued.</i>	£	£	£	
Friendly Society of Ironfounders of England, Ireland and Wales.....	53,022	49,015	43,847	15,291
United Operative Plumbers' Association of Great Britain and Ireland.....	4,691	7,435	7,693	5,549
Nottinghamshire Miners' Association.....	10,242	6,856	2,026	18,341
Amalgamated Society of Engineers.....	237,251	189,774	192,032	71,221
Leicester and Leicestershire Am. Hosiery Union.....	.....	6,016	7,362	3,887
Blackburn Power Loom Weavers' Protective Society, Lancashire.....	2,113	1,767	1,289	2,384
National Union of Boot and Shoe Operatives, Leicester.	17,310	28,992	25,099	43,483
National Union of Life Assurance Agents, Manchester.	39	644	619	1,179
National Amalgamated Society of Operative House and Ship Painters and Decorators, Manchester.....	6,087	6,369	4,728	4,140
Warwickshire Miners' Association.....	2,904	2,197	1,123	3,256
Pellsall District Miners' Association, Staffordshire.....	2,608	2,641	1,447	5,492
Oldham Provincial Card and Blowing Room Operatives' Association.....	5,930	9,920	6,748	10,126
Coalville and District Miners' Association, Middlesex...	3,699	2,202	745	3,235
Friendly Society of Operative Stonemasons of England.	8,897	18,320	14,906	14,090
Associated Iron and Steel Workers of Great Britain...	5,242	5,180	4,778	8,415
National Union of Quarrymen.....	210	193	49	1,388
Am. Society of Lithographic Printers of Great Britain..	3,137	3,740	3,215	2,502
Dock, Wharf, Riverside and General Laborers' Union of Great Britain and Ireland.....	6,809	19,344	18,820	30,000
National Association of Blastfurnacemen, Yorkshire.....	.....	641	641	7,000
National Amalgamated Sailors and Firemen's Union of Great Britain and Ireland.....	8,202	34,490	57,296	20,000
Coal Trimmers' Protection and Benefit Society, Gla- morganshire.....	649	697	546	1,035
London Printing Machine Managers' Trade Society....	4,764	2,862	2,431	1,450
Monmouthshire and South Wales District Miners' Asso- ciation.....	217	649	515	3,260
National Steel Workers' Association, Engineering and Labor League, Durham.....	111	1,194	1,622	1,605
Associated Shipwrights' Society, Northumberland.....	23,787	14,599	7,500	10,120
London Carmen's Trades Union.....	138	1,182	1,226	3,700
Pendleton Miners' Association and Check Weigh Fund, Lancashire.....	3,624	5,779	3,894	3,100
London District of the Amalgamated Union of Oper- ative Bakers and Confectioners.....	690	2,351	2,281	1,870
Amalgamated Union of Operative Bakers and Confec- tioners of Great Britain and Ireland.....	1,366	2,052	1,753	4,000
South Derbyshire Amalgamated Miners' Association...	1,994	1,781	788	2,998
Shipwrights' Provident Union of the Port of London..	8,102	2,289	1,813	1,398
Dalton and District United Workmen, Lancashire.....	1,262	937	492	2,142
National Society of Amalgamated Brass Workers, War- wickshire.....	4,521	6,788	6,083	6,005
National Union of Gas Workers and General Laborers of Great Britain and Ireland.....	3,834	15,532	17,169	35,719
Tyneside and National Labor Union, Northumberland..	9,544	13,019	11,304	25,200
Winsford Salt Makers' Association, Cheshire.....	3,203	1,013	815	1,548
United Kingdom Society of Amalgamated Smiths and Strikers.....	2,320	2,677	2,009	1,584
Northern Counties' Amalgamated Association of Tram- way and Hackney Carriage Employees.....	984	1,205	743	2,424
National Amalgamated Coal Porters' Union of Inland and Sea-borne Coal Workers, London.....	679	2,780	3,102	5,000
Norwich and District Amalgamated Society of Salt Workers, Alkali Workers, Mechanics and General Laborers, Cheshire.....	1,985	1,239	463	1,803
Printers' Laborers' Union, London.....	947	1,051	516	1,200
Am. Society of Enginemen, Cranemen, Boilermen and Firemen, Yorkshire.....	210	2,001	2,096	3,495
Mersey Quay and Railway Carters' Union, Liverpool..	2,248	2,180	1,382	2,780
Millers' National Union, Surrey.....	543	1,007	878	1,600

TRADE UNIONS IN GREAT BRITAIN.—*Concluded.*

Name.	Funds 31st Dec., 1891.	Income for 1891.	Expendi- ture for 1891.	Number of Members.
<i>In England and Wales—Concluded.</i>	£	£	£	
Federation of Salt Workers, Alkali Workers, Mechanics and General Laborers, Cheshire.....	621	423	151	1,892
Amalgamated Society of Gas Workers, Brickmakers and General Laborers, Warwickshire	685	1,141	765	3,152
National Association of Builders' Laborers, Warwick shire	967	1,511	852	3,321
United Builders' Laborers' Union, Surrey.....	319	421	270	1,300
Bristol Miners' Association, Gloucestershire.....	3,323	4,084	2,983	3,356
South Side Labor Protection League, Surrey	98	905	928	2,250
Amalgamated Protection Union, Middlesex.....	108	949	1,157	2,078
Eastern Counties Labor Federation, Suffolk	152	478	329	8,409
Electrical Trades' Union, Middlesex	473	760	543	1,123
Am. Protective Union of Engine Drivers, Crane Drivers, Hydraulic and Boiler Attendants, Essex...	374	467	380	1,042
Navvies, Bricklayers' Laborers and General Laborers' Union, Middlesex	209	702	610	1,500
Amalgamated Seamen and Tradesmen's Union of Great Britain and Ireland	119	901	782	4,520
National Federation of Fishermen of Great Britain and Ireland	383	1,478	1,317	2,938
South-east Lancashire Provincial Card and Blowing Room Operatives' Association.....	2,244	3,963	2,601	2,905
National Municipal and Incorporated Vestry Employees' Labor Union, Surrey	182	696	610	3,377
Wigan Miners' Association, Lancashire.....	5,901	1,555	1,162	6,592
United Kingdom Theatrical and Music Hall Trade Union, Middlesex	564	845	560	2,000
<i>In Scotland—</i>				
Associated Blacksmiths of Scotland	8,215	5,443	3,831	2,379
United Engine-keepers' Mutual Protective Association of Scotland.	640	762	676	1,212
United Pattern Makers' Association	10,342	6,587	4,048	2,314
Forth and Clyde Valleys Miners' Association, Glasgow.	613	834	1,271	1,275
British Steel-workers' Am. Society, Glasgow.....	1,645	4,396	7,329	2,917
Associated Iron Moulders of Scotland	31,002	21,135	15,625	6,121
Amalgamated Hammermen, Glasgow	362	671	585	1,400
Associated Society of Millmen, Glasgow.....	1,949	1,320	2,088	1,104
Operative Bakers of Scotland	371	803	504	2,157
Central Ironmoulders' Association of Scotland.....	2,555	1,405	270	1,254
Associated Scottish Iron Ship-builders Helpers' Trade Unions.	1,943	1,702	684	2,000
National Laborers' Union, Glasgow	391	1,029	991	1,941
Sewing Machine Makers' Trade Union, Glasgow.....	443	698	588	1,044
National Scottish Horsemen's Union, Glasgow	39	177	153	1,439
National Union of Dock Laborers in Great Britain and Ireland	435	7,940	8,553	13,000
Scottish Shop-keepers and Assistants' Union	1,305	1,331	1,128	1,380
<i>In Ireland—</i>				
Flax Dressers' Trade and Benevolent Union, Belfast...	2,098	2,114	1,543	1,349
Belfast Operative Plasters' Protective and Friendly Trade Union	509	336	193	1,801
Dublin United Builders' Laborers, now called United Laborers of Ireland.....	100	970	1,155	1,275

DOMINION TRADE CONGRESS.

The Annual Report of the Bureau of Industries for the Province of Ontario, 1886, contained a chapter each on "Laws to Assist and Protect the Working Classes" and "Labor Organization in Ontario." Under the last-mentioned heading, brief reference was made to the several Trade and Labor Congresses held in Canada from 1873 to 1886, both years inclusive, and the general trend of the deliberations at each Congress.

THIRD MEETING, HAMILTON, ONT.

In 1887 the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress met in the city of Hamilton in September of that year. Credentials showed forty-five delegates, representing thirty-three different labor organizations, present on the occasion. The total receipts for the year were \$230, and the expenditure only \$147.88, leaving a cash balance on hand of \$82.12.

The retiring President, in an address surrendering his office, recommended "that a Standing Parliamentary or Legislative Committee be provided for" at that session, and that the funds requisite to enable it to do its duty, adequately and effectually, be provided in such manner as to the Congress may seem best. He also advised as follows: "While trusting that none of the questions acted upon by each or any Congress of the past will be lost sight of, but rather that such action will be reiterated where requisite, I recommend careful consideration as to the advisability and prudence of centering all the efforts of organized labor upon an agitation for the achievement of success in a few specified and most urgent cases, prior to and during each session of the respective Parliaments, rather than urging all questions at one and the same time, and thereby weakening the position of those most interested." At a subsequent stage of the Congress both recommendations were concurred in, and the requisite machinery provided to give full effect thereto.

Some sixty-five resolutions of more or less importance to the cause of those who work for wages were concurred in during the three days' session of the Congress. Among these may be specially mentioned resolutions in favor of taxing land values; petitioning the Federal Parliament to pass a law compelling all vessels, whether steam or sail, navigating the inland waters of Canada, to carry competent crews of men; making it compulsory that hulls and rigging be inspected by competent men appointed for that purpose, and to stop the loading of vessels below a certain mark to be designated by said Inspector; in favor of an amendment to the municipal law to provide that all householders shall have a right to vote on all money by-laws; that every contract as between any of the Governments of Canada and contractors for public works should contain a clause declaring that no employee of any contractor, while employed upon the work so contracted for, shall be asked or compelled to work more than eight hours per day, and five hours on Saturday, under penalty of forfeiture of contract; that any insolvency law should contain a provision giving labor a priority of claim for wages of sixty days at least;* for the abolition of the Senate of Canada; that some mark or designation be placed upon prison-made goods to inform intending purchasers that they are such; against the monopolization of public lands by corporate companies and individual speculators; the removal of all tax exemptions, through Dominion and Provincial legislation; in favor of a Federal workshops regulation act; in favor of working people being represented in the Parliaments of the country "by men of their own class;" that it is the imperative duty of the Governments to peremptorily abolish the existing immigration system and that due care should be exercised in preventing the introduction of certain classes into Canada, whether they be sent under the authority of the Imperial Government or through any other channel; that the office of Lieutenant-Governor in the Dominion of Canada be abolished, and that the office of Governor-General be filled by popular vote; that the present law for the collection of debts is oppressive, inasmuch as it allows goods to the value of many times the amount of a debt to be seized and sold in satisfaction of a judgment; that any terms or stipulations other than the rendering of an equivalent for wages insisted upon or demanded by

* NOTE.—An Ontario Statute, "An Act respecting Wages," 48 Vict. cap. 29, and as amended by Act of the session of 1892, gives priority to the amount of three months' wages to such creditors, and they shall be entitled to share *pro rata* with such other creditors as to the residue, if any, of their claims in cases of assignment, seizure under execution by the Sheriff, etc.

employers in the engagement of employees, be declared by law null and void, and that any attempt at their exaction be declared a criminal offence, punishable by imprisonment for a specific period on proof and conviction in a court of competent jurisdiction ; approving of the principle of co-operation, and recommending the adoption thereof both as to production and distribution ; that so long as the contract system continues whenever tenders are called for by either Federal or Provincial Governments, or by any municipality for the building of any public work, or the performance of a public service, and where in the building of such work or performance of such service workmen will be employed belonging to a trade or calling in which there is a usual and commonly recognized scale of wages, none should be allowed to tender who have at any time in the preceding twelve months paid less than the standard wages in such trade or calling ; in favor of a Dominion Factories Act, and an amendment of the British North America Confederation Act, so as to secure that end ; in favor of the abolition of the system of voting for municipal officers and councillors in other wards than that in which the voter resides ; that as the evils of intemperance are so clearly manifest in their effects in all classes of society, any practical effort to reduce the consumption of intoxicating liquors will meet the hearty support of organized labor, as represented in this Congress ; in favor of the abolition of the contract system in respect of all National, Provincial and Municipal works, and the substitution of a system of performance of such work under the direct supervision of governments themselves ; in favor of legislation prohibiting municipalities granting bonuses to manufacturing industries ; in favor of a law compelling cities, towns and other municipalities to publish annual assessment rolls ; in favor of grouped constituencies and a cumulative vote in parliamentary and legislative elections ; that all lands held by individuals in excess of 150 acres, not under cultivation, be taxed to the full value of cultivated land of like character ; in favor of election of police commissioners by the ratepayers ; affirming the principle of arbitration in labor difficulties that cannot be settled otherwise ; protesting against Government employees being allowed to work for private individuals and contractors while under salary, and holding that such officials should receive sufficient pay to enable them to avoid the necessity of working extra hours or competing in the labor market, and that the Congress considers that the present Municipal Act should be so amended as to have the election of school trustees take place on the same day as the municipal elections.

FOURTH MEETING, LONDON, ONT.

1888.—This year the annual session of the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress was held in London, Ontario, in September, the use of the City Hall being secured for the occasion. There were forty-one delegates present, on behalf of twenty-eight labor organizations. The receipts of the past year amounted to \$349.89, while the total expenditure was \$287.98.

The President outlined the principal work of the Congress on this occasion, when in his fourth annual address he said :

“ Without entering upon a review of what has been attempted or effected through legislation during the past year in the Dominion Parliament or in the Provincial Legislatures of Canada, in so far as the same affected the direct interests of wage-earners, and without losing sight of the very great importance of each and every matter passed upon at your session of 1887, I feel justified in drawing your special attention, with the design of securing prompt remedy in the matters of the opening and working the Welland Canal on Sunday ; the present immigration system of the Dominion ; the laws governing masters and mates, as well as those bearing upon steam engineers on vessels of the inland marine of Canada ; the existing law and its inadequacy in affording suitable protection to railway employees ; Sunday work upon railways ; the necessity of amending the existing very deficient, and consequently useless, provincial arbitration law of Ontario ; the advisability of investing police magistrates and justices of the peace with power to examine and punish judgment debtors in cases involving the payment of wages to employees ; the appointment of a female factory inspector in Ontario, and, lastly, the advisability as well as justice of exempting from taxation all dwelling houses in the sum of at least \$600.

"Impressed as I am with the seriousness and importance of the interests and principles involved in these questions, I strongly recommend prompt and unmistakable action on the part of your body and its constituents on these subjects to which I have just referred."

Later on in the session the Congress concurred in the recommendations above referred to and went upon record thereon in a series of appropriate resolutions in respect thereto. Beyond this, the session was devoted to a reiteration of such resolutions of previous sessions of the Congress as had not found accomplishment in the laws of the country.

FIFTH MEETING, MONTREAL, QUE.

1889.—In the City Council Chamber, on the 3rd of September, 1889, Ald. Rolland, chairman of the Finance Committee of the City Council, in the absence of Mayor Grenier, welcomed the members of the Congress to the city of Montreal. He said he considered it an honor to be asked to address such an important body. With regard to meetings of the Congress, he hoped what was accomplished would be to the benefit of the working classes as well as the manufacturers employing hands. He, as an employer, took a very great interest in the working classes, and was pleased to notice signs of improvement as well as to see all nationalities working harmoniously together for the benefit of all. He believed that everyone would watch the work of this Congress with great interest. He hoped whatever resolutions might be passed by the Congress would have the good effect desired of promoting the welfare of the working classes.

President J. T. Carey, in acknowledging the courtesy of the City Council, and in reply to the remarks of Alderman Rolland, said it was very gratifying to the representatives of many different bodies of workmen to receive such a cordial welcome. He might remark that the Congress did not mean that workmen were banded together to do anyone injury, but for the purpose simply of bettering their own condition. The Congress was to a great extent an educational organization, as it was believed that only by educating the masses could the ends desired be obtained—that is obtained without trouble. He believed Ald. Rolland's wishes would be carried out by the Congress, which, he promised, would do its best not to deviate from the lines laid down. He was pleased to notice a general fraternal feeling existing, and desired that the French-Canadian delegates had his very best sympathies, and he hoped all would work hand-in-hand for the common cause.

There were credentials for eighty-three delegates reported favorably, while the credentials of two delegates from the Montreal Single Tax Association were not accepted, that organization not coming under Section 7, Article 2, of the Constitution which provides that :

"This Congress shall be composed of delegates from Trades' Councils, Central Labor Unions, Trade Unions, and State, District and Local Assemblies of the Knights of Labor in the Dominion of Canada."

These eighty-three delegates represented forty-seven organizations, including five Trade and Labor Councils and five District Assemblies of the Knights of Labor.

Including \$50.91 cash in hand at last annual audit, the gross receipts for the past year were \$370.30, and the total expenditure, \$313.04, leaving a balance on hand of \$57.26. Received after close of audit, \$25.

President Carey, in his address declaring the Congress open for regular business, felt it incumbent to say, among other things :

"FELLOW DELEGATES,—As President of the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress during the past year and at the present time, it is with more than passing gratification that I find it my privilege, as it is my very pleasing duty, to extend to you, individually and collectively, at this time, a hearty welcome to the great commercial city of Montreal. My pleasure is the greater because this is the first occasion on which an inter-Provincial gathering of this character has been summoned to meet in the Province of Quebec.

"Anticipating, as I do, that each and every one of you, in your respective provinces have been sufficiently interested to keep a close eye on all business of interest to wage-earners introduced either in the Federal Parliament at Ottawa or in the provincial legislatures, I do not deem it necessary to refer to such legislation in other than general terms. My experience and observations lead me to the conclusion that much that is

required, whether in the passage of new laws or in the beneficial amendment of some already on the statute books, both federal and provincial, may and can be achieved through intelligent agitation and united perseverance on the part of organized labor throughout the Dominion. To secure the one and counsel the other in your respective localities—while always advising your constituents to avoid, and at the same time carefully note, the many side-issues and crafty schemes of those who would but use them for party political purposes or for personal preferment—should be the especial duty of every delegate, and I hope it will be a prominent part of the work of the present Congress. Looking to that laudable end, I especially recommend that a change be made so that the Executive Committee of the Congress be composed of six persons—three from the Province of Ontario and three from the Province of Quebec—with the President of the Congress as chairman. By this arrangement, while acting as an Execution Committee for the Congress, each three referred to would also be empowered to act as a sub-committee in supervising as well as promoting such legislation of a purely provincial character as may be outlined by this body or its executive, or which may be promoted or asked for by labor organizations within either or both provinces in the interim between the yearly meetings of the Congress.”

This session of the Congress lasted during four days and among the new resolutions and matters dealt with and concurred in were the following, viz. :

“ That the system of subsidizing railways, by land and money grants, is detrimental to the best interests of the country, and that this Congress request the Government to discontinue said practice, but when need arises the Government shall provide facilities to the citizens of this country to exchange their products with each other, and not delegate this important duty to private corporations ;

“ That the Government establish offices where the workingmen out of employment could go and inquire to obtain employment ;

“ That, in the opinion of this Congress, the interest of the female workers requires that female inspectors of factories and workshops should be appointed by the Government, and that in order that the duties of such female inspectors, when appointed, shall not be performed in a perfunctory manner, the wishes of the various labor bodies should be consulted in making such appointments ;

“ That this Congress petition the Dominion Government to amend sub-section 2 of Section 13 of Chapter 273, Revised Statutes of Canada, so that said section shall read ‘ that no prosecution shall be maintainable against any person or persons for conspiracy for refusing to work with or for any employer or workman, or for doing any act or causing any act to be done for the purpose of a trade combination, unless such act is an offence punishable by statute’ ;

“ Whereas land is necessary to life and to the exercise of labor ; whereas no generation of men has a right to sell forever the land that must needs be used by all succeeding generations ; and whereas the immense land grants of recent years, by which vast tracts of the public heritage have been ceded to railway and other corporations, are very injurious to the common weal ; and whereas land speculation, so rapidly developing in our cities, is enormously increasing the rents paid by all who require to use land ; and whereas the value of land, which is created not by individual labor but by the growth of population—that is by the whole community—belongs to the people in the same manner as the product of the labor of each individual belongs to him ; and whereas the withholding of land from use causes a perpetual congestion of the labor market : therefore be it resolved that this Congress, representative of Canadian workmen, hereby expresses its approval of the Henry George land reform system, and resolves to take all lawful measures for the promotion of land nationalization by the means of the taxation of land to its full annual rental value, irrespective of improvements ; and, further, that we call upon the farmers of this country—our co-workers—to aid us in our endeavors to thus lighten the taxation of labor, and place public burdens upon the almost untaxed fruits of the land speculator ;

“ That this body strongly advocates eight hours as a day’s work, and urges that all Government and Municipal work be done on the same basis ;

"Whereas, among other serious grievances calling for the enactment of a Workshops Regulation Act, is the spread of the pernicious sweating system in the tailoring trade in this country, bringing in its wake social, physical and moral degradation to the employees, therefore be it resolved that this Congress petition the provincial legislatures to pass a Workshops Regulation Act with strict provisions as to the sanitary condition of all workshops and dwellings in which any kind of labor (except household) is performed, and the appointment of inspectors to strictly enforce such provisions;" * and

"That the constitution be amended in accordance with the recommendation of the of the President."

SIXTH MEETING, OTTAWA, ONT.

1890.—The Congress met in City Council chamber in the city of Ottawa on September 2, 1890. His Worship Mayor Erratt tendered the delegates an earnest and hearty welcome to the capital, and expressed the hope that their stay in the city would be pleasant and profitable. "I am delighted," he said, "to have witnessed the grand celebration by which Labor Day was observed" (the day before.) "It was the first celebration managed exclusively by workmen in this city. I never remember seeing so large or so well ordered a parade in Ottawa before. It was a most respectable and creditable turnout."

President J. T. Carey, on behalf of the Congress, thanked the people of Ottawa, through their Mayor, for the kindness and hospitality shown to the visiting delegates; and expressed the hope that this annual meeting would be, as others of the past had been, productive of great good to the laboring men and to all the people of Canada. Then, turning his words to the delegates, he told them they were there to perform duties imposed on them by the organizations which had elected them, and he knew that the great trust would be faithfully kept. He hoped they would carry home with them the most kindly and fraternal feeling towards each other and towards all with whom they came in contact.

When the Congress went into regular session, the credentials of 90 delegates were reported as correct, and these represented 62 different labor bodies.

The gross cash receipts for the year were \$562.13, while the total expenditure was \$477.76, leaving a balance on hand of \$84.37.

The Audit Committee reported that the financial report presented the Congress was correct in every particular; and called special attention "to the gratifying fact that the number of organizations which support the funds of the Congress have increased a little over one hundred per cent. within the last year."

The Standing Orders Committee, to whom was referred the President's address, reported concurrence in the recommendations therein made to the effect that it is advisable to keep an accredited representative of organized labor at the capital during the sessions of the Dominion Parliament, and that the system should be continued of having on the Executive Committee three members from each of the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, who shall be charged with the duty of watching legislation affecting the working classes in these provinces, and it was so resolved by the Congress.

On the second day the following communication from the Victoria (British Columbia) Trades and Labor Council was read, and, on motion, referred to a special committee, viz.:

VICTORIA, B.C., Aug. 25th, 1890.

To the President and Members of the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress:

GENTLEMEN,—At the last meeting of the Victoria Trades and Labor Council I was instructed to convey to you the regret which the Assembly feels at not being represented in your Congress, and also to pledge our best wishes that the fruit of your deliberations may be equal to your desires.

It was also thought that it would be well to draw your attention to the great additions which have recently been made to Canada's already too large Chinese population. This influx, of course, can, in a great measure, be attributed to the exclusion laws recently adopted by the United States, but at the same time it is evident that British Columbia

capitalists encourage Chinese immigration, to the great detriment of dignified white labor. The channels through which white men should derive subsistence are being gradually but surely choked by the Chinese, and their influence on the labor market is evident in every direction. Their influence on the morals of the young white population is another phase of the question which should not be permitted to escape unnoticed. Thousands of young men on the Pacific Coast who are now wrecks physically and mentally, can lay their ruin to the Chinese, who taught them the terrible habit of opium smoking. The practice has become so common as to cease to be a matter of wonder or horror. Surely the Dominion Government is not so dead to the future of Canada as to allow these things to continue. Legislation as exclusive as that adopted by the Australian colonies would have the desired effect. Just so soon as the trouble now existing in the Wellington collieries is brought to a termination the Victoria Trades Assembly proposes to take the Chinese question up with a view of inducing legislation on that subject, for it is only in legislation that the rights of white labor will be preserved. The feeling among Victoria organized laboring men is strongly in favor of a restricted immigration law made applicable to all countries. This, they believe, would be only a just recognition of the rights of Canada's working classes.

DAVID M. CARLEY, Secretary, V. T. A.

During this Congress, among the important resolutions adopted were the following: Requesting the Government to make Labor Day a national holiday; praying for such Dominion legislation as will have the effect of prohibiting the importation into Canada of Chinese labor, and preventing the further admission, under any circumstances, of any of this undesirable class of immigrants; and also that the employment of Chinese laborers in mines should be prohibited by law and a penalty of \$500 for each offence enforced against owners of all mines in which such labor is employed; that the Federal Government should assume possession of the railways, telegraphs and telephones of the country, at a valuation to be made by competent arbitrators, and operate them in the public interest; that as the Government of the Province of Quebec allowed strangers a bonus on settling on Crown lands, a petition be presented asking the extension of a like privilege to workingmen of the province so as to facilitate their settlement on such lands; praying for material increase of grants for primary education in Public and Separate schools so as to maintain and increase their efficiency; praying the Dominion Government to consider the advisability of increasing the rural population of the country by granting to residents free lands within reasonable distance of a railway, and also to advance, at a low rate of interest, on reasonable security, sufficient money to enable families to take up said lands and exist upon them for one year; requesting the Government to pass a Sunday observance law, compelling all employers of labor to close their factories and workshops during the twenty-four hours constituting the Sabbath, excepting in cases of absolutely needed repairs; that whereas clause six of the Anti-Combines Act provides that "the foregoing provisions of this Act shall be construed as if section twenty-two of the Trades' Union Act had not been enacted"; and whereas it is under said section twenty-two that trade unions are exempt from prosecution for being in restraint of trade, therefore be it resolved that this Congress instruct its Executive Committee to use their utmost endeavors to have said clause six of the Anti-Combines Act repealed at the ensuing session of the Dominion Parliament; and, that this Congress is of the opinion that the people of Canada are capable of finding a man among themselves to perform the functions of Governor-General of Canada, therefore be it resolved that we demand, on behalf of the people of this country, the privilege of hereafter electing our own Governor-General, instead of allowing the British Government to appoint him.

* NOTE.—An Ontario Statute, 1892, intituled "An Act for the protection of Persons employed in places of Business other than Factories," goes a long way in the direction indicated as a cure for the evil complained of in the above resolution.

SEVENTH MEETING, QUEBEC, QUE.

1891.—The seventh annual session of the Trades and Labor Congress of the Dominion of Canada was held in the city of Quebec in September, 1891. At the formal opening of the Congress fifty-six delegates, including one lady—Mrs. Mary Duffey, of Montreal—responded to their names on roll-call. Before proceeding to its regular business the Congress was honored by an address of welcome to the “ancient capital” by Mr. Mayor Fremont, M.P. This address emphasized more than one subject worthy of thought, and is as follows :

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—When I was asked by the members of the Quebec and Levis Trades and Labor Council to take a part, which is very small indeed, in your Congress, I must say that I was most happy to accept, and that I am very glad to be in your midst to-day. I have been happy to leave my Parliamentary duties for a few days, and I have now a very agreeable task in telling you how welcome you are in the city of Quebec. Our doors as well as our hearts are open to the friends of labor. While I was coming up to the city hall to meet you, and to be present at the opening of the Congress, I was thinking that this is not a mere demonstration, it is not simply a feast in which all laboring classes are invited to attend. It seems to me that there are three distinct features in the proceedings of your Congress. The demonstration, the procession and the other festivities which accompany the Congress, are as many occasions to show all the laboring classes the importance there is for all to join your unions. Those whom you have invited to join, magistrates, capitalists or others, prove that your object is not to rally against authority or capital, but, on the contrary, that you are ready to work hand in hand for the common prosperity of all classes, and of the country at large. The Congress itself is the practical part of the celebration, and it is during the sittings of the Congress that you will study the reforms necessary to improve the condition of labor without unduly oppressing capital or any other class. May the Almighty, without whose help our endeavors are useless, send you His wisdom in your debates and enlighten your minds, and I doubt not that this Congress will be beneficial to the laboring classes and also to the Dominion at large.

Shortly after beginning regular business the Congress was honored by a visit and a complimentary address on the part of the Premier of the Province of Quebec, Hon. H. Mercier, who was accompanied by several members of his Cabinet. In concluding, the honorable gentleman placed at the disposal of the Congress the free use of the Legislative Chamber and the assistance of the officers of the House, and as a consequence the remainder of the business of the Congress was transacted in that chamber.

The Executive Committee, representing the Congress between sessions, presented the following report of work since the last annual meeting as regards legislation sought or secured of a federal character, and was adopted, viz. :

Your committee held a preliminary meeting in the city of Ottawa, on September 6th, 1890, and after organization, Mr. J. T. Carey of St. Catharines, was appointed to act as the representative of the Congress during the next session of Parliament.

Your committee waited on the Right Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald and the members of his Government on Monday, May 18th, when the various subjects of interest to our organization were laid before them. Your committee received an attentive hearing and were promised that the matters would receive the careful attention of the Government in due time. But owing to the death of Sir John A. Macdonald, and the consequent reorganization of the Cabinet, very few of the subjects received the attention your committee believe they otherwise would. The only bills introduced this session of interest to wage-workers were “Bill No. 15, an Act to amend the Act for the Prevention and Suppression of Combinations formed in Restraint of Trade,” and “Bill No. 149, an Act Respecting the Inspection of Ships.” While the latter Act is one in the interest of sailors and is all that could be desired in that line, it does not meet the requirements of your committee, and is not what was asked for by the last Congress and petitioned for by your committee. The legislation wanted was an “Act for the Inspection of Gear and Tackle used in the Loading and Unloading of Vessels,” so as to prevent, if possible, the many accidents that happen on the docks of the various parts of the Dominion through the use

of defective gearing. The attention of the Minister of Marine and Fisheries being again called to the matter by your committee, the following new section was added to the Bill: "Every inspector may at any time visit any ship, whether registered in Canada or elsewhere, and whether propelled wholly or in part by steam, and inspect and examine the tackle, machinery or apparatus used for the loading or unloading thereof, and if he considers such tackle, machinery or apparatus defective so as to be dangerous to life, he shall report thereon to the Minister, who may order that such tackle, machinery or apparatus shall not be used until permitted by the Minister, and any tackle, machinery or apparatus used in violation of such order shall be liable to forfeiture and seizure by the chief officer of customs at any port, and may thereupon be sold in the same way and under like provisions as goods liable to forfeiture for non-payment of customs duties, and the owner of the ship shall incur a penalty of \$100, and such ship shall be liable for the same." Bill No. 15* was amended by the Senate by adding "provided always, that nothing in the said Act shall apply to business arrangements or transactions which are not to the detriment of public interests." An Act was also introduced and passed by the Government entitled "Bill No. 106, an Act to provide for the Marking of Load Lines." The Bill is of little practical use to those in whose interests the Congress is working, as its operation does not extend to the inland waters of Canada.

Previous to the meeting of Parliament blank forms of petitions were forwarded to all organizations in the Dominion for signature, and your committee are pleased to state that a very large number were presented to the House of Commons. The subjects petitioned for were:

"An Amendment to the Act for the Prevention and Suppression of Combines.

"An Act for the Inspection of Gear and Tackle used in the Loading and Unloading of Vessels.

"An Amendment to the Seamen's Agreement Act, giving the right to Trial by Jury before Conviction for any Offence.

"An Act making it a Criminal Offence to establish Private Detective Agencies in the Dominion.

"An Act for the granting of Free Lands to Residents of the Dominion within a Reasonable Distance of a Railway.

"For the Discontinuance of the Government's present System of Immigration.

"For the Total Prohibition of Chinese Immigration."

Memorials respecting all matters referred to your committee by the Congress were prepared and forwarded to His Excellency the Governor-General and the members of the Government.

The Legislative Committee for the Province of Quebec presented the following report, which was concurred in:

Among the different resolutions adopted at the last session of the Congress, held at Ottawa, we deemed it advisable to select the following for presentation to the Government, and petitioned for the same through the Provincial Legislature:

1st. That boys under sixteen years of age and girls under eighteen be prevented from working in tobacco factories.

2nd. To amend the Provincial Electoral Act so that the right to vote be ceded to any man over the age of twenty-one years, and earning \$300 per annum.

3rd. That a half holiday be declared on voting day.

4th. Asking for gratuitous and compulsory education.

5th. An Act calling for the appointment of scaffold inspectors.

6th. An Act granting to tradesmen and laborers a first mortgage on the product of their labor to the full amount of their wages.

About three hundred and sixty petitions, coming from sixty labor organizations in this province, were submitted to the Legislature, severally praying for the adoption of the above reforms.

*This Bill did not become law as the reference thereto in this report would lead to believe. It passed the House of Commons, it is true, but the Senate, on a report of a committee of that body, threw the whole measure out.

We likewise submitted the following requests to the Provincial Government: 1. Abolish turnpike trusts. 2. To no longer grant subsidies or annuities to those institutions that compete in public trade. 3. To establish boards of arbitration to settle the difficulties that arise from time to time between employers and employees. 4. To prevent Civil Service employees from entering into competition with outside labor. 5. The establishment of a Provincial Printing Bureau, wherein might be printed all Government work, as well as the books used in the public schools, said books to be distributed to the pupils. 6. The abolition of the contract system on all public works. 7. To grant a subsidy to any laborer of the province desirous of taking up Government land for cultivation. 8. To establish reformatory schools in country places where agriculture might be taught to those detained there. 9. The School of Arts and Designs to appoint a professor of carriage designs, for the benefit of those employed in the coach and carriage industry. 10. To adopt the eight hour system on all Government works. 11. That all Government printing be given to firms employing union printers.

Of all the measures asked for, only one was passed, it being the one concerning employees in tobacco factories. The Factory Act was amended by the insertion of a clause prohibiting the employment of boys under fourteen and girls under sixteen in any factory in the province. The same Act was likewise amended as follows: In any of the unhealthy trades contained in the schedule, as approved by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, no boy under sixteen or girl under eighteen shall be allowed to work.

It is quite probable that the shortness of the session prevented more attention being paid to the reforms asked for by organized labor.

We have every reason to believe that the work of the Congress has not been futile, and that in the near future much more attention will be accorded to the questions affecting labor interests in this province.

Before closing this report we would mention that a determined attack was made upon the Quebec Ship Laborers' Benevolent Society by the Quebec Board of Trade, which sought to deprive the society of its charter. It affords us much pleasure to state that the attempt was frustrated, and we would likewise desire to sincerely thank the labor organizations of this province for their sympathy and support, and more especially for their zeal and promptitude in handling the various petitions.

The report of the Legislative Committee for Ontario followed, and was adopted. It read as follows:

The sub-committee of your Executive Committee, appointed to watch legislation in the Province of Ontario, beg to report that they had an interview with the members of the Ontario Cabinet, and received at their hands every courtesy. The matters dealt with at the last Congress pertaining to Ontario were laid before the gentlemen named, and were discussed at length by them with your committee, they evincing every desire to go with the Congress in the several matters as far as they in their judgment deem public opinion prepared for it. They promised legislation in the matter of amending the Mechanics' Lien Act so as to extend its provisions to lumbermen, also amendments to the Education Act on the lines indicated in the resolutions passed at your last Congress. Your sub-committee are pleased to say the promises of the hon. gentlemen have been fulfilled, and Ontario has now as liberal and radical enactments pertaining to education as exists, we believe, anywhere in the world. In all fairness we have to accede to the Toronto Trades and Labor Council a large share of the credit in obtaining this legislation—this everwatchful body being ready at all times to advance the interest of wage-workers.

Your sub-committee are also pleased to be able to say that legislation inimical to the interests of the masses, and in favor of the classes, has been successfully thwarted for the time being, thanks to the Trades and Labor Council and District Assembly of the Knights of Labor, both of Toronto, whose representatives were successful in their opposition to the several class measures before the Private Bills Committee of the Ontario Legislature. On the whole we think organized labor may fairly congratulate itself on the legislation in the Province of Ontario for 1891.

Your sub-committee feel it their duty to bear testimony to the unvarying courtesy of the Attorney-General, Hon. O. Mowat, and his colleagues. Every consideration and attention was given the views on the several matters laid before them, and they evinced

a desire to do justice to the masses, and expressed the wish that we should at all times wait upon them upon any matter that was calculated to improve the condition of the working classes.

In conclusion, your sub-committee would impress upon your body the necessity of continued persistency in agitation for needed legislation. It is only by this eternal vigilance, which is the price of all liberty and justice, that we can expect to obtain what we are seeking.

Petitions were presented praying that power be given municipal councils to pass by-laws regulating the erection and construction of scaffolds, that the entire electorate be entitled to vote on money by-laws, that land held for speculative purposes be taxed to its full value, and that persons in charge of stationary engines be compelled to undergo an examination.

Outside of and beyond the matters referred to in the reports preceding, the work of the Trades and Labor Congress of 1891 is fairly indicated in the principal resolutions passed during its four days' session, and they were:

That the Congress petition the Provincial Legislatures to abolish property qualifications for holding municipal office.

Whereas, the recent investigations undertaken by committees of the Senate and House of Commons have demonstrated that the system of constructing public works by contract is the cause of flagrant and deplorable corruption, resulting in enormously increasing the cost of such works to the country; therefore be it resolved, that in the opinion of this Congress the system should be abandoned, and in future all public works should be built by day labor.

That all railway and telegraph lines should be owned and controlled by the Federal Government; and that all gas and electric light plants, telephones, ferry, waterworks, and street railway lines should be owned by the municipality in which they are situated.

Whereas, the shortness of time within which information can be laid of offences under the Ontario Factories' Act operates to defeat the law; therefore be it resolved, that in the opinion of this Congress the time for laying information under the Act, and the time within which punishment is to be inflicted under section 38 of the Act, should be extended to six and nine months respectively.

Whereas, it is desirable that there should be enacted and enforced a Dominion Workshops' Regulation Act, applicable alike to all the provinces, so that the employers of one section may be at no disadvantage as compared with the employers of another, and that such Act should provide for workshops similar regulations to those sought for factories, with the necessary male and female inspectors for its enforcement; therefore be it resolved, that this Congress request of the Dominion Parliament the passage and enforcement of a Workshops' Regulation Act; and be it further resolved, that pending such action by the Dominion Parliament, or the determination of the question of jurisdiction, this Congress request of the several Provincial Legislatures the passage and enforcement of such Acts in each of the provinces.

That in the opinion of this Congress the interests of the female workers require that female inspectors of factories and workshops should be appointed by the Government, and that in order that the duties of such female inspectors, when appointed, shall not be performed in a merely perfunctory manner, the wishes of the various labor bodies should be consulted in making such appointments.

That the Government be petitioned to repeal the clause in the Seamen's Agreement Act not allowing any appeal after a conviction for any offence, and to grant instead the right of appeal in such cases.

That this Congress requests of the Dominion Government the passage of such legislation as will have the effect of prohibiting the importation into Canada of Chinese labor and of preventing the further admission, under any circumstances, of any of this undesirable class of immigrants.

Resolved, that while the organized workingmen of Canada are equally desirous with any other class in the community of seeing the unsettled portions of the country settled and improved, and are willing to support and approve any reasonable and judicious expenditure, other than financial assistance to immigrants, by the Dominion and Provin-

cial Governments for this purpose, yet they are strongly opposed to the expenditure of any money, directly or indirectly, for the purpose of bringing to Canada artisans and agricultural and unskilled laborers, whether adult or juvenile, to compete in our already overcrowded labor market ;

Resolved further : the organized workingmen of Canada recognize as an unmitigated evil the practice of steamship companies and their agents making highly colored and misleading statements for the purpose of decoying immigrants to Canada, and that whenever a steamship company, either directly or by an agent, makes any statement or offers any inducement to bring artisans or laborers to Canada, the Dominion Government should at once withdraw any subsidy it may be paying to such steamship company.

That the Legislature of the Province of Quebec be petitioned to amend the Municipal Act so as to provide for a ballot vote at municipal elections, the same in Parliamentary elections.

Resolved, that the Provincial Legislatures be requested to amend the laws governing incorporation so as to facilitate the incorporation of trades' unions and labor societies, whether of a protective, benevolent or beneficiary nature, believing that these bodies are equally entitled to legal recognition with any other body. We simply assert the right of equality before the law, and the payment of high fees being beyond our ability, we assert that our poverty should not be allowed to remain as the only reason why we should be barred from our just rights

Whereas, the volume of the circulating medium is altogether too small to do the business of the country without resort to an undesirable and oppressive, if not ruinous, extension of the credit system ; and whereas, the construction of needed public works and the carrying on of desirable public improvements by the Government and by municipalities, and borrowing money to pay the cost thereof, creates an intolerable interest burden ; and whereas such public works and improvements, when finished, will be an addition to the fixed wealth of the country, and therefore a proper and desirable basis for money ; therefore resolved that the Dominion Government should issue full legal tender paper money, redeemable in from thirty to fifty years, in sufficient quantity to meet the cost of constructing necessary public works and making needed public improvements, and loan such money to municipalities at a rate of interest sufficient only to cover the cost of issue and management, for the construction and carrying out of such works and improvements, requiring said municipalities to levy rates sufficient to pay the interest on such loans and to form a sinking fund for their repayment within the time at which the money is made redeemable.

That the Government of the Province of Quebec be requested to pass an Act fixing at nine hours the working day for women employed in workshops, shops and factories.

That the Provincial Government be petitioned to establish printing and binding bureaus for the purposes of all Governmental printing and the production of all public school books, to the end that books may be produced at the lowest possible cost, and supplied to pupils free of charge, and that the superintendents of such bureaus be independent of all political influences, and free to conduct the same on strictly business and union principles.

That whenever tenders are called for by either Federal or Provincial Governments, or by any municipal council for the building of any public work or the performance of any public service, and where, in the building of such work or the performance of such service workmen will be employed belonging to a trade or calling in which there is a usual and commonly recognized scale of wages, the specifications shall contain a clause that the successful tenderer shall pay the rate of wages prevailing in such trade or calling in the municipality in which the work is to be performed, or forfeit his contract.

That this Congress recommends the Federal and Provincial Governments, and also municipalities in the Dominion, to give their printing contracts to offices where the typographical unions are recognized, in preference to non-union offices.

That this Congress hereby requests that the Dominion Government do, as soon as possible, make it a criminal offence to establish or retain private detective agencies in this country.

Whereas, reformatory schools, by undertaking different industries, injure private enterprise ; therefore be it resolved, that we request of the Government the establishment of such schools only in the country, so that agriculture may be taught to those detained in them, instead of industries.

Whereas the masses are interested in and bear their portion of the expenditure of all municipal moneys ; therefore, be it resolved, that it be an instruction from this Dominion Trades and Labor Congress to its Executive Committee to petition the Legislature of the Province of Ontario to so alter or amend the Municipal Act as to allow the entire electorate of all municipalities to vote on all money by-laws.

That the Government of the Province of Ontario be requested to further amend the law relating to landlord and tenant, so as to render null and void any agreement intended to prevent or evade the carrying out of the provisions of the law as it now stands.

That we request the Dominion Government to consider the advisability of increasing the rural population of this country by granting to residents free lands within a reasonable distance of a railway, and also to advance, at a low rate of interest, on reasonable security, sufficient moneys to enable families to take up said lands and exist upon them for one year.

That this Congress petition the Ontario Legislature to so amend chap. 225, cited as "The Public School Act." (1) That all children attending school, whether Public or Separate, be provided with books free of charge. (2) That the Constitution of School Boards for cities, towns and incorporated villages be modeled after the system now in vogue in English boroughs, embracing the following features : Election of trustees from the whole municipality at large by cumulative voting, thereby doing away with the ward system and securing a proper minority representation. (3) That it be compulsory on School Boards to provide the necessary accommodation for all children. (4) That all elections for school trustees shall be by ballot, and that the elections take place on the same day as the municipal elections.

Whereas, a great number of institutions subsidized by the Government of the Province of Quebec are making great competition in the printing trade and other industries ; therefore be it resolved, that this Congress request the Legislature of Quebec to give no subsidies to institutions making competition in such industries.

Whereas, it is necessary for the moral and physical elevation of the people that the hours of labor should be shortened ; and whereas, owing to the monopolization of inventions and discoveries, and of natural opportunities, the power of man to produce wealth has not operated to relieve labor by reducing its daily hours of toil ; and whereas, individual employers claim, with some show of reason, that to be fair any reduction of the hours of labor should be general and gradual ; therefore be it resolved, that in the opinion of this Congress the Dominion Parliament should enact a law which would provide for the gradual reduction of the hours of labor, so that within three years the legal work day should consist of eight hours, excepting only such callings as in which an arbitrary fixing of the hours of labor is impracticable.

That the Legislative sub Committee of the Province of Ontario be and they are hereby instructed to urge energetically upon that Government the absolute necessity of making the following changes in the Education Department thereof : 1st, That the present Legislative grant to Public, Separate and High Schools be increased and that the Municipal grant be always at least equal to the Legislative grant ; 2nd, That all municipalities other than cities, towns and villages, be equally divided (territorially) as nearly as possible into school sections, and that a uniform rate be levied for school purposes in said municipalities, and to be equally divided among the sections regardless of attendance, due regard to be had for schools employing two or more teachers.

That the Act entitled "The Mechanics' Lien Act of Ontario," should be so amended as to secure to mechanics and laborers, besides the rights provided for in said Act, a lien or first claim on any rent or other income derived from any building on which they have been employed, to secure payment of wages, and that interest on mortgages shall be considered as income for that purpose.

That in the opinion of this Congress a Dominion Board of Arbitration and Mediation should be constituted, whose duty it should be to arbitrate differences between employers and employees, with a view to preventing, as far as possible, strikes and lockouts, and that in the case of railway companies and other corporations holding public franchises the decisions of this Board should be compulsory.

That this Congress petition the Provincial Governments to give power to municipal councils to pass laws regulating the erection and construction of scaffolds in the construction of buildings, and that efficient inspectors be appointed to see that such are enforced.

That Section 1 of Article 3026, of the Revised Statutes of Quebec, be amended as follows: That boys under 16 years and girls under 18 years be prohibited from working in match, tobacco and cigar manufactories.

That municipalities are naturally better able than Provincial Legislatures to judge as to how taxation for municipal purposes may be most equitably levied, and therefore it should be left to each municipality to decide upon the incidence of taxation.

That this Congress demands at the hands of the Dominion Parliament the passage of an efficient law, under suitable penalties, to prevent the importation of workmen into Canada under contract.

Whereas, for the avowed purpose of giving protection to Canadian labor the Parliament of Canada has adopted a policy of protective tariffs; and whereas, only by organization can workmen secure any of the benefits in the way of increased wages which they were promised as a result of protection; therefore be it resolved, that whenever the employers in any line attempt to destroy or prevent the organization of their employees it is the duty of organized labor to use its power, politically, to have the kind of goods manufactured by such employers placed on the free list.

That the Legislative Committees for the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec be and they are instructed to urge upon the Provincial Governments the following amendments to the municipal laws of the said provinces: The adoption of manhood suffrage for municipal elections for the Province of Quebec; That a legal half holiday be put on the statute book for both municipal, provincial and federal government elections, and that voting be made compulsory.

That in the opinion of this Congress, the right to exercise the franchise on the same qualification as that under which men may vote, should be extended to women; and that it be an instruction to the Executive Committee of this Congress to urge the matter upon the Federal and Provincial Governments.

That this Congress petition the Quebec Legislature to so amend the Municipal Act, that the power to regulate between masters and servants be no longer allowed to remain in the hands of municipalities, but it shall be governed by a just and equitable Provincial Act.

That the municipal corporations of cities be petitioned to place a tax on vacant lots held for speculative purposes to their full value.

As the question of cheap Chinese labor and Chinese immigration is one that is each year becoming more prominent, it is considered advisable to include the following communication in relation thereto, sent to the Congress from the Trades and Labor Council, of Vancouver, B.C., and which, after being read, was, on motion, ordered to be spread on the minutes, viz.:

VANCOUVER, B. C., August 19th, 1891.

Mr. G. W. Dower, Secretary-Treasurer, Dominion Trades and Labor Congress, Quebec:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—A special meeting of the Vancouver Trades and Labor Council, held on the 18th instant, decided not to send a delegate to the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress at Quebec this year, and also unanimously expressed the desire that the outcome of your deliberations will equal all that you anticipate.

Last year at Ottawa was the first time that British Columbia was voiced in your Congress. Then, as at present, it was believed the notice to the all-absorbing Chinese question should be acted upon by your body; so we again desire your aid in this matter. The continual arrival of those undesirable immigrants is but the thin edge of the

wedge to the ultimate degradation and ruin of the dignity of white labor on the Pacific coast of our fair Dominion. Chinese immigration in such vast numbers to this province is due mainly to the strict exclusion laws of the United States. British Columbia capitalists, too, freely encourage this kind of immigration. The immorality of this class of people should not be slighted. It never will be possible to elevate the Mongolians as a race to the level of the Caucasians. Many young white persons lay the blame of their ruin directly to the Chinese, who taught them, besides other vices, the awful habit of using opium. Details of this filthy and abominable habit would be classed as obscene. It is the bounden duty of our Government to enact laws that will enforce a curtailment of both the importation and manufacture of opium to and in Canada, and also limit its sale to a minimum. To look upon an opium fiend is now no longer a surprise or a horror, but is becoming an everyday event. We would strongly urge the Government of this country to legislate as did Australia a few years ago, namely, to exclude the Chinese altogether. In this connection it would perhaps be well to mention that a circular from the Council has been forwarded both to the Dominion Government and the Imperial authorities on the subject of the limitation of Chinese immigration within its lawful bounds. As no reply to the circular has yet been received from the State department, it would perhaps be better that a mere mention only be made of it.

However, a copy of the circular to which I have made reference will be forwarded to your address in due time, which will be as soon as I have an acknowledgement of its receipt from Ottawa. I might state in regard to the above, that with three trips of the new Canadian Pacific boats about six hundred and fifty more Chinese landed in the port of Vancouver than the law allows, according to tonnage. Thus, you see, the western part of the Dominion is being flooded with a class of immigrants that is slowly but surely sucking the life-blood out of our laboring white population. I might also mention in this connection that the Canadian Pacific Company either is at present trying, or will endeavor, to secure concessions from the Government that will enable it to transport a larger number of Chinese than is permitted by the law at present in force. The Act allows only one Chinese passenger for every fifty tons burden; but rumors have been rife for a long time that the company will do its utmost to have the number of Chinamen increased according to tonnage. It is the wish of this Council that your Congress will do all in its power to checkmate, if possible, any steps in this direction.

During the last session of our Provincial Legislature the independent members worked hard to prohibit the employment of Chinese on all public works, and their exclusion, as far as possible, from the province. Their exertions were a partial success, and among other things they accomplished the passage of a memorial by the Assembly to petition the Dominion Government to increase the poll-tax to one hundred dollars. It still remains at fifty dollars, and whether or not the memorial was ever sent is not known.

Some months ago one or two cases of what was supposed to be leprosy was discovered among the Chinese at Victoria. Medical assistance was called in, with the result that two of the persons afflicted were pronounced lepers. A report of the investigation that was held was forwarded to Ottawa. Shortly thereafter a medical expert arrived in Victoria with the intention of making a full inquiry on behalf of the Government into the cases referred to. This gentleman, after having made a very close and careful examination of all the facts bearing upon the suspected lepers, reported to Ottawa that one was an undoubted and indisputable case of leprosy, but that the other, being in an incipient stage, he could not give a decided opinion, but said that everything pointed in that direction. This is the worst horror of all that comes from China, and it cannot be denied that the white population is liable to be afflicted with it at any moment. At present, there are some five or six lepers quarantined on an island near Victoria. Could not your honorable body urge the federal authorities to look into this matter and have this lazaretto removed to a greater distance from civilization.

We are grateful for the efforts of the deputation sent by your Congress to interview the Government, both this and last year. It is plain that the Chinese will never become citizens, and would make poor soldiers; and as you are doubtless well aware, enter into unfair competition with white and Christian labor. The Government ought to protect

the interests of the loyal citizens—the workingmen—in preference to those of the “heathen Chinese.” The fifty dollar poll-tax has not the effect of keeping out the Chinese immigrants, or even of checking the number of Mongolians who flock this way. Canadian contractors, under cover, can and do pay the necessary sum to the Government to allow them to land, and then make the Chinamen work until the advanced poll-tax is paid back to the unscrupulous contractors; and the Chinese often pay a big percentage for the favor.

Chinese in mines is another phase of this vexed question. Their presence there is in many cases prejudicial to life, and is frequently the cause of explosions and their resultant effects. This we know from experience in the Wellington collieries. This subject might fill books enough for a good-sized library; therefore exclude the Chinese before it is too late.

As far back as last March a circular was issued by the Council to various labor organizations in the eastern part of Canada, calling attention to the over-stocked state of the labor market, and dwelling particularly on the fact that certain newspapers, both in the east and in the west, were at great pains, whenever the humor seized them, to dilate at length on the present prosperity and future prospects of this province of ours. These screeds usually took care to state that “there was work for everybody,” and that “no man need be idle who wanted to work.” This blarney and balderdash, I need not say, was all in the imagination of the writers, and had no foundation in fact. The circular issued by us was published, I believe, in the *Carpenter*, the official journal of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.

A word at this juncture with regard to mechanics who do not belong to labor organizations will not be inopportune. This province is well organized; but still we experience a good deal of trouble occasionally from men who come here from the east, who immediately look around for work without bothering their brains as to whether or no there is such a thing as a union in existence. The unions here, I am glad to say, have been very successful this summer in swelling their ranks very materially from this source. Still I must confess that something more might and ought to be done in the east with respect to the work of organization than is at present the case. There are numbers of good-sized towns, both in Ontario and Quebec, not to mention the Maritime Provinces, in which a union is almost unknown except by name. Now, this is not quite fair either to the union or non-union mechanics. Some steps, we think, ought to be taken in this direction, and some means devised whereby our fellow-craftsmen who know not the benefits of unionism may have some of our beliefs inculcated into them.

One other thing to which I would desire to draw your attention is the great necessity there is in this country for ranchers, that is, people who have a thorough, practical knowledge of stock-breeding, grain-raising or fruit-growing. All these are in the line of the rancher in British Columbia, either separately or collectively; and as the climate is so admirably adapted to anything that can be attempted in the lines mentioned, there is the best opening that could be desired for this class of immigration. We would respectfully ask your honorable body to bring the matter before the notice of the Government, and urge the furtherance of any measures that will tend to direct immigration of that nature this way.

The Vancouver Trades and Labor Council, and the majority of the people of this province, recognize that the recorded proceedings of organized labor are now of vast importance, and the time is not far distant when the demands of the great labor bodies will be almost irresistible. The Dominion Trades and Labor Congress will soon possess a weight in public affairs equal to our parliaments and legislatures. A workman's vote counts just as much as a capitalist's, and as the most influential body usually guides the greatest number of men, there is already an enormous vote behind your Congress, and that vote is being inspired. The greater the power, the greater the responsibility that attaches to the leaders of our labor organizations; and those leaders who recognize this fact in the greatest degree will, with a due amount of caution and prudence, succeed in accomplishing the greatest good for the elevation and improvement of the working masses.

We close by hoping that these gentlemen who are assembled in the seventh annual session of the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress, at Quebec, will pass a resolution to the effect that the next place of meeting will be at Vancouver, B.C., to which place we extend a cordial and fraternal invitation.

With greetings to all the brethren assembled.

Believe me to remain,

Yours fraternally,

J. A. FULTON,

Sec'y Vancouver Trades and Labor Council.

EIGHTH MEETING, TORONTO, ONT.

1892 —This year the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada was called to order at 11 a.m. on the 8th of September, in the City Council Chamber, in the city of Toronto. President T. W. Banton, of Toronto Trades and Labor Council, when calling the meeting formally to order, said that the Congress had been called the Workingmen's Parliament, and he expressed the hope that the day was not far distant when labor would have direct representation in both Houses of Parliament. The famous cap of Keir Hardie in the British House had led to remarks about representatives of labor being boorish, insolent, and not fit for high places. Those who threw stones of that kind should remember that boorishness and insolence were not found exclusively among workingmen, but extended to the so-called cultivated classes. The Congress was not at all revolutionary in its action. True, some resolutions when first brought up sounded wild and visionary, but they appeared less so the second time, and after a few years men wondered why they had not been adopted before. He further said that in all the work of the Congress there was nothing impracticable or unreasonable, and concluded by introducing the Chief Magistrate of the city.

His Worship Mayor Fleming, in well-chosen though brief words, welcomed the delegates to the city. He assured them that he had extended no more hearty welcome to any convention than that to the Labor Congress. He admitted frankly that the position he occupied was owing largely to the workingmen of Toronto. The seconder of his nomination was a prominent member of the Trades Council, an almost unprecedented thing. He expressed pleasure that in Toronto there was an entire absence of the bitterness of feeling between capital and labor that prevailed in many other cities, and spoke a word of praise of the work of the Trades Council in closely watching municipal affairs. As one who had worked as hard for a living as any delegate to the Congress, he expressed the utmost sympathy with the just demands of labor.

A few words of welcome were also addressed to the delegates by Aldermen Hallam, Saunders, Shaw, Lamb, Orr, Wm. Carlyle, Crawford, Atkinson, Bell and Jolliffe, and Mr. Joseph Tait, M.P.P., Rev. Father Rooney and Rev. Stuart Atcheson.

Mr. Banton then introduced Mr. Urbain Lafontaine, President of the Congress, who spoke as follows:

Mr. Mayor and the Aldermen of the City of Toronto:

GENTLEMEN,—The sympathy so generously offered to the labor class of the Dominion calls for the most sincere thanks on our part. Coming from such a source, it will largely contribute to harmonize capital and labor, and will widen the gate for an amicable solution of this difficult problem.

The result of our deliberations in Congress will prove our desire to settle the labor question by constitutional means.

We propose to have public opinion on our side by making nothing but fair and equitable demands to our legislators.

Your Worship, permit me to offer my most cordial gratitude to the citizens of Toronto for their unbounded hospitality.

President Lafontaine then announced that owing to the courtesy of Hon. Sir Oliver Mowat, Premier of Ontario, in conceding the privilege, the regular sessions of the Congress would be held in the Legislative Chamber in the Parliament buildings, commencing at 3 p.m.

When the President took the chair in the afternoon, the Credential Committee reported 77 credentials of delegates entitled to seats. Of these, 13 were from the city of Montreal, and 13 from the city of Quebec, in the Province of Quebec; Hamilton sent 5, Ottawa 2, St. Catharines 4, Guelph 1, and Toronto had a quota of 39—all of Ontario.

The Secretary-Treasurer's annual report for the previous year (which evidenced great economy in administration and general expenditure) showed the gross receipts to have been \$452.02, and the total expenditure \$397.18, leaving a net balance of \$54.84.

REPORT OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Your committee met on September 4th, 1891, in the city of Quebec, when the work for the year was laid out. It was decided that a deputation, to consist of not more than four members, be selected to wait on the Government at Ottawa during the session, the same to be the President, the Secretary, and the Chairmen of the Provincial Parliamentary Committee, Messrs. Routier and March.

The important subject of the payment of current rate of wages on Government works was referred to Messrs. Wright and Lavigne, who submitted the following report:

Mr. Geo. W. Dower, Secretary Executive Committee Dominion Congress:

DEAR SIR,—In accordance with instructions we laid the resolution passed at the late meeting of the Congress *re* letting of contracts where rates of wages are fixed, before the Hon. the Minister of Public Works. We also, accompanied by a deputation of members of Parliament, had an interview with the Minister this afternoon. The members comprising the deputation were Messrs. Cockburn, Denison and Coatsworth, of Toronto; Mr. N. C. Wallace, of West York; Mr. Ingram, of Elgin, and Mr. Lépine, of Montreal. After stating our case to the Minister, in which we were warmly seconded by the members accompanying us, Hon. Mr. Smith stated that he could not see his way to recommending the Government to adopt the suggestion. His objection was on the ground that in his opinion the Government ought not to be asked to interfere as between employers and employees in matters of wages. We endeavored to point out that if no condition such as we asked were imposed upon contractors, then those outside contractors who had not entered into an agreement to pay the present union wages would be given an advantage over the union contractors in Toronto, but our argument failed to change his opinion. He assured us that not only because of his personal desires, but also because of the oft-times urged wishes of the members for the city and the member for West York, he would like to further the wishes of the workmen of Toronto when these did not conflict with what he conceived to be his duty as a Minister of the Crown.

We fear that there is little hope at present of succeeding in this direction. Possibly there may be changes in the Cabinet in the near future which may make it easier to have the principle of our resolution adopted.

Very truly yours,

A. W. WRIGHT,

A. LAVIGNE.

OTTAWA, September 9th, 1891.

The following report is presented by the Legislative Committee of the Province of Quebec:

Your Legislative Committee for the Province of Quebec beg to submit the following as the report of their transactions since the meeting of the Congress in the ancient capital of Canada, in September last. Our hopes for considerable labor legislation at the session of the Provincial Parliament just closed, at the hands of the late Mercier Government, who appeared very favorable to our cause, were blighted by means over which we had little to say, namely, a change of government, and the consequence was that owing to the excitement in political circles, with a new master-hand at the helm of the ship of state, practically nothing was done on behalf of the people we represent. The Government were too much occupied with other affairs to devote sufficient time to our interests, and, while several important Bills were introduced by private members, among others to prevent the seizure of workmen's wages; early closing of stores in cities and towns; protection of lumbermen's wages; appointment of inspectors of gear and tackle at the Ports

of Quebec and Montreal ; employer's liability Act, etc., they all died in their infancy or were choked off in one way or another ; consequently not one single Act of legislation bearing on labor was enacted. Messrs. Routier and Gale, who were accompanied by Mr. P. J. Jobin, had an interview by appointment with the Premier, Hon. C. B. DeBoucherville, and Hon. Mr. Pelletier, the first days of the session, and were courteously received by the Ministers. The committee presented a long list of the most important resolutions adopted at the last meeting of the Congress, which were selected by the full board as having special reference to this Province. The committee discussed at length many of the measures, and the Ministers, while very anxious to secure all information, also appeared satisfied with the majority of them, and promised to give the various questions submitted their earnest attention during the recess. They held out no hope for any definite action being taken at once, owing to the serious work of the session, which subsequently proved to be the case. The request of the Montrealers for a workingmen's library was not entertained by the Premier ; and the library formerly existing here has been closed on account of the withdrawal of the usual Government grant. Another question worthy of note and the necessity of having representatives of our body at the different legislative seats was in relation to amendments sought by the Real Estate Association of Montreal to the civic bill of that city, one of which particularly had for effect the disfranchisement of workingmen in municipal affairs. Your committee interviewed many of the members of the House and were in a degree at least the means of preventing any radical change in the civic government by the masses from taking effect.

With best wishes for the future usefulness of the Congress as a channel for labor legislation, and the hope that better results will accrue in the near future, the whole is respectfully submitted.

GEORGE GALE,
LUC ROUTIER,
L. Z. BOUDREAU.

The following report is presented by the Legislative Committee of the Province of Ontario :

Early in the past year petitions addressed to the Ontario Legislature were forwarded to that body by the various labor organizations, praying for the passage into law of Acts for the abolition of property qualification for municipal officers ; for the construction of public works by day labor ; for allowing the entire electorate to vote on money by-laws ; for the payment of the prevailing rate of wages on Government works ; and for municipalities to be allowed to decide upon the incidence of taxation. On February 20th, Messrs. March, Beales and Dower, accompanied by Mr. Hastings of the Hamilton Trades and Labor Council, waited on Members of the Government and laid before them the various subjects of interest to your body. The question of granting bonuses to manufacturing industries, referred to your Committee by the Hamilton Trades and Labor Council, was also dealt with at length. Your Committee was courteously received and the promise made that the various subjects would be given due consideration.

Of the many Acts of a public and general character passed into law at the last session of the Provincial Legislature, eight were of varying importance to organized labor and all who work for wages. These eight Acts are intitled as follows :

"The Mines Act, 1892."—This Act is an elaborate and carefully prepared law, and covers 24 pages of the Ontario Gazette. The interpretation clauses define the words "mine and mining," "mining division," "party wall," "shaft plan," "machinery," "owner," "agent," and "inspector," and "Bureau of Mines," and "power of its Director." Under a provision of this Act "No boy under fifteen years of age shall be employed, or allowed to be for the purpose of employment, in any mine to which this Act applies below ground ; and no girl or woman shall be employed at mining work or allowed to be for the purpose of employment at mining work in or about any mine." "A boy or male young person of the age of fifteen and under the age of seventeen years shall not be employed in or allowed to be for the purpose of employment in any mine to which this

Act applies below ground for more than forty-eight hours in any one week, or more than eight hours in any one day, or otherwise than in accordance with the regulations following, that is to say :

"1. That the period of such employment shall be deemed to begin at the time of leaving the surface and to end at the time of returning to the surface.

"2. A week shall mean the period between midnight on Sunday night and midnight on the succeeding Saturday night."

The Act also provides for keeping a register of boys and male young persons employed ; as to employment of young persons in connection with engines ; and penalty for employment of persons contrary to the Act ; prohibiting the payment of wages at public houses, and for annual returns "of the number of persons ordinarily employed in or about such mine below ground and above ground respectively, and distinguishing the different classes and ages of the persons so employed whose hours of labor are regulated by this Act, the average rate of wages of each class and the total amount of wages paid during the year." It also provides that notices of all accidents in mines shall be sent to the Bureau of Mines. The general rules to be observed in every mine govern ventilation, gun-powder and blasting, man-holes in self-acting or engine planes, keeping of spaces clear, fencing of old shafts, fencing of entrance to shafts, securing of shafts, safety from water, division of shaft, signaling, cover overhead, chains, slipping of rope on drum, brake, inclination of ladders, dressing-room, fencing machinery, gauges to boilers and safety-valves, and it also declares contravention of rules to be an offence, and provides for punishment therefor.

"An Act to amend the Act respecting Wages," amends section 3 of the original Act so as to read as follows : "All persons in the employment of the execution debtor at the time of the seizure by the sheriff or within one month prior thereto, who shall become entitled to share in the distribution of money levied out of the property of a debtor within the meaning of the said Act, shall be entitled to be paid out of such money the wages or salary due to them by the execution debtor, not exceeding three months' wages or salary, in priority to the claims of the other creditors of the execution debtor, and shall be entitled to share *pro rata* with such other creditors as to the residue, if any, of their claims." Like provisions are made in the case of an absconding debtor, as to priority of wages, etc.

"An Act to Consolidate the Acts respecting Compensation to Workmen in certain Cases." This Act construes the words "superintendence," "employer," "workman," "packing," and "railway servant." It also defines when a workman is to have a claim against an employer ; who is to be deemed an employer ; as to injuries by railways, and exceptions thereto ; as to limit of amount of compensation ; as to distribution of compensation ; limit of time for recovery of compensation ; no contract or agreement made or entered into by a workman shall be a bar or constitute any defence to an action for recovery under this Act of compensation for any injury, unless under certain limitations mentioned ; as to liability of personal representative ; money payable under penalty to be deducted from compensation ; as to form and service of notice of injury ; as to defence of want of notice ; as to particulars of demand ; as to consolidation of actions ; as to computation of time, forms and rules, and a saving clause as to actions in the past or pending at the time of the passing of the Act.

"An Act to amend the Free Libraries Act." This Act amends section 4 of the Free Libraries Act by adding thereto the following words, viz : "But no free library board shall in any year purchase any lands or erect any buildings or make any additions or alterations thereto exceeding in cost \$2,000, without the authority of the municipal council." It also provides for the annual submission of estimates by the board to the municipal council, and also for the submission of by-laws for incurring debts for free libraries to the electors, and concludes with a section declaring that "No free library board shall establish or maintain a museum except by and with the consent of the council of the municipality, but this section shall only apply to cities having a population of 100,000 or over.

"An Act for the Protection of Persons Employed in Places of Business other than Factories." This Act does not apply to places of business covered by the provisions of "The Ontario Factories' Act and amendments thereto," but it does apply "to every place of business whether for the sale or manufacture of goods, or for any other kind of business in which women or girls are employed, and to all rooms and buildings used in connection with or for the purposes of the business." It provides as to sanitary arrangements in buildings; for penalty for violation of Act; for the appointment of inspectors by the municipality; and provides that all fines under the Act shall be paid to the treasurer of the municipality.

"The Assessment Act, 1892," amends the original Act by making sub section 23, of section 7 thereof, as to income tax exemptions, read as follows: "The annual income of any person, derived from his personal earnings, to the amount of \$700." Provided, nevertheless, "that no person shall be exempted for or in respect of income for a sum greater than \$700, whether derived from personal earnings or from other sources of income or from the two combined."

"An Act respecting Insurance Corporations." Sub-section 4, article 1, of this Act, defines "Society," or "Friendly Society," under its provisions, to be and include "any corporation, society, association, or fraternity, benevolent, mutual provident, industrial or co-operative, or the like," etc. Section 3, article 9, of the same Act recites that "Any lawfully incorporated Trades Union in Ontario which, under the authority of the Incorporation Act, has on insurance or benefit fund for the benefit of its own members exclusively, shall, upon due application for registry thereunder, be entitled to be registered on the friendly society register."

"An Act to amend the Act respecting the law of Landlord and Tenant." This measure is of a most unjustifiable and reactionary character. It was introduced at the near end of the session and although a prompt and vigorous protest was entered by the Toronto Trades and Labor Council and the Executive Board of D.A. 125, K. of L., against the Bill and the manner in which it was being hurried through without giving organized labor throughout the province a fair or even any opportunity of being heard in opposition thereto, the Bill was passed into law a few days after. The Bill only contained one section but that one section of five lines means a great hardship and injustice as a law. It reads as follows:

"1. Section 27, of the Act respecting the law of Landlord and Tenant is amended by adding to the end of sub-section 1 thereof, the following words: "Provided that in the case of a monthly tenancy such exemption shall only apply to two months arrears of rent."

In concluding, your committee, while appreciating the work of all the labor organizations of Canada, deem it a duty to pay a well deserved tribute of praise to Toronto Trades and Labor Council and District Assembly 125, K. of L., of the same city, for their vigilance, sound judgment and prompt action at all times when required in the interest of working people in any section of the Dominion.

Respectfully submitted,

A. W. WRIGHT,
A. LAVIGNE,
CHAS. MARCH.

Petitions were forwarded by the organized labor bodies of the Dominion to the House of Commons praying for the passage of laws, or the amendment of existing laws, to provide for the construction of public works by day labor; for the Government ownership of railways; for the repeal of the clause in the Seamen's Agreement Act not allowing an appeal after conviction; for the total prohibition of Chinese immigration; for the abolition of assisted immigration; for the issue of full legal tender paper money; for the payment of prevailing rate of wages on Government contracts; for the reduction of the hours of labor; for the constitution of a board of arbitration, and for the prohibition of the importation of workmen under contract.

On March 26th a deputation composed of Messrs. Urbain Lafontaine, A. W. Wright, Chas. March, A. Levigne, and Geo. W. Dower, accompanied by Mr. Lepine, M.P. for Montreal East, waited on the members of the Dominion Government, there being present Sir John Abbott, Premier; Sir John Thompson, Sir A. Caron, and Hon. Messrs. Ouimet, Carling and Smith. Your committee laid before the Government the various measures of interest to wage-earners. In replying to your committee the Premier said: "You have presented us to-day some very important suggestions and propositions which require, and I am sure will receive, the utmost consideration in view of the influence of the body to which you belong. I can promise you that my colleagues and myself will give them the most careful attention in our power."

Your committee also waited on the Hon. Mr. Ouimet, Minister of Public Works, in relation to the question of the insertion of a clause in all Government contracts calling for the payment of the prevailing rate of wages on all Government works. The Hon. Minister acknowledged the force of the arguments used and promised that his department would give due consideration to the request.

Hon. Mr. Tupper, Minister of Marine, was also waited on in connection with the Act recently passed providing for the proper inspection of gear and tackle used in the loading and unloading of vessels. Mr. Tupper informed your committee that the Act had been proclaimed and came into force on April 1st, 1891. Your committee would therefore recommend that the organizations at the various ports of the Dominion, in whose interest the law was enacted, will carefully watch the officials of the Government whose business it is to enforce the Act and demand that they perform their whole duty.

The only Bill in the interests of labor introduced in the House of Commons during the past session was one by Mr. Gordon, M.P., for Vancouver Island, amending the Chinese Immigration Act. The provisions of the Bill were in the direction of increasing the tax from \$50 to \$100 and decreasing the number of Chinese allowed to be carried by steamships by one-half. When nearing the end of the session the Government took charge of the Bill and passed the same, but in such a changed form as practically to leave the law as it was, unchanged.

About July 25th some members of your committee had their attention drawn to the fact that up to date none of the labor organizations in Ontario had registered under the Insurance Corporations Act, passed at the last session of the Ontario Legislature, and the time for registering under which had expired on July 1st. Your vice-president and secretary took upon themselves the responsibility, on behalf of bodies affiliated with the Congress, of applying for the non enforcement of the Act until the meeting of Congress. The request was granted (the document will be laid before the delegates), and the time has been courteously extended until October 31st, 1892.

In conclusion, your committee would recommend that the incoming executive committee continue on the same lines, as near as possible, as those pursued by the committee of the past few years, for your committee are of opinion that the time is not far distant when the demands of labor must be granted.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

(Signed),

LOUIS Z. BOUDREAU.

GEORGE GALE.

LUC. ROUTIER.

CHAS. MARCH.

URBAIN LAFONTAINE, *Chairman.*

GEORGE T. BEALES.

A. W. WRIGHT.

A. LAVIGNE.

GEORGE W. DOWER, *Secretary.*

A special committee to whom the foregoing report was referred for consideration on the second day, recommended concurrence therein, with a recommendation that labor organizations in the Province of Quebec seek the establishment of free libraries through the municipal authorities rather than by the Provincial Government, and that, if required, legislation be secured granting the necessary power to said municipalities. This was adopted.

 PRESIDENT'S ANNUAL ADDRESS.

President Lafontaine, in delivering his annual address, spoke as follows :

FELLOW DELEGATES,—I feel specially honored in being permitted to preside over your deliberations, and to welcome you to this Eighth Annual Session of the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress in this city of Toronto, so well known for her devotion to the labor cause and her constant readiness to defend and protect the interests of labor.

1. With perhaps the exception of the Province of Ontario where certain useful measures have been adopted, as stated in the Legislative Committee's Report, the result of the past twelve months' work, in what relates to labor legislation, has not been very satisfactory. Our legislators, as a rule, are ill-disposed towards the measures we propose. Our friends are few and our foes many. But we must not allow ourselves to be discouraged. It is our duty to pursue our course with renewed energy and activity until our efforts are crowned with success.

2. The necessity of having some one to attend the sessions of Provincial Legislatures, as well as those of the House of Commons, presents itself to your consideration. Men of experience should be selected to watch the legislation of those different bodies. Such action would be of undoubted benefit to labor.

3. Your president should be empowered to visit the different places where his presence would be useful either in securing needed legislation or in promoting our welfare.

4. The time has arrived for this Congress to enlarge its field of operations, and to take an active part in all matters pertaining to the rights of labor.

5. All labor organizations of Canada, without exception, should rally around our Congress and give it all the aid and support necessary to attain its aims and objects.

6. Several important measures will be submitted to you for consideration. Among these the Chinese immigration question should receive your special attention, and a strong resolution should be passed condemning the importation of such an undesirable class of immigrants into Canada. We should concentrate our efforts to try and relieve our fellow-workers of British Columbia from this plague.

7. I call the attention of our legislators to the brutal usurpation of the police as well as the military powers by private detective agencies. Late events have given bloody examples of the work of these agencies in a neighboring country, and steps should be taken to prevent such illegal interference in this land. The law provides, and is strong enough, for the protection of all citizens without the State turning over its powers into the hands of irresponsible persons.

8. I suggest the appointment of a committee to draw up rules and regulations for the establishment of a board of arbitration and conciliation. Existing laws on the subject having failed to give satisfaction ; they should be reconstructed so as to meet the views of the Congress, and be more effective. Such boards are of great benefit to commerce and industry in England and other countries, and they could be made so in Canada as well. The committee should report during the present session if possible.

9. The reports of the different legislative boards, as well as of the executive board, will be submitted to you for approval.

10. The committee appointed for the revision of the constitution is ready to report its work. Great attention should be paid to its adoption, for it embodies the fundamental principles which are the basis of this great institution. Have the constitution as perfect as possible before adopting it.

11. You also have before you the secretary-treasurer's report, with all the necessary items. In point of number we keep our ground pretty well, but we should make an effort to give this body more power, both financially and numerically.

12. I call the attention of the Ways and Means Committee to the fact that the revenues are altogether inadequate to the expenses, and means should be taken to raise the funds necessary to allow this body to extend its sphere of action and usefulness.

13. I return my most sincere thanks to the officers of the Congress for the help rendered me, and more especially to the secretary-treasurer for the efficient and able manner in which he has performed the duties pertaining to his office.

14. I now declare the Eighth Annual Session of this Congress open for the transaction of business and the adoption of such laws as will be beneficial to labor and mankind in general. May harmony reign in your midst, your deliberation be conducted with moderation, and your decisions be wise, just and conscientious.

The draft of a new constitution being presented and under discussion, section 1 of article II recited that "the Congress shall be composed of delegates duly elected and accredited from Trade Councils, Central Labor Unions, Trades Unions, and State, District and Local Assemblies of the Knights of Labor in the Dominion of Canada." An amendment to add thereto the words "Single Tax Associations" was defeated.

Section 2: "The basis of representation shall be as follows: . . . No proxy representation will be allowed, and all delegates must be members of the bodies they represent at least six months prior to and at time of election, etc." Moved to amend by adding after the word "election" the words "and to be *bona fide* wage-earners." Lost. Moved to amend the same section by adding after the word "election" the words "and that no civic or civil employee be received as a delegate." This was also non-concurred in.

CHINESE IMMIGRATION.

A special committee, to whom was previously referred certain communications read to the Congress from labor organizations in British Columbia, presented a report which was concurred in, and was as follows:

To the Officers and Members of the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress:

GENTLEMEN,—Your Special Committee have carefully considered the communication from the Trades and Labor Council of Victoria, British Columbia, dated August 28th, 1892, as well as two communications from the Trades and Labor Council of Vancouver, B. C., of dates September 1st and 2nd instant—all three addressed to your body.

The communications from Victoria, among other things, recites as follows:

"We submit to you a statement of the grievances which oppress the wage-earners of this province, in the hope that we may succeed in enlisting your support in the coming session of the Dominion Parliament. Enclosed you will find a petition which sets forth and includes the voice of nine-tenths of the people, on the most important issues demanding settlement. Until the Chinese question is settled along the lines indicated, it is vain for us to hope for better social and economic conditions. One of the most important provisions of the Immigration Act is frequently evaded, viz., that clause limiting the number of Chinese to one for every fifty tons of a vessel's tonnage. In addition to the Chinese question, we have another question of growing importance, and that is the importation of a large number of Japanese into our province. A scheme is now about to be tried of working one of our principal coal mines with Japanese labor, and we would urge upon your honorable body the wisdom and necessity of assisting us in our effort to compel the Dominion Government to regulate the admission of Japanese by the same laws which must in the future govern the admission of the Chinese race into our Dominion.

"We desire also to draw your attention to the fact that ship building in this province is an industry which furnishes employment for a large number of men, who have been induced to locate here by the promised protection of a paternal Government, which, when opportunity offered, gave the contract for the building of the steamer "Quadra" to a foreign company, and found employment for foreign workmen, while our own men were compelled to stay at home in idleness, and pay their taxes out of the proceeds of past labor. This is an injustice which we strongly denounce, and the enormity is more apparent when the following figures are considered in connection with the original cost of the "Quadra," which has since been wrecked in northern waters:

Cost	\$75,000 00
Cost to bring her from Clyde	4,000 00
Repairs	17,000 00
Cost of raising	5,000 00
Fixing machinery, upholstering, painting, etc	2,000 00
	<hr/>
	\$103,000 00

"Now the ship builders of this province submit that the cost of a wooden steamer, which would be more suitable for the navigation of B. C. waters, would have been in the neighborhood of \$100,000, and the cost of repairs, should the same accident have happened to a wooden boat, would not have exceeded \$2,000.

"The Eight Hours question also demands immediate attention, and the consensus of opinion here seems to be that pressure should be brought to bear on the Dominion Government, and, if possible, secure the insertion of a clause in all contracts let or public works entered upon by the Dominion Government, providing for the eight-hour working day.

"The above are questions in which we are vitally interested, and we respectfully ask you to help us to secure a recognition of our rights at the hands of a reluctant government."

ARTHUR D. DUTTON,
Secretary Trades and Labor Council.

Your committee, in relation to the foregoing, beg leave to submit the following recommendation for adoption, viz. :

That this Congress, after careful consideration of the subject in all its phases, declares the admission of Chinese a menace and undeniable danger to the moral, social, political and material interests of Canada, and should be totally prohibited; and that as the presence of those already in Canada, as a general rule, entails extra and special expense on the whole people of such provinces as they sojourn in in large numbers, a special annual poll-tax of \$100 be imposed on each and every Chinese person after a given date, and that each one be obliged to register at a named date and place, so that each one's place of abode may be ascertainable when necessary; that the poll-tax referred to be payable into the funds of the municipality in which the Chinese person is living at a given time of the year, and further, that like laws respecting the importation, immigration and registration of Japanese be enacted.

This Congress concurs in the view that "the eight-hour working question demands immediate attention," and that "every legitimate pressure should be brought to bear on the Federal and several Provincial Governments, pending the abolition of the contract system, to secure the insertion of clauses in the laws of each that all contracts shall be executed on a basis of a working day of eight-hours, or forty-eight hours in each week of six days. And further, that all Government contracts contain a clause binding the contractor or contractors to at least pay the rates of wages, as respects all parts of the work, prevailing in the locality where the work of construction is to be performed.

Your committee submit the following at length, so as to secure its publication in the official proceedings of the Congress and otherwise, with the design of securing the serious consideration of all subordinate bodies, as well as at the same time furnishing them with reliable testimony on the Chinese question and other fit food for serious reflection :

VANCOUVER, B.C., September 1st, 1892.

Mr. George W. Dower, Secretary-Treasurer Dominion Trades and Labor Congress, Toronto :

DEAR SIR AND BRO.,—At a special meeting of the Vancouver Trades and Labor Council, held on the 20th ultimo, it was decided that resolutions in accordance with our views be drafted and forwarded to the Congress for consideration and action thereon.

Mechanics employed on the Dominion Government and C.P.R. buildings now being erected in this city are compelled to work ten hours per day in distinct opposition to the trade rules of the city, which are nine. The Dominion Government and the C.P.R. (which are looked upon here as one and the same), appear to be bent on breaking up the trade unions. This matter of the hours of labor was brought to the notice of the Minister of Public Works, but he stated he was unable to interfere in the matter.

1. Considerable dissatisfaction exists among the people here, caused by the manner of compiling the voters' list. Nearly 2,000 voters were able to cast their ballots in this district at the last provincial election in 1890, while a few months later there were only 960 or thereabouts able to vote at the Dominion elections. In a city of 15,000 on this coast there should be not less than 3,500 votes registered. The Government can not be sure that the member from here represents the majority.

Chinese immigration is still the burning question of the day ; and the more we see of them the more we are convinced of the great curse they are to this country. Incapable of improvement, they are nothing better than filthy harbingers of disease. Morality, they have none. Christianity they cannot conceive of except as a huge joke. We are sorry to say that many Chinamen are engaged in private houses and hotels as servants, in which capacity they find unlimited opportunity to steal provisions, and when a white man calls to sell his garden produce the Chinese servant tells him "no one home," but a few minutes later when a Chinaman hovers about the door, the mistress of the house is called to make purchases. They are also adept druggists in their own way, and as servants they have ceaseless opportunities of adulterating food with drugs almost unknown to white men, thus placing the female members of the household at their disposal and unscrupulous will. We hear of many divorces having been occasioned in the various cities of the coast by employing Chinamen to do housework. As a rule, where more than one Chinaman is employed, the head Mongolian hires all the extra help ; the Tyhee generally draws their wages, pays himself a large percentage on "Bondage" account, etc., leaving but a small pittance for the slave, as it can be compared to nothing better than slavery ; and ultimately this country will be in much the same condition as were the Southern States with their black population before the American Civil War.

One of the peculiarities of the Chinese life in this country is that of the harem. The females in these houses of assignation and gambling hells are imported as slaves ; properly speaking, they are nothing less, being sold when mere girls in China, maybe from some leper colony, and brought here to enrich the purchaser and importer. Chinamen in the bondage of a Tyhee or Highbinder are allowed to visit these harems at stated intervals and a percentage of his pay is deducted by the boss Mongolian to keep the institution in a flourishing condition, no matter whether the Chinaman visits the place or not. These dens of squalid infamy are frequently visited by thoughtless and intemperate men and by rural "tender feet" from the east, sometimes through curiosity, but it often happens that one visit is all that is required to place a man *hors de combat* for many years, if not for all time. These leprous Mongolian viragoes even stand on the streets at night-time soliciting the passerby ; *Chinamen*, even, have recently been arrested for soliciting. The amount of disease that is thus spread about is almost incalculable, and physicians have been hopelessly baffled in their attempts to accurately diagnose the disease.

In corroboration of this we insert the following communication from the Vancouver *World* of a recent date :

EDITOR WORLD,—The service you have rendered in calling attention to the case of Gup Gee, or Kum Hee, suspected of leprosy, merits public acknowledgment. The information now furnished through the press is as follows : On the one side (1) the girl was bought in a Chinese leper colony and illicitly trafficked in this country ; (2) parties connected with the Chinese mission last autumn raised the suspicion that she was a leper ; (3) Tom Chue thought her a leper a year ago ; (4) Mr. Gardiner, formerly a missionary in China, pronounced her a leper, and (5) the Chinese avoiding the girl, special efforts were made to attract white people to her. On the other side, Drs. McGuigan and Wilson, having examined the girl, only found indications of eczema. This seems reliable evidence that leprosy has not discernibly manifested itself in the girl, but if the information supplied to the press and through it to the public be correct it leaves two matters of serious moment before the public mind : (1) A girl has been brought here from a leper colony, from a locality which, until disproved, prudence requires us to assume is relegated exclusively to leper families. If the girl be of leper family the disease, although not visible, is probably latent in her system. Latent leprosy might at any time become active. Although not a source of direct danger while latent, the day leprosy becomes active it might become communicable. (2) We are given to understand that the girl is held here as a slave in violation of this country's laws, and that her owner, by forcing on her a life of illicit character, is at least constructively guilty of systematic crime. It certainly seems time that the authorities should determine whether or not the laws are being deliberately outraged, and that the community should know whether importation from leper colonies are legal or illegal.

CITIZEN.

Vancouver, August 29th, 1892.

We are still suffering from the scourge of small-pox introduced and fostered by the Chinese. Many thousands of dollars have been spent by the various cities and by the Provincial Government in stamping out this plague, and with but ill success, and the outlook for the future is gloomy indeed, for so long as they are allowed to land on our shores just so long may we expect to suffer from small-pox as well as all the other evils attendant upon their presence, some of which have been referred to in previous communications. In nearly every Chinese laundry in this city Chinamen may be seen from day to day, by anyone passing their open doors, standing there in semi-dress smoking opium, a nice object lesson for a respectable community.

Another point to show their cuteness. Whenever they go to school (Chinese school) it is always to a white female teacher; no case of them studying English under the tutorage of a white man has yet been noticed. But enough, it is impossible to do the subject justice without wearying you. We feel that our Government should follow the example of Australia in getting rid of the heathens. The exclusion of the Chinese is the first, strongest and most vital plank in our platform.

We feel that the Government has practically refused to consider any matters referred to them by the council, and that any improvement desired must be attained through unanimous and concerted action in political aggression, and that your esteemed council will take immediate action, and, after preparing a platform, refer it to the different trades unions and councils throughout Canada for its ratification or suggested improvements; and that your executive receive the returns, and eliminate or add to any changes which may receive sanction in the unions, councils or assemblies.

If the rapid and effectual concentration of the wealth created by the toilers into the hands of the few, cunningly backed by unscrupulous politicians in the Houses of our Provincial and our Dominion Governments, be not checked, this fair Canada of ours will soon become a land of serfs.

2. Be it therefore resolved that we are not only in favor of initiation and referendum, but that we urge all union men from the Atlantic to the Pacific to demand that a Bill be passed by the Dominion House of Commons to that end, giving the people this method of a voice in making the laws whereby they are to be governed.

3. *Resolved*, that having no hope of receiving due consideration for our demands at the hands of the Dominion Government, we deem it necessary that a labor platform be promulgated by a labor party formed for the purpose of electing as many members to the various governmental bodies as possible, in the hope of being ultimately able to accomplish our ends; and, further, that the following clauses be inserted in the platform:

That, whereas the Chinese having become a menace to society and the health and peace of our country, therefore, we urge upon the Government the necessity of passing an exclusion law, or raising the tax on Chinese entering Canada at any point whatever to the amount of \$500, and that each and every Chinaman or woman in Canada be taxed to the amount of \$200 each year, and that the said tax be paid into the treasury of the municipality or city in which they may be found; and, further, that no naturalization papers be granted to persons of Mongolian origin.

4. That, whereas, the moral, intellectual and physical progress of the people should be the first aim of a government of the people; and as the toiling masses of the world are demanding a reduction of the hours of labor, it is the duty of the representatives of the people to use every endeavor and legitimate means in their power to bring about the desired end, therefore we strongly urge the adoption of a legal eight hour work-day.

And further, that, pending the abolition of the contract system on Government works, a clause be inserted in all Government contracts, binding the contractor to observe the local trades' rules of the district wherein he may happen to be employed, and that a penalty be exacted for every violation of the same.

5. That, owing to the confusion caused and enormous expense incurred by having to compile two separate voters' lists, we deem it advisable to have Provincial voters' lists used and to govern all Dominion elections.

6. That the Government should repeal the clause in the Seamen's Agreement Act, not allowing any appeal after a conviction for any offence, and to grant instead the right

of appeal in such cases ; and further, that a proper Admiralty Court be established for all such cases or appeal.

7. *Resolved*, That in the opinion of this body an Alien Labor Law should be passed, preventing the importation of laborers under contract.

8. *Resolved*, That a law should be enacted to prevent the crews of vessels hailing from foreign ports working on shore, thus depriving resident 'longshoremen of their means of livelihood.

9. Our body would suggest that in the event of Congress drafting a labor platform that a clause be inserted looking to the abolition of the House of Senate, Ottawa, as they consider that body detrimental to the best interests of the people.

In conclusion, a resolution was passed by this (Vancouver Trades and Labor) Council adopting the preamble and platform of the Knights of Labor, which we hope will, to a certain extent, guide your estimable Congress in adopting a platform for the Labor Party.

Yours, respectfully and fraternally,

GEO. GAGEN,

Secretary, Vancouver Trades and Labor Council.

Your committee, referring by number to the main subjects referred to in the communications from Vancouver Trades and Labor Council, beg to submit as follows :

1 and 4. Incidental to Chinese question and eight-hour day. Already covered by recommendation to your body.

2. *Re Initiative and Referendum*. This question has already been legislated upon by your body.

3. As to the formation of a Labor Party and Platform. It is recommended that this question be referred to the executive for consideration and report at the next meeting of the Congress.

5. Concurrence is recommended in the resolution that "owing to the confusion and enormous expense incurred by having to compile two separate voters' lists, we deem it advisable to have the Provincial Voters' Lists used in and to govern all Dominion elections."

6 and 7. The subjects embraced have already secured the attention of your body.

8. As to the crews of vessels working on shore. This subject is considered a matter for action on the part of local labor organizations.

9. Previous Congresses are upon record in favor of the abolition of the Dominion House of Senate, and the record has not been altered or rescinded by any subsequent action of Congress.

All of which is respectfully submitted

D. R. GIBSON, *Chairman*.

DANIEL CURTIN.

ROBT. EMMETT.

L. Z. BOUDREAU.

D. J. O'DONOGHUE, *Secretary*.

STATE BOARDS OF ARBITRATION.

A special committee on "Arbitration" presented the following report :

Your Special Committee on Arbitration begs leave to report that, in its opinion, it would not be advisable for the present to seek the enactment of compulsory arbitration laws, and would recommend that the labor organizations should meanwhile proceed to form permanent conciliatory boards in the following manner : The Trades Unions or K. of L. Assemblies in each locality to elect two representatives of each trade and invite the employers in each trade to appoint a like number. The representatives of each trade to meet as a separate board and select a president outside of their trade who shall be agreeable to the four members. And it shall be the duty of the conciliation boards thus constituted to tender their services for the settlement of all difficulties arising between employers and employees in their respective trades and localities, and to keep a record of their proceedings.

A motion to amend was concurred in, as follows :

That all the words in the report after "that" be struck out, and the following substituted :

"In its opinion that method of settling disputes between employers and employees should be adopted wherever possible, and for the purpose of facilitating this the Government should appoint a Board of Conciliation and Arbitration, whose services would be available at all times to aid in the settlement of such disputes."

PRISON LABOR.

It having been determined that whereas, the question of the disposition of prison labor is one of the utmost importance to the community and one which has claimed much of the attention of this Congress, therefore, be it resolved, that in the opinion of this Congress the system known as the "State Account" is the best solution before us at the present time; and further be it resolved, that this resolution be referred to a special committee of five, for the purpose of preparing a report on this question, based on the solution above mentioned, for publication in our next report, the same to be presented to this Congress at the present session. The special committee to whom the same was referred reported as follows, and the same was concurred in, viz. :

A proper consideration of the whole question of prison labor involves a consideration of so many other questions, among which the labor question is but a part, though all are so intimately connected that a proper understanding of one part is not complete without some knowledge of the others. It will be obvious, therefore, that in a report of this nature it is utterly impossible to enter fully into the many questions affecting this one of prison labor. To those who desire to go fully into the question and to investigate for themselves, we cannot do better than refer them to the report of the commissioners appointed to inquire into the prison and reformatory system of Ontario in 1891. In that report the searcher after facts will find abundance of such dealing with the causes of crime and the many systems of punishment and reformation, hereditary tendencies, juvenile crimes, drunkenness, idleness, punishment as a deterrent of crime, and industrial and educational systems of reformation. These questions are all fully and comprehensively dealt with, and your committee have no hesitation in declaring that if organized labor desires to speak and to be heard on this important question, which affects not only themselves but the welfare of the whole community, it is the bounden duty of organized labor to honestly inform itself on all matters connected with the problem, and that it should be manly and independent enough to arrive at and present its conclusions, free of all political party considerations or influences whatsoever. Among the systems of labor adopted in prisons are what is known as the "contract system," the "piece price system," and the "State or public account system."

Regarding the necessity of industrial employment of prisons, there seems to be no difference of opinion among the most enlightened of those who have ever given the question their study, or of those who have had the management of prisons. Punishment and brutality as a deterrent of crime has become, or is fast becoming, among all enlightened nations, an exploded idea. Absolute idleness is so terrible and disastrous in its consequences that it is impossible to give it, as a system, a moment's consideration.

Insanity and death, both physically and morally, being the sure and speedy results of a system of enforced idleness and confinement.

Admitting, then, the necessity of labor in some form, it is our duty to find out in what way it will not be a menace to outside free labor. Of the three systems enumerated above the contract system is the one most universally condemned. The contract system is that by which the labor of the convicts is hired out to the highest bidder.

A committee of Congress of the United States reports the following as among the evils of the contract system : "The contract system is wholly adverse to reform, and, therefore, should be abrogated. The prisoners are treated as if they were so many dumb beasts, being driven to their daily tasks by men whose aim is to get a certain amount of work out of them each day."

Dr. Wines says : " It places, for the entire working day, all the prisoners contracted for to a great extent under the control of men with no official responsibility ; men who see in the convict only so much machinery for making money ; men who only, or at any rate, whose chief recommendation to the positions they hold in the prison is that they are the highest bidders for the human beings hired by them. It introduces into the prisons agents of the contractors, who for the most part have not only no interest in aiding the reform of the convicts, but are too ready to oppose it by offering mischievous indulgences to the convicts as an inducement to further industrial efforts. The contract system works great injury to honest labor in many branches of industry. Investigations by committees of State Legislatures have shown this fact repeatedly. There is no room for doubt as to the evil effect of this system upon the interests of free labor."

The result of the investigations by the Commissioner of the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the State of New York is : " The contract system of prison labor is directly responsible to a great extent for the reduction of wages and loss of employment suffered by mechanics engaged in the same branches of industry which are carried on in the prisons."

By the " piece price system " is meant the system by which the State receives payment for the product of the labor of the prisoner upon materials and machinery furnished partly by such person and partly by the State.

This system is carried out in the Central Prison at Toronto. Mr. Massie states in his evidence before the commissioners that the Nelsons find all the raw material and the superintendents, but that the machinery belongs to the Government absolutely. This system is but the contract system under another form.

The supervisor of the New Jersey State Prison, in which there are from 870 to 940 prisoners, said in his report for 1887 : " The second year's experience in working the prisoners under the piece price plan seems to afford no element of hope that either as a revenue measure or as a preventative of undue competition with honest labor will it ever be even as potent as the contract system which it supplanted. In its practical working it is but a modification of the old system, possessing all its evils and none of its advantages."

Another expert says : " The piece price system does more injury to the laboring classes outside, because it enables the contractors to sell their products at lower prices."

Under the State or public account system, the State furnishes machinery and material for the labor of the prisoners and markets the products of such labor thereon. That is, the State sells its goods direct on the market without the intervention of any contractor whatever, and receives the profit to itself.

This system is preferred by most of the experts above all other systems as being less injurious to honest labor and best suited for reformatory purposes.

Mr. Carroll D. Wright, the Commissioner of Labor, speaks very highly of this system, but would have it worked without the use of power machinery, tools and hand machines only being allowed. He says : " With such a plan in vogue throughout the United States there could be no complaint as to the effect of convict labor upon the rates of wages or upon the sale of goods either in price or in quantity. The convicts would be constantly employed under the direction and supervision entirely of the prison officers. None of the objections or disadvantages arising under the contract system or the piece price modification thereof, or under the public account system with power machinery, can be raised against this plan. The adoption of it would leave the State free to undertake the very best and most harmless efforts for the reformation of prisoners.

" The chief aggravation in the employment of convicts in productive labor arises from the use of power machinery."

While recognizing the high authority of Mr. Wright to speak on all matters concerning labor, your committee cannot endorse the suggestion as to limiting the industries to the use of tools or hand machinery.

Warden Brush, of Sing Sing, says : " When the contract system was abolished almost everyone was of opinion that the prisons would run into extravagance and corruption, and that it would be impossible to manage them honestly under State account system. This theory is entirely contradicted by our experience here for the last twenty months."

After carefully considering the question fully your committee are unanimously of the opinion—

1st. That the "Public Account System" is the best solution of the difficulty yet offered, so far as it goes, and would strongly recommend that its general adoption be persistently urged upon both the Federal and Provincial Governments by all organized labor bodies.

2nd. That prisoners should be given an interest in the product of their labor. That a fair share of his earnings should be retained for the benefit of the prisoner, or be given to the families of prisoners, if in destitute circumstances.

Speaking on this phase of the question, Mr. T. V. Powderly says: "Keep what is given to the contractor of their (the prisoners') earnings and give it to themselves when they leave prison, or allow their earnings to go to the support of their families, instead of throwing these families on the charity of the town, while the prison contractor reaps a reward from crime that causes him to wish that the crop of criminals may grow larger."

3rd. That where the establishment of any prison industry will the least affect outside labor, or at most only affect a comparatively small number of wage-earners in that industry, sufficient notice should be given of the Government's intention to start such an industry, and that after the expiration of such notice it shall be considered a Government industry and shall be pursued against all comers.

It has been objected to this suggestion that the men upon serving their term would have no knowledge of any other occupation that would be useful to them after they got out of prison. To this objection your committee submits that it might not be inconsistent with the general good of the community that where such an industry was of sufficiently large proportions, suitable arrangements might be made whereby a certain amount of free labor might be employed in the same institution. Such arrangements are now made, we believe, under certain circumstances.

INSURANCE CORPORATIONS ACT.

A special committee on the Ontario Insurance Act, 1892, reported as follows: The special committee appointed to report what changes are required in the interest of labor organizations in the Insurance Corporations Act of Ontario, begs leave to report as follows:

After a long and careful consideration of the provisions of the Act, in which your committee received valuable assistance from Mr. W. J. Vale, of the Office of the Registrar of Friendly Societies for the Province, it was decided to recommend:

That such amendments be sought as shall have the effect of exempting from its provisions all trades unions and *bona fide* labor organizations.

In order that the exemption of such trades unions and *bona fide* labor organizations may not leave the door open for evasions of the proper provisions of the Act, aimed at such insurance or benefit societies as ought to be prohibited from transacting business, it is recommended that the following definition be inserted in the Act:

"The term 'trades union or *bona fide* labor organization' means such combination, whether temporary or permanent, for regulating the relations between workmen and employers, or for imposing restrictive conditions on the conduct of any trade or business."

Moved in amendment to the motion to adopt the report: That the recommendation of the committee be expunged and the following inserted instead: that this Congress, in view of difficulties under which many labor bodies labor in respect of the provisions of the present Act, do petition the Registrar of Friendly Societies to extend exemption from its provisions to all trade organizations until the next session of the Provincial Legislature, with the view of enabling said organizations, through the Executive Committee of this Congress, to secure the incorporation and the passage into law of certain amendments to the existing law which will the better enable them to comply with its provisions respecting benevolent features.

Moved in amendment to the amendment: That exemption from the Act be asked for all International Unions.

After a lengthy and spirited discussion it was, on motion, resolved : That a committee of two wait on the Inspectors of Insurances and ascertain if he would extend the time for registering under the Act.

This committee lost no time in seeing the Inspector of Insurances, whose office was convenient, and on returning to the chamber in a few minutes after, announced that the Inspector had considerably extended the time for registration till May 1st, 1893, to meet the wishes of the Congress. A vote was then taken, the amendment to the amendment was lost, and the amendment carried, and the report as amended adopted.

OTHER RESOLUTIONS.

Independently of the foregoing subjects dealt with through reports of the several committees, the following is given as a summary of the most important resolutions dealt with on their respective merits and adopted, viz :

That this Trades and Labor Congress, composed of regularly elected and credentialed delegates of *bona fide* labor organizations throughout Canada, having a knowledge that for years past, and at the present time, the labor market of the Dominion has been and is constantly overcrowded in all its branches, mechanical and manual ; be it therefore resolved, that the expenditure of any public money, directly or indirectly, for the purpose of assisting, bonusing, encouraging or decoying immigrants of either or both the classes mentioned, adult or juvenile, from abroad to Canada is unnecessary and unjustifiable under such circumstances ;

Be it resolved further, that as a consequence of the existence of such a condition of the labor market in the Dominion of Canada, the existing unjust and misleading system of Dominion immigration, as well as like expenditure on the part of all the provinces except British Columbia, should be abolished, and only those possessed of financial wealth should be encouraged to the country ;

Be it resolved still further, that it be an instruction to the Executive or Parliamentary Committee of this Congress to prepare and present to the Hon. the Minister of Interior and Immigration for Canada, and the several Emigration Bureaus of the Provinces, a duly certified copy of this resolution, and that they press upon their attention the great importance of this subject to workingmen ; also that a certified copy of the same be forwarded to His Excellency the Governor-General, for such action as to him may seem most desirable.

That on account of the numerous railway accidents which are reported as occurring through officials working too many hours without intermission, this Congress recommends the enactment of a law declaring that engineers, firemen, conductors, switchmen, telegraph operators on railways and brakemen, shall be allowed to work only 8 hours in every 24.

Whereas a great number of institutions subsidized by the Government of the Province of Quebec are making great competition in the printing trade and other industries ; therefore be it resolved, that this Congress request the Legislature of Quebec to give no subsidies to institutions making competition in such industries.

That this Congress recommends to the Federal and Provincial Governments, and also to Municipalities and School Boards, that they give all contracts for printing, binding and other supplies to firms where the recognized standard rates of wages are paid, pending the establishments of printing bureaus, giving the preference to such as recognize organizations among their employees.

That this Congress is in favor of the system known as the " Initiative and Referendum," in matters of legislation. That it be an instruction to the Executive Board to have prepared petitions to be signed by organized labor bodies and forwarded to the Federal and Provincial Governments, with a view to secure such changes in our system of government as will enable the people to directly initiate and control legislation, by the adoption of—

1st. The Initiative by which the voters of any Municipality, Province, or the Dominion may demand the submission of a new law or the alteration or abolition of any existing law within the jurisdiction of the body to whom the demand is presented. Upon the demand being presented it shall be the duty of the Municipal Council, Legislative

Assembly or Dominion Parliament, as the case may be, to prepare an Act in accordance with the terms of the demand and submit to the popular vote for approval or rejection. If approved it forthwith becomes law.

2nd. The Referendum, a provision by which all enactments of a general nature do not become law until three months after they have been passed by the representative body. During those three months the voters may demand that the measure be submitted to the popular vote.

That the Federal Government be petitioned to reduce the rate of postage on letters to two cents, and that the one-cent rate on drop letters be restored.

That whenever tenders are called for by either Federal or Provincial Governments, or by any Municipal Council for the building of any public work or the performance of any public service, and where, in the building of such work or the performance of such service, workmen will be employed belonging to a trade or calling in which there is a usual and commonly recognized scale of wages, the specifications shall contain a clause that the successful tenderer shall pay the rate of wages prevailing in such trade or calling in the municipality in which the work is to be performed, or forfeit his contract.

That this Congress hereby requests that the Dominion Government, as soon as possible, make it a criminal offence to establish or retain private detective agencies in this country.

That this Congress request the Legislature of Quebec to establish, as soon as possible, the system of free schools and free school books in that Province.

That the Executive Committee of this Congress be instructed to urge upon the Government the justice of making the following changes in the Municipal Law of the Province. 1st. The adoption of manhood suffrage in municipal elections. 2nd. That the first day of January in each year, when not a Sunday, be declared the legal day on which the annual municipal elections are to be held. 3rd. That in all elections, whether Federal, Provincial or Municipal, the hours of polling extend to eight o'clock p.m., and that polling day be declared a legal holiday.

That the Act entitled "The Mechanics Lien Act of Ontario," should be so amended as to secure to mechanics and laborers, besides the rights provided for in said Act, a lien or first claim on any rent or other income derived from any building on which they have been employed, to secure payment of wages, and that interest on mortgages shall be considered as income for that purpose.

That the Government of the Province of Quebec be requested to enact a law giving to workmen a first lien on what they produce.

That in the opinion of this Congress, the right to exercise the franchise on the same qualification as that under which men may vote, should be extended to women; and that it be an instruction to the Executive Committee of this Congress to urge the matter upon the Federal and Provincial Governments.

The following resolution involved two amendments:

With respect to the rights of labor we affirm the following: The earth, with its lands, forests, mines and other natural opportunities, is the gift of Nature, not to a part but to the whole of humanity. Whilst men have an unquestionable right to charge for the crops they raise, the houses they build, the services they render, we denounce as utterly unjust that any man should be allowed to charge for the land and other natural gifts that he never made. The value that accrues to land from the presence and concentration of population should not go to the enrichment of speculators and collectors of ground rent, but should be applied to public purposes. To impose taxes on improvements is to discourage the beneficial use of capital in the employment of labor and enrichment of the country, whilst encouraging its use injuriously in speculation and monopoly. Therefore be it resolved that we urge the Provincial Governments to grant municipalities the power to remove all taxes from the products of industry.

Moved in amendment: That the following words be added after the word "industry." And be it resolved further that we urge upon the Dominion Government the removal of all duties and imposts levied on the products of industry, either imported or manufactured in the country, except such as are levied with a view to restricting the use and consump-

tion of any article or product held to be injurious, and the substitution therefor, as a means of raising the revenue required for the government of the country, of a single tax on land and natural opportunities.

Moved in amendment to the amendment, and carried : That the motion and amendment be not now concurred in, but that they be ordered printed and forwarded to the labor organizations of Canada for consideration and action, so as to enable their delegates to the next annual Congress to vote in accordance with the expressed desire of their constituents in the event of such a resolution being introduced.

Moved and seconded that : Whereas the laboring classes can only attain the highest welfare by the fullest development of the natural resources and commerce of the country, and whereas it is essential to attain this end that the country shall enjoy complete autonomy, and that its Government should have full power to deal with all domestic or international questions, without regard to the interests or desires of any foreign nation ; and whereas Canadians have shown by their experience of nearly a century their ability for self-government ; therefore be it resolved that this Congress petition the Canadian Parliament to take the necessary means to secure the establishment and recognition of the independence of Canada.

In amendment thereto : That the resolution lay on the table until next session of this Congress, and that it be an instruction to the Secretary to have copies of the same forwarded to each body represented or subscribing to this Congress for discussion, they to be instructed to have a vote taken in their respective bodies, and to return the result of the same.

In amendment to the amendment : That owing to the great conflict of opinion as to the political future of this country, this Congress petition the Dominion Government to submit to a popular vote the following questions : The maintenance of our present colonial status ; Imperial Federation ; Canadian Independence ; Political Union with the United States.

It was ordered " that the Secretary be instructed to have the foregoing resolutions printed and forwarded to all organizations, and that a vote be taken on the same, and the result returned to the Secretary."

Whereas the masses are interested in and bear their portion of the expenditure of all municipal moneys ; therefore be it resolved that it be an instruction from this Dominion Trades and Labor Congress to its Executive Committee to petition the Legislature of the Province of Ontario to so alter or amend the Municipal Act as to allow the entire electorate of municipalities to vote on all money by-laws.

Whereas it has been shown, by the experience of recent elections in the Province of Ontario, especially in cities, that the clauses of the Assessment Act intended to provide for the placing on the rolls of those entitled to be voters under the Manhood Suffrage Act are totally inadequate to effect the objects sought ; and whereas such failure of these clauses has the effect of disfranchising many workingmen through no fault of their own ; therefore be it resolved that this Congress urge on the Ontario Legislature the advisability of replacing the present unworkable method of preparing the voters' lists for Provincial and municipal purposes by a simple system of registration ; that petitions in favor of such a change in the law be prepared and forwarded, and that the Executive Committee be instructed to take all possible steps to have this reform effected.

That this Congress, while strongly urging all workers, whether organized or not, to use all endeavors to bring about a reduction in the hours of labor, requests that all public works, whether Municipal, Provincial, or Federal, be done on the eight-hour system.

It being moved and seconded " that this Congress hereby records its opinion that an eight-hour work-day is desirable, and that such day can best be secured by Act of Parliament,"

An amendment was offered, and, after discussion and a vote, declared lost, viz. : That all after the word " that " in the first line of the resolution be expunged, and the following substituted : " While alive to the value of legislative assistance on the part of Parliaments or Legislatures, this Congress considers the best mode of securing an eight-hour work-day is by labor organizations and wage-earners determining and refusing to work more than eight hours in any twenty-four hours in a week of six days."

That this Congress protests against Government employees being allowed to work for private individuals and contractors while under salary, believing that such officials should receive pay sufficient to avoid the necessity of working extra hours, and competing in the already overcrowded labor markets.

That while the organized workmen of Canada are equally desirous with any other class in the community of seeing the unsettled portions of the country settled, be it resolved, that we call upon the Governments, Dominion and Provincial, to set aside a sum of money for the purpose of aiding agricultural laborers and others, now in Canada, who may wish to avail themselves of the opportunity to work on the land, and who are at the present time in enforced idleness in the large and small cities of this country, believing such action would be a benefit to this Dominion.

That provision should be made under the Factory Act that all rules and regulations formulated by employers for the governing of their employees while in their employ, should first be submitted to the Attorney-General's Department, in order that such rules and regulations shall comply with the regulations of the law.

That the Federal Government be petitioned to establish a Postal Telegraph system throughout the Dominion.

That municipalities are naturally better able than Provincial Legislatures to judge as to how taxation for municipal purposes may be most equitably levied, and therefore it should be left to each municipality to decide upon the incidence of taxation.

That in the opinion of this Congress the minimum salary of letter-carriers in the public service should not be less than \$600 per annum, and that it be an instruction to the Executive Committee of this Congress to use its best efforts in pressing this view of the case upon the Government.

A pleasing and delicate tribute is paid to the delegates to the Congress in the following extract from the columns of the *Toronto Globe*, of September 14th, 1892, viz:

"It is strange that workingmen, who select as representatives such men as are attending the meeting of the Dominion Trades Congress in this city, do not make better selections in choosing representatives in Parliament. The deplorable general average of the Parliamentary representation of constituencies, in which wage-workers are in a majority, shows that they still unconsciously retain the old faith in a governing and a governed class."

BRITISH TRADE CONGRESSES.

1868.—The first Trades Union Congress ever held in Great Britain convened in Manchester in the month of June, 1868. Its organization was in a great measure due to two main circumstances. Some time previously the Government of the day appointed a Royal Commission to inquire into the working and rules of Trades Unions, and coupled with this was a recent decision of the Lord Chief Justice, in the case of *Hornby vs. Close*, which virtually declared that Trade Unions, being in restraint of trade, could not enforce agreements in a court of law, and that, consequently, their funds and property were absolutely without legal protection. This decision was not anticipated in view of the fact that Trades Unions had been legalized in the year 1824. At the Manchester Congress thirty-four delegates were present and represented a union membership of some 118,367, in Manchester, London, Liverpool Bradford, Birmingham, Bolton, Leeds, Nottingham, Preston, Sheffield, Salford, Dublin and a few other places. The principal subjects discussed at this Congress included the absolute necessity of trade unions, foreign competition, political economy, the regulation of labor, the Factory Acts Extension Act, courts of conciliation and arbitration in trade disputes, co-operation, compulsory inspection of all places in which women and children are employed, the law of Conspiracy as applied to labor, coercion, picketing and intimidation, the Royal Commission on Trades Unions, legislation as regarded Trade Societies and their funds, and the necessity for Annual Trade Congress. The expenses of that Congress were met by the payment of a fee of ten shillings by each delegate as his share of the cost.

1869.—The second Congress convened in Birmingham, in August, 1869. There were forty-eight delegates present on behalf of forty organizations representing a membership of 250,000. The chief subjects of debate at this gathering were the enquiry by and reports of the Royal Commission and the unprotected condition of trade union funds. Papers were read and debated on questions of piece-work, overtime, limitation of apprentices, the protection of miners' lives, conciliation and arbitration, co-operation and industrial partnership, national education, assisted emigration, the objects and uses of Trades Unions, strikes and lock-outs. Here also was first mooted the idea of direct labor representation in Parliament.

1871.—The third Congress did not meet till March, 1871, not being called together in 1870 as at first intended. On this occasion forty-nine societies were represented by fifty delegates. These forty-nine societies aggregated a membership of 287,430. The chief subject of the discussion by the Congress was the Bill respecting Trades Unions, introduced in the House of Commons by the Home Secretary, and the third clause of which re-enacted, with intensified force, the criminal provisions of previous statutes as interpreted by some of the judges. This entire section was most strongly condemned, and a large deputation waited on the Government, and urged its withdrawal. The Government yielded to the extent of omitting the objectionable clause from that Bill, but brought it in as a separate measure, and it was passed simultaneously with the Trades Union Act as the Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1871. Important discussion was also had on the Mines Regulation Bill, the truck system, the weekly payment of wages, the Factory and Workshops Acts, the employment of women and children, on convict labor, taxation, waste lands, emigration, and international fraternization of labor. At this meeting a system of order and regularity as to representation and payment of expenses was approved of, and which still continues. Here, too, a Parliamentary Committee, composed of five members, including the chairman and secretary of the Congress, was elected to watch events and to take such action as might be deemed advisable during the session of Parliament in regard to the matters discussed by and the decisions of the Congress. A noteworthy incident at this Congress was the appearance thereat of Mr. Samuel Plimsoll, who then first explained his proposals for securing the safety of seamen and who bespoke the aid of the delegates in the work he had undertaken.

1872.—The fourth Congress met at Nottingham in January, 1872. This early meeting was for the purpose of being ready with a programme of work for the ensuing session of Parliament. There were seventy-seven delegates in attendance, representing sixty-three societies and a total membership of 255,710, according to credentials. Twelve of the delegates were sent by political bodies, a system then for the first time authoritatively condemned and never since repeated—at least not with the consent of the Congress. The Parliamentary Committee elected at the previous Congress presented its first report, giving a synopsis of its action during its term of office, and this practice has been followed at all succeeding Congresses. The principal discussions were upon the two Acts having reference to Trade Unions and to the Bills to be introduced during the ensuing session of Parliament, namely, a Mines Regulation Bill, a Bill for the regulation of truck and ensuring the weekly payment of wages, a Bill for compensating the families of workmen for losses sustained by injuries inflicted while following their employment, and a Bill for amending the Law relating to arbitration in trade disputes. The Parliamentary Committee, after being increased to ten members and charged with the duty of preparing a code of standing orders for the government of future Congresses, was instructed to carefully watch the proposed legislation respecting friendly societies, and to agitate for the appointment of an efficient staff of inspectors under the Factories and Workshops Acts. On this occasion also it was determined that papers in defence of unionism were not necessary. A very notable event in connection with this Congress was that Nottingham set the example which has since been followed in other towns. The Mayor entertained the delegates to a sumptuous banquet in the Town Hall, and the townspeople threw open their houses to the delegates in a way most generous and surprising.

1873.—The fifth Congress met at Leeds in January, 1873. The number of delegates present was 132, representing 140 societies and 730,074 members. The report of the Parliamentary Committee was comprehensive and important. It dealt with the several

subjects mentioned in the Nottingham programme, and more especially the Mines Regulation Act and the Arbitration Act, both enacted in 1872, and with the Factories' Nine Hours Bill, the truck system, employers' liability and prosecutions under the Criminal Amendment Act. Resolutions appropriate to these matters were introduced and concurred in, as was also one condemning the employment of soldiers in times of labor disputes.

1874.—The next and sixth Congress was held in Sheffield in January, 1874. Here 169 delegates reported. They represented 153 societies and 1,191,922 members. The business of this meeting was chiefly dealing with the Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1871, the Masters and Servants' Act, 1867, the conspiracy law, the Trades Unions Act, 1871, the jury laws, compensation for injuries, payment of wages weekly, the summary jurisdiction of magistrates, and federation of employers. Some discussion also took place as to federating trades unions, on merchant seamen, hours of labor, and the grievances of postal employees.

1875.—The seventh Congress opened its session in Liverpool, in January, 1875. The delegates reporting numbered 151, representing 107 societies and 818,082 members. The report of the Parliamentary Committee was elaborate, and for the most part covered ground attracting attention at previous meetings of the Congress. Most interest centred in the portion which dealt with the conclusions of the Royal Commission on Labor Laws, appointed by the Government on attaining office in 1874. The Congress rejected a scheme of federation which had been prepared and submitted by the committee, and it referred back a proposed new constitution for the Congress. Neither of these schemes has ever secured the sanction of Congress, although both have been discussed on subsequent occasions.

1875.—Owing to a resolution passed at the January Congress, changing the time of annual meeting, the eighth Congress met in Glasgow on Sept. 16th, 1875. This time only 139 delegates reported, and they represented 109 societies and 539,823 members. The Parliamentary Committee's report dealt with some twenty different subjects, but the chief topic was the workmen's victory gained by the passage of the Labor Laws in the session of the then current year. While it was the celebration of a great triumph after years of hard and patient work, it became at the same time the starting point of a new departure, covering a wider field, both social and political. At this meeting Mr. Howell, Secretary to the Congress, resigned on account of ill-health, and Mr. Henry Broadhurst, M.P., was elected in his stead.

1876.—Newcastle was the place of meeting of the Congress on its ninth session in September, 1876. One hundred and forty delegates representing 113 societies and 556,488 members, presented credentials on this occasion. The report of the Parliamentary Committee covered twelve different subjects, the chief being the Trades Union Act, 1871, and the Amendment Act of 1876, which had embodied every improvement suggested by successive Congresses since 1871. Among the special subjects dealt with may be mentioned the extension of the provisions as to breaches of contract in the Employers' and Workmen Act, of 1875 to seamen while in British waters, the Lord Chancellor's rules for carrying out the before-mentioned Act, the report of the Royal Commission on the Factories and Workshops Act, and co-operation.

1877.—The tenth Congress took place at Leicester in Sept., 1877. There were 141 delegates in attendance, representing 112 societies and 691,089 members. The new questions introduced into the Parliamentary Committee's report had reference to the Justices Clerks' Act, 1877, the proposals for a Criminal Code Bill, the abolition of imprisonment for debt, Danish trade unions, and thrift. At this meeting Sir Thomas (now Lord) Brassey gave an address on Work and Wages in 1877, and on Labor at Home and Abroad.

1878.—The eleventh Congress met at Bristol in September, 1878. Sixteen subjects were dealt with in the report of the Parliamentary Committee. Of these the Employers' Liability Bill, the Factories and Workshops Consolidation Act and Merchant Seamen's Bill were the most important. The programme for the ensuing year was reduced to nine

subjects, no new topic being introduced. A very notable event of this Congress was a paper on "over-production," by Mr. John Morley, and which address was much commented on at the time. There were present 136 delegates from 114 societies and they represented 623,957 members.

1879.—At this, the twelfth meeting of the Congress, in Edinburgh, there were 115 delegates present from 92 societies and they represented 541,892 members. The Parliamentary Committee's report touched upon nineteen subjects, the most important being the Employers' Liability Bill and the Criminal Code Bill, then before Parliament, and the Summary Jurisdiction Act, 1879. Three new questions were added to the programme, namely, reform of the land laws, assimilation of the borough and county franchise, and the extension of the hours of polling.

1880.—The thirteenth Congress convened in Dublin on Sept. 16th, 1880, and was attended by 120 delegates, representing 105 societies with 494,222 members. The report of the Parliamentary Committee dealt with twelve subjects, the chief being the Employers' Liability Act of 1880, the Act for regulating the carriage of grain cargoes in bulk, and the Act extending the provisions of the Employers and Workmen's Act to British seamen. The only new subject introduced was the Irish Land Laws.

1881.—For its fourteenth session the Congress reverted to London, where it met in September, 1881, with 157 delegates from 122 societies and representing 463,899 members in attendance. The report discussed eighteen different subjects, some of which were outside their province of legislation. The committee referred with pride to the fact that one of their number had been appointed an inspector of factories under the new Act, and they intimated that this was but the thin end of the wedge, a prediction subsequently verified. Some noisy debates took place on the subject of "Fair Trade," mainly at the instigation of certain persons who had managed to get into the Congress as delegates. Eventually they were expelled.

1882.—The fifteenth Congress was held in Manchester. There were 153 delegates present, and they represented 126 societies and a membership of 509,337. The report dealt mainly with the Employers' Liability Act, 1880, Amendment Bill and codification of the criminal law, the Payment of Wages in Public Houses Prevention Bill, the inspection of factories and workshops, reform of the cab laws, land law reform, the Settled Estates Act, Registrars' charges for certificates of death, and Co-operation. The other questions discussed comprised the poor law system, the Public Health Act, the regulation of bake houses, and infant mortality.

1883.—Nottingham was where the Congress held its sixteenth session, in 1883. Here 163 delegates from a like number of societies represented an aggregate membership of 471,651. Only one new subject was dealt with in the report of the Parliamentary Committee. The most important subject for consideration was one of industrial organization—the projected labor conference in Paris.

1884.—The seventeenth Congress took place at Aberdeen, in 1884. There were present 142 delegates, representing 129 societies and 598,033 members. Savings banks, hours of labor, and international trades unionism were among the new subjects discussed. Lord Roseberry and Lord Aberdeen were present at this meeting, the former delivering an address. The increasing tendency to political action, which had been growing from year to year, again manifested itself at this Congress.

1885.—In 1885 the Congress met in Southport and 141 delegates presented credentials. They represented 136 societies and 580,976 members. The Parliamentary Committee's report dealt with some fourteen questions, two of which were new, namely, Government contracts and colonial questions. That which elicited the most attention of the Congress was the issue of a manifesto, in view of the approaching general election, containing questions to be supported and voted for by the candidates.

1886.—At Hull, where the Nineteenth Congress met, 143 delegates from 121 societies, and representing 633,088 members, were present. The most important features were that free education was added to the programme, and that a committee was appointed to consider the best means of securing labor representation in Parliament.

1887.—The Twentieth Congress was held at Swansea in September, 1887. It was attended by 156 delegates on behalf of 131 societies with a membership aggregating 674,034. The report of the Parliamentary Committee dealt with fourteen different subjects, of which the right of public meeting in Ireland, trade marks, sanitary inspection and the revision of the statute law were new ones.

1888.—Bradford was where the twenty-first Congress met. Here 156 delegates presented credentials from 131 societies, representing 674,634 members. This meeting was mainly remarkable because of an able and exhaustive discussion on the proposed eight hours day.

1889.—The Congress met in Dundee in September, 1889. It was attended by 211 delegates, representing 171 societies and 885,055 members. Interest centred chiefly in the debate on the eight hours question, which came up for consideration, and in an attack on Mr. Broadhurst by the "new" unionists. After a heated and personal discussion, on motion of Mr. John Wilson, M.P., who was chairman, of the Standing Orders Committee, the Congress passed a vote of confidence in Mr. Broadhurst by 177 votes to 11. A resolution was moved "That this Congress instructs the Parliamentary Committee to take action on the following resolution: 'That the maximum working day be eight hours.'" A direct negative to this resolution was moved, as was also an amendment. In the division which took place on this question 88 voted for the direct negative and 63 for the motion. A vote was next taken on the amendment, which instructed the Parliamentary Committee to collect full information on the hours of labor of all classes in this country, and of corresponding workers in America, the colonies and the continent of Europe. There voted for the amendment 34, and for the previous question 87. Afterwards the Congress adopted resolutions in favor of amending the Employers' Liability Act, the law as to coroners' inquests in Scotland, labor representation in Parliament, and some other subjects mentioned in the report of the Parliamentary Committee.

1890.—The twenty-third Congress was held at Liverpool in September, 1890. The large number of 457 delegates were in attendance. These were from 311 societies with a membership of 1,470,191. The Parliamentary Committee's report dealt with the Load Line Bill, an Eight Hours Bill for miners, the federation of trades, income tax on trade union investments, and the Berlin Labor Conference. But the eight hours day was once again the question of questions. A resolution in favor of an eight hours day by Act of Parliament was carried on a vote of 193 for and 155 against. At this Congress Mr. Henry Broadhurst resigned the secretaryship of the Parliamentary Committee and was replaced by Mr. Charles Fenwick.

1891.—The twenty-fourth Congress was held at Newcastle-upon-Tyne in September, 1891. There were 554 accredited delegates in attendance. These represented 310 labor organizations with an aggregate membership of some 2,000,000. Among this number of delegates there were five women, three members of parliament and six justices of the peace.

As to the general character of the Congress it is well outlined in the president's address wherein, among other utterances, he says:

"Well, I see before me perhaps—indeed I think I may omit 'perhaps' and say—the largest and most representative body of trades unionists that ever has met within the boundaries of this Empire; I think I may go still further and say that has ever met anywhere in the civilized world. We have the unskilled laborers represented as they never were before. I hardly like to say unskilled. I would rather say less skilled, because all labor, even the rudest, requires a considerable amount of skill. All honor to the men who have organized these masses. I, for one, rejoice at their success. * * * * Let me refer for a moment to the representative power of this Congress. I believe you represent something like two millions of workers. Even allowing for some little exaggeration, that is an enormous number. And your strength is not to be measured by a million and a half or two millions. The organized, when they win a victory, win it for the disorganized as well as for themselves."

The income of the Congress for the year ending September, 1891, was £1,373 12s. 3d., while the subscriptions from the several bodies throughout Great Britain towards defraying the expenses of the Parliamentary Committee amounted to £1,817 9s. 10d.

At 12 o'clock on the 7th of September, Mr. E. Harford, chairman of the Parliamentary Committee, took the chair in the Town Hall. He was supported on the platform by the vice-president, treasurer, secretary and the whole of the members of that committee. After a short speech of welcome, Mr. Harford introduced His Worship the Mayor of Newcastle (Mr. Baxter Hill), who was accompanied by numerous members of the corporation. His Worship, in fitting terms, extended a hearty official welcome to the delegates to the Congress.

Mr. Thomas Burt, M.P., of the Northumberland Miners, was unanimously elected President of the Congress, while Mr. Geo. Shipton, painter, and Mr. William Inskip, boot and shoe operative, were elected vice-president and treasurer, respectively. Mr. J. J. Harris, of Newcastle Trades Council, was elected secretary.

The Congress elected as the Parliamentary Committee for the year 1891-92 the following gentlemen, viz.: Mr. J. Wilson, M.P., Miners' National Union; Mr. J. H. Wilson, Sailors and Firemen's Amalgamated Union; Mr. T. Birtwistle, J.P., Amalgamated Weavers; Mr. W. Inskip, Boot and Shoe Operatives' National Union; Mr. E. Harford, Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants; Mr. T. R. Trefal, Southport Trades Council; Mr. J. Mawdsley, J.P., Amalgamated Association of Operative Cotton Spinners; G. D. Kelley, Lithographic Printers' Amalgamated Society; Mr. W. Matkin, Carpenters and Joiners' General Union; and Mr. J. Ingles, Associated Blacksmiths of Scotland. Mr. C. Fenwick, M.P., was unanimously elected secretary to the Parliamentary Committee for the term.

The great importance of the work of the retiring Parliamentary Committee—indicating clearly, as it does, the chief direction of the deliberations and work of the Congress and the subjects considered of the first magnitude for remedial legislation by organized labor in Great Britain—renders excuse unnecessary for the reproduction here, *in extenso*, of the report of the Parliamentary Committee, and which was as follows:

“LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—

“Experience has shown that as Parliaments approach the close of their natural existence they are much more disposed than at other times to consider the claims of labor.

“Although the past year has not been remarkable for legislation in the interest of the workers, yet it cannot be said that the claims of labor have been entirely neglected. This, no doubt, is due in some measure to the fact that, with the exception of the Irish Land Purchase Bill and the Tithes Bill, the Government have had no other measure of first-rate importance on hand, and consequently private members have had more time at their disposal than has usually been the case since this Parliament began.

“Early in the session Mr. F. A. Channing, who has for some time past taken great interest in the condition of railway servants, called attention to their excessive hours of labor and moved the following resolution, which was seconded in an able speech by Mr. John Wilson, member for Mid-Durham:—‘In the opinion of this House the excessive hours of labor imposed on railway servants by the existing arrangements of the railway companies of the United Kingdom constitute a grave social injustice and are a constant source of danger both to the men themselves and the travelling public, and that it is expedient that the Board of Trade should obtain power by legislation to issue orders, where necessary, directing railway companies to limit the hours of work of special classes of their servants, or to make such a reasonable increase in any class of their servants as will obviate the necessity of overtime work.’ Under ordinary circumstances a motion such as this was calculated to give rise to an important debate, but in this instance the interest was intensified by the fact that a large number of railway servants in Scotland had left their employment, demanding shorter hours and more reasonable conditions of labor.

"These circumstances directed public attention to the question to such an extent that, although the motion was defeated, the Government consented to the appointment of a select committee to inquire 'Whether, and if so, in what way, the hours worked should be restricted by legislation?' Your Committee regret that this inquiry was not concluded during the session, it having been decided to recommend the appointment of a committee to further consider the subject next session.

"During the past year several important judgments have been given in the Law Courts against trade unionists, under the Law of Conspiracy.

"The Conspiracy Act of 1875, as passed by the House of Commons, defined intimidation for which trade unionists were to be punishable, 'to mean and include only such intimidation as would justify a justice of the peace, on complaint being made to him, in binding over the person so intimidating to keep the peace.' These words, which were struck out when the Bill was considered in the House of Lords, would have rendered such decisions almost impossible.

"With regard to the judgment of Mr. Bompas, the Recorder of Plymouth, it is difficult to conceive a more foolish or absurd rendering of the law relating to strikes than that stated by him in the notorious case of *Curran v. Treleaven*. 'A strike,' says Mr. Bompas, 'for the purpose of raising wages or altering the condition of employment is lawful unless accompanied by violence or intimidation, but a strike for the purpose of compelling employers not to employ other persons, or to alter the terms of employment of such other persons, is illegal.' Such an interpretation of the law would render it impossible at times for workmen to dispose of their labor with freedom and upon conditions satisfactory to themselves, as the influence of 'such other persons' as those to whom Mr. Bompas refers, is often the sole and principal reason why unionists are unable to raise their wages or alter the conditions of their employment.

"Happily there has been obtained from a superior court, through the action of the London Trades Council—though not without considerable expense—a more rational and just interpretation of the law, and one which it is hoped will check any further tendency to strain it for the purpose of injuring trade unionists.

"Through the kindness of Mr. Edward Robertson who, last session, brought forward a Bill to amend the law relating to conspiracy and intimidation, we have been favored with the following:

"Memorandum on the law as left by recent decisions in the Law Courts.

"The Conspiracy Law Amendment Act of last session proposed to enact (1) that no combination shall be punishable (with certain specified exceptions) unless the object be criminal in itself, and (2) that intimidation under section 7 of the Conspiracy and Protection of Property Act, 1875, shall be limited to such intimidation as would justify a magistrate in binding over the person so intimidating to keep the peace—or in other words, to such intimidation as implies a threat of personal violence.

"Recent decisions have not removed the necessity for legislation on these lines. 1st: As to intimidation, the Queen's Bench Division, in the recent cases of the *Queen v. Lawson*, and *Curran v. Treleaven*, held that the facts therein proved did not amount to an intimidation within the meaning of the Act of 1875.

"In *Curran v. Treleaven* it is decided in terms that 'to tell an employer that if he employs workmen of a certain sort the workmen of another sort in his employ will be told to leave him, and to tell the men when the employer will not give way, to leave their work is certainly not intimidation.'

"In *Gibson v. Lawson* it is decided that to tell a workman that if he does not join a certain society his fellow-workmen, who are members of that society, will strike, is not intimidation. (In this case the resolution to strike was communicated to the employer, who thereupon dismissed the workman, in order to avoid a strike.) But the court does not attempt to define intimidation further than to say that it 'must receive a reasonable and sensible construction according to the circumstances of the cases as they arise from time to time.'

"The court does not decide—it expressly refrains from deciding—that intimidation 'must be said to threats of personal violence,' although it admits that 'there is much to be said for that view.' 'It may,' says Lord Coleridge, 'become necessary to

decide this point in time to come; it is not now.' This judgment upsets the construction placed on the Act by Mr. Bompas; but it does not settle the law as it would have been settled had the Conspiracy Bill of this year passed, or as it was actually enacted by the repealed Act of 1870. 2nd: As to conspiracy it has been urged that workmen are sufficiently protected by the Act of 1875, which exempts from the operations of the common law combination 'in furtherance of a trade dispute between employers and employed.' That these words are not sufficient to protect workmen is shown by a trial in the Glasgow Sheriff Court, on the 30th March last, when two men were convicted on a common law charge of conspiracy to deprive a man of the means of earning a livelihood by making threats to his employers that if he was retained in their service they would withdraw from their employment all members of the trade union.

"The sheriff directed the jury that there was no evidence that the illegal acts were done in furtherance of a trade dispute between employers and workmen, and therefore the exemption in the 3rd section of the Act of 1875 did not apply.

"The facts here are almost indetical in character with the facts in the case of *Gibson v. Lawson*. But in that case the accused was charged with intimidation and acquitted; while in the Glasgow case the men were charged with conspiracy and convicted. Acts which are innocent when the charge is intimidation, become criminal when the charge is conspiracy. In other words, acts which are innocent when done by one person become criminal when done by two or more persons in combination.

"The purposes of this memorandum may be summed up thus: The Act of 1875 enacts, as to a certain class of trade disputes, that a combination shall not be deemed criminal unless its object is in itself a crime—some exceptional cases being expressly excepted.

"This principle ought, subject to these exceptions, to be made a general rule of law. Its limitation to certain trade disputes has the appearance of conferring special privileges upon workmen, while in reality the Act is insufficient for their protection. It is in the interests of workmen, as workmen and as citizens, that instead of the common law doctrine and the limitation thereof introduced by the Act of 1875, there should be substituted the simple rule applicable to all men in all except a few exceptional cases that combination shall be criminal only when its purpose is to perpetrate crime.

"Your committee consider that the thanks of this Congress are due to Mr. Robertson, and likewise to those who supported him in his efforts to amend the law in the direction indicated by this memorandum, and would suggest that he be requested to bring forward the Bill again next session.

"In this connection we strongly urge upon the trades the necessity of placing sufficient funds at the disposal of the Parliamentary Committee to enable them to engage the best legal advice in the interpretation on points of law, drafting bills, etc., as may from time to time arise out of or consequent upon the instruction of Congress.

"At the commencement of the session the Home Secretary, Sir Henry James, and Mr. Sidney Buxton each obtained leave to introduce a Bill for the purpose of amending the Factory and Workshops Act of 1878. These Bills, after obtaining a second reading, were referred to the Standing Committee on Trade. Mr. Wm. Abraham, Mr. George Howell and your secretary were added to the committee.

"After carefully considering the provisions of these Bills, we came to the conclusion, seeing that the resolutions of last Congress on this subject were provided for either in one or other of these Bills, that we should support the efforts of these gentlemen in preference to bringing forward another Bill on similar lines.

"The Act as amended, however, still leaves the law relating to factories and workshops in an unsatisfactory state. We deeply regret that the proposal to extend its provisions to laundries and domestic workshops was rejected by the Government; as was also an amendment to provide for an increase in the number of factory inspectors.

"The proposal to raise the age of "half-timers" from 10 to 12 years was rejected through the obstinate resistance of the Home Secretary, notwithstanding the pledge given by the British delegates on the authority of the Government at the recent Labor Conference in Berlin.

"When the Bill was reported to the House, however, the Government were compelled by a hostile vote to accept an amendment which provides that in future the age at which children may begin work as "half-timers," under the Factory and Workshops Act, shall be 11 years instead of 10 as at present.

"Your Committee, in a letter addressed to the Home Secretary, expressed their disapproval of the course which the Government had taken in refusing to place laundries and domestic workshops under the provisions of the Act, and likewise in departing from the recommendation of the Berlin Conference with respect to the age of 'half-timers.'

"Whatever diversity of opinion may exist amongst us as to the propriety or otherwise of Parliamentary interference with the freedom of adult labor, your committee are of opinion that alike on physical, intellectual and moral grounds, it is most undesirable that children should be permitted to enter employment before they have reached at least 12 years of age.

"Your committee after considerable discussion drafted an Eight Hours Bill on the lines laid down by the Liverpool Congress, which was introduced by Mr. R. C. Graham, Mr. Abrahams, Mr. Conybeare, Dr. Clark and Mr. Randell, but owing to an unavoidable ballot, it was unable to reach a second reading stage.

"The Miners' Eight Hours Bill obtained the second place on March the 18th, first place having been obtained for the Welsh Local Veto Bill, which occupied the whole time of the sitting and consequently an opportunity for discussing the merits of this Bill was lost. Several members on both sides of the House importuned the First Lord of the Treasury to give an opportunity for the discussion of this measure, but he declined to do so.

"Your committee, although prepared to render every assistance, regret that there has been no opportunity afforded during the last session for the consideration of this Bill, in which a large number of miners are so deeply interested.

"Since 1888 the Government have made no serious effort to amend the Employers' Liability Act, notwithstanding their promise in each successive session to do so. The possibility of a private member being able to carry such a measure successfully through all its stages in Parliament is very remote, and unless the Government undertake the duty we fear the law on this subject must remain for some time in its present unsatisfactory state, but it would be better, in our opinion, to retain the law as it is than to accept the arrangement proposed by the Home Secretary in the Bill of 1888.

"Your committee, as instructed by last Congress, have prepared a Bill, which was introduced by Mr. Thomas Burt, at our request, the provisions of which, we hope, you will be able to approve. Mr. Burt obtained an unfavorable position in the list, and consequently the Bill could not be considered.

"The following particulars taken from a Government return will show the results obtained under the Employers' Liability Act from the 1st day of January to the 31st day of December, 1890 :

" Number of Actions brought	388	
" Number of Actions in which damages were obtained	109	
" Total amount of damages obtained	£8,678	14s. 6d.
" Average amount of damages obtained	79	12 5
" Cases pending	54	
" Cases settled out of Court	27	
" Cases withdrawn	59	

"The question of 'sweating' in Government Departments was raised during the session on a motion brought forward by Mr. Sidney Buxton, and seconded by your Secretary, in the absence of Mr. Broadhurst, who had previously consented to do so, but was prevented through illness. The resolution required that the Government in giving out contracts should insist upon the contractor observing the customs and conditions as to rates of wages and working hours prevailing in each particular trade, and that they should prohibit, as far as possible, the practice of sub-letting such contracts. The First Commissioner of Public Works, speaking on behalf of the Government, accepted the principle of the resolution, but substituted in place of the motion words which declare it to be the 'Duty of the Government in all Government contracts to make provision against

the evils disclosed before the Sweating Committee, to insert such conditions as may prevent the abuse arising from sub-letting and to make every effort to secure the payment of such wages as are generally accepted as current in each trade for competent workmen.' The amendment submitted by Mr. Plunkett was unanimously adopted by the House.

"Your committee regard with satisfaction the progress which has thus been made in the direction of securing trade rates of wages for those employed on Government contracts, and desire to express their thanks to Messrs Burt, Cremer, Rowlands, Howell and others for their valuable assistance in securing this benefit to those working under such contract; and trust that those municipal authorities who have not yet adopted the practice may be induced to follow the example of Parliament in this respect.

"After carefully considering the question of municipal workshops your committee resolved to make further inquiry in order to ascertain how far the existing law was sufficient to meet the case; and in the opinion of legal advisers no further legislation is necessary on this subject providing that the localities, through their municipal authorities, deem it advisable to establish such workshops.

"Your committee accompanied a deputation which waited upon the Home Secretary to protest against the unfair competition from which certain trades suffer, notably the mat-making industry, through the employment of prison labor. It is customary for the Government to let out prison labor to certain contractors, who employ such persons in manufacturing articles of domestic use which are sold in the open market at prices below which it is possible for employers employing free labor to produce them.

"Mr. Quilter, member for Suffolk, in introducing the deputation, stated that he had caused a return to be made from the reports of the Prison Commissioners of the number of persons employed and the different industries in which such labor was hired, and out of 1,107 persons whose labor was thus let out, there were employed in basket making 11; brushes and brooms, 90; ship's fenders, 1; firewood, 6; rugs, 14; slippers, 15 and in mat-making, 970.

"Your committee, in addressing the Home Secretary on this subject, whilst admitting that prisoners might reasonably be employed in producing articles for use in Government departments, protested strongly against any surplus production being offered for sale in the open market in such a way as to injure free and honest labor. The Home Secretary, in replying to the deputation, said that the practice of letting out prison labor had been resorted to in the hope that it would raise the price of prison-made goods, and thus prevent undue competition with free labor. He promised, however, that further consideration should be given to the subject in order, if possible, to remedy the evils complained of.

"The number of persons interested in the matter of the qualification of enginemen continues to increase, and the supporters of such a measure are no longer confined to the Labor Members in the House of Commons. This year the Bill was introduced by a Conservative member, Mr. Seton Karr, but it was unfortunate in not reaching a second reading stage. It will be re-introduced next session.

"Your Secretary gave notice early in the session of his intention to introduce a Bill to provide for payment of members, but as it is contrary to the forms of the House for private members to propose legislation involving Imperial taxation, the Bill was subsequently withdrawn.

"The practice of paying members, we may point out, is observed by every Legislative Assembly in Europe, and in the whole of our colonies, one of which—New South Wales—has returned thirty-six Labor Members to its Parliament.

"We have observed with satisfaction the recent utterances of Sir George Trevelyan on the necessity for such a reform, and suggest that the question should be submitted to candidates at the next general election and their promise to support it, if possible, obtained.

"There has been no Bill before Parliament during the session of such a nature as to enable us to carry out the instructions of last Congress in respect of certificates for sea-going shipwrights. We may also state that we have received a number of protests against the resolutions of last Congress from the carpenters and joiners, desiring that the matter be delayed until they had an opportunity of further stating their case to Congress.

"The question of education has again been dealt with during the last session, and a measure has been passed which concedes the right of the children to have their education free in elementary schools. It likewise goes far in the direction of providing all the funds necessary for this purpose. The date fixed for the commencement of the Act being 1st September, 1891, therefore its provisions are already operative. Whilst fully appreciating the progress which this measure indicates, your committee regret that Evening Schools were not included in the Bill, and that the principle of public control was not conceded.

"Your Secretary forwarded to the President of the Board of Trade the resolution of last Congress, requesting that steps should be taken to secure by international arrangement the prevention of the sale of falsely marked merchandise. The President replied that the question was occupying the attention of the Government, and expressed the hope that he would be able to lay before Parliament a further selection of papers on the subject. These papers have since been issued from which it appears that negotiations are still going on, but in some of the countries concerned it is necessary to obtain certain alterations of the law before the points mentioned in the protocol can be signed by them, which to some extent accounts for the delay in this matter.

"The Postmaster-General has carried a Bill this session to amend the Postoffice Act which provides for the transmission by book-post of receipt and notice forms issued by Friendly Societies, and through the entreaty of Mr. Howell an assurance was obtained from the late Mr. Raikes that the provisions of the Act should apply to Trade Unions in the same manner as to Friendly Societies.

"Mr. Howell also introduced a Bill which was supported by Mr. Broadhurst, Mr. Burt, Mr. Wilson, and your secretary, for the purpose of exempting the funds of Trade Unions paying provident benefit to their members from liability to pay income tax upon their investments, but by reason of the lateness of the session no progress was made. It is intended, however, that it shall be reintroduced next year.

"We regret that during the year unfriendly relations have arisen in some parts of the country between the members of trade unions and co-operative societies. Disputes between those kindred associations add nothing, in our opinion, either to the dignity or progress of our cause, and ought, as far as possible, to be avoided. Some degree of friction will at times doubtless arise, even between the best of employers and their workpeople, but where there is an honest desire to consider each other's interests, such difficulties are rarely if ever insurmountable. Your committee view with satisfaction the proposals of the general secretary of the co-operative union for the formation of joint committees composed of equal numbers of trade unionists and co-operators for the purpose of dealing with any dispute which may arise in co-operative employment.

"During the recent strike between the members of the Seamen and Firemen's Union and the Shipping Federation at Cardiff, Mr. J. H. Wilson, the general secretary of the Seamen's Union and also a member of your Committee, was arrested on the charge of 'unlawful assembly,' and sentenced to undergo six weeks' imprisonment. After carefully considering all the circumstances of the case, together with the nature of the evidence for the prosecution, as reported in the press, and having due regard to the nature of the offence alleged to have been committed, we could not regard the sentence imposed otherwise than as a flagrant abuse of judicial authority. We therefore addressed a memorial to the Home Secretary, entreating him to recommend Mr. Wilson's release, or at least a mitigation of his sentence. The Home Secretary replied to our memorial by stating that he was unable to discover any sufficient reason to justify him in complying with our request. Whilst we have no desire to condone offences against the law nor to shield the law-breaker from the penalty attached to the nature of his offence, it is nevertheless impossible to deny that cases such as this tend to destroy rather than to promote in the public mind respect for law and order.

"Two Royal Commissions have been appointed during the year, one to inquire into the effects of 'coal dust' on explosions in mines, and the other to inquire into the general condition of labor.

"The names of those appointed to serve on the coal dust inquiry are Lord Raleigh, Sir William Thomas Lewis, Professor Dixon, Mr. Emerson Bainbridge, your Secretary, and Mr. Joseph Chamberlain as Chairman of the Commission.

"The Labor Commission is much larger in numbers as it is also much wider in the scope of its inquiry, having 'To inquire into the questions affecting the relations between employer and employed, the combinations of employer and employed, and the conditions of labor which have been raised during the recent trade disputes in the United Kingdom, and to report whether legislation can with advantage be directed to the remedy of any evils that may be disclosed, and if so, in what manner,' and is composed of the following gentlemen:—Lord Derby, Sir M. H. Beach, Sir John Gorst, Mr. Mundella, Mr. Courtney, Mr. Fowler, Sir E. Harland, Mr. J. C. Bolton, Mr. G. W. Balfour, Mr. Burt, Mr. Collings, Mr. Abrahams, Sir Fred Pollock, Professor Marshall, Sir W. T. Lewis, Mr. Austin, Mr. Mawdsley, Mr. Mann, Mr. Tait, Mr. Plimsoll, Mr. Trow, Mr. Hewlett, Mr. Livesey, Mr. Dale, Mr. Lindsay, Mr. Tunstill, and Lord Hartington as Chairman.

"For the purpose of facilitating the progress of the inquiry the commissioners have divided themselves into groups, each group dealing as far as possible with industries of a cognate character.

"As soon as your committee learned that it was the intention of the Government to recommend the appointment of such an inquiry, we sought and obtained an interview with the First Lord of the Treasury for the purpose of pointing out to him the importance of giving to labor equal representation with capital, if the scope of their proposed inquiry was to include an investigation into the condition of labor and the relations existing between employers and workmen. We regret that our representatives were disregarded, and a very considerable balance of power given to capital in the constitution of the commission. We therefore forwarded to Mr. W. H. Smith our protest against the indifference which had been shown to the interest of labor as compared with capital. We pointed out to him that no representation whatever had been given to those industries in which the evils of 'sweating' were most prevalent, and where the social condition of the workpeople is one of extreme wretchedness and misery, and considering the scope of the inquiry, the powers given to the commission to recommend legislation, it was all the more necessary that labor should receive its full quota of representation. The Government declined, however, either through entreaty or protest, to give way on this point, and thus, in the opinion of your committee, have wilfully biased the inquiry on the side of the employers.

"The organization of labor continues to make satisfactory progress in all parts of the United Kingdom, notwithstanding the recent attempts of some private employers and directors of companies to check its development by refusing to confer with the secretaries of the unions. The North British Railway directors even went so far in this direction as to arrest the funds at the disposal of the Scotch railway men who went out on strike.

"For employers, most of whom delegate the management of their business to some person whom they consider best able to look after their business interests, to deny the right of their workmen to adopt a similar course is both unreasonable and unjust.

"However, in the face of such opposition our cause continues to progress, and by the exercise of reason and prudence, backed by firmness and a desire for conciliation, we may hope for still greater success."

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

On the second day of the session of the Congress the President, Mr. Thomas Burt, M.P., delivered his address. Having briefly thanked the Mayor and the inhabitants of Newcastle for the courtesy and warmth of welcome extended to the Congress, and coupled with these the pleasure of the Newcastle Trades Council and, in fact, the pleasure of the workmen generally of the North of England, in having the meeting held in that ancient borough, he continued as follows:

"We are met from the South and the North and the West to build up rather than to destroy. (Cheers.) Fittingly enough this Labor Parliament meets in a very active industrial centre. The workmen in the North of England have for years, many

of them, been well organized—not too well. (Hear, hear.) We have also had our industrial conflicts—great battles on behalf of labor. The nine-hour struggle under the leadership of John Burnett (the present Labor Commissioner of the Imperial Board of Trade) (cheers) was fought and won on Tyneside. In some of these conflicts we have been defeated. We have never been discouraged; we have never been disorganized. (Cheers.) Even our very defeats have made us stronger and more determined to fight in the future on behalf of the right. (Cheers.)

“Well, I see before me, perhaps—indeed I think I may omit ‘perhaps’ and say—the largest and most representative body of trades unionists that ever has met within the boundaries of this Empire (cheers). I think I might go further and say that has ever met anywhere in the civilized world. (Cheers.) We have the unskilled laborers represented as they never were before. (Cheers.) I hardly like to say unskilled. I would rather say less skilled, because all labor, even the rudest, requires a considerable amount of skill. (Hear, hear.) All honor to the men who have organized these masses. I, for one, rejoice at their success. Because, as the very first step of progress, you must have organization. I am glad, too, ladies and gentlemen, that we have the women of this country more largely represented than they have been before. (Cheers.) Women need organization even more than men, and wherever woman does the same work in quality and quantity as the men, she ought to ask for the same pay as the man. (Cheers.) And we ought to support her, not only on the grounds of justice and humanity, but on the grounds of self-defence in asserting that claim. (Cheers.) Labor ought to be recognized as a whole. We don’t want any classes or castes. (Applause.) We want no barriers of race or color. (Cheers.) Wherever the oppressor crushes, wherever an effort is made to lift the fallen, our sympathies and our help ought to go forth to aid the oppressed. It is one of our standing orders that papers in support of trade unions are unnecessary. Speeches in support of trade unions are also unnecessary. I should as soon think—standing near the birthplace of George Stephenson, of attempting to vindicate the locomotive engine or the railway system—they have vindicated themselves. (Cheers.) The locomotive, however, needs to be controlled and to be kept on the rails if it is to do effective rather than destructive work. And it is the same with trade unions, ladies and gentlemen. (Cheers.) We have won great victories in the past. We need not expatiate on those victories. A great change has taken place within my own memory. Twenty-seven years ago, when I delivered my first trade union speech, I remember we had few friends. I remember that we were told by the political economists that wages were settled by demand and supply entirely. Well, ladies and gentlemen, we have converted the political economists. (Applause.) Demand and supply is a factor, and at your peril you forget that! (Hear, hear.) But we have taught them that men are something more than machines—that they are not bales of cotton, or tons of coal, or hogsheads of sugar, but that they have affections, that they have a soul, that they have a will, that they are men, and that they must be treated as men. (Loud cheers.) They have had to add humanity to their political economy. I do not want to mention names, but take a man like Professor Marshall, with his firm grasp of political economy, combined with the recognition of manhood and the rights of the worker, and you see that we have made some headway.

“We were told then, too, that trade unionism always meant strikes. Some of the stupidest, some of the most foolish strikes I have ever known have been by non-unionists and of only partially organized men, and you may take this as a fact, that if the union once gets its feet fairly set in proportion to its power there will be a diminution rather than an increase of strikes. (Cheers.) The newer unions have, perhaps by their previous apathy or by the difficulties they have had to face, found themselves hemmed in all round. They hardly have their right of existence recognized. Their leaders are victimized; they have no weapon but strikes. But, as they become organized, you will find that strikes will diminish rather than increase. (Hear, hear.) Now, ladies and gentlemen, do not let me be misunderstood. Many of you know that I have faced unpopularity in order to avoid strikes, but I am not here to utter a wholesale condemnation of strikes. On the contrary, I am here to say that, in many cases, owing to the clatter and brawl of the machinery, owing to the deafness of Mammon and its blindness, I am here to say that, in

many cases, the workmen cannot get attention until he stops the wheels. (Cheers.) But the strike is an ugly weapon. I do not know whether any of you have tried to throw a boomerang. It is a very deadly weapon; but if it is not skilfully thrown it is apt to come back and to hit and to wound the thrower. So it is, gentlemen, with a strike. We cannot give up the right to strike, however. We are glad that through the watchfulness of the London Trades Council, we have had our right vindicated before the law—(loud cheering)—showing that eternal vigilance is the price of liberty. But whenever we can have our difficulties and our disputes calmly argued and settled by the arbitration of reason, I venture to say that we are fools—almost criminals—if we resort to a strike. (Hear, hear.) One of the things, however, that trade unions have not wholly established is the right to ask and to demand of the capitalist, however powerful and proud he may be, that he shall receive and listen to your properly accredited representatives. (Cheers.) Now, the probability is that strikes in the future, when they do occur, will be on a larger scale than they have been in the past. (Hear, hear.) Workmen will refuse to blackleg; they will refuse to do it either directly or indirectly. They will refuse to supplant, so far as they possibly can, their fellows who, they believe, are striking and struggling for their right. And, gentlemen, I have not a word to say against that, and some of you may think it would be a wholesome lesson to the stupidest among the capitalists to teach them the value of labor by bringing, as far as possible, the whole of the industries of the country to a standstill. (Slight cheers.) I am glad that that has met with only faint applause. It is very attractive, and, ladies and gentlemen, I venture to say that if we were dealing only with the stupidest and the most tyrannical, I, for one, would not discourage that idea. But bear in mind that it is a very difficult game to play, and that it would hurt the innocent much more than the guilty—that the wealthy capitalist would hardly enjoy a single luxury the less. If you could carry on your strike long enough, and make it extensive enough to make him feel not only in his purse, perhaps the most vulnerable point, or, next to his stomach, the most vulnerable, and you could make him feel in his stomach also; but, long before you reach that thousands and ten of thousands of women and children and the bread-winners would have suffered, and perhaps many of them carried to a premature grave. (Hear hear.)

“Let me refer for a moment to the representative power of this Congress. I believe you represent something like two millions of workers. (Cheers.) Even allowing for some little exaggeration that is an enormous number. And your strength is not to be measured by a million and a half or two millions. The organized, when they win a victory, win it for the disorganized as well as for themselves. (Hear, hear.) Gentlemen, if you are, as I doubt not you are, thoroughly in earnest, if you are unanimous and determined, it is difficult, it is almost impossible to set a limit to what you may accomplish. (Hear, hear.) But we are not unanimous. We cannot but accept facts as they are. If you have brain and use your brain, if you think for yourselves, as you do, that of itself means difference of opinion. Some of our opponents look with a certain amount of complacency, not to say glee, upon our divisions. Don't let them mistake. We have our differences of opinion. But if they presume on that and attack us they will find that blood is thicker than water. (Cheers.) I am not going to minimize these differences. They are exaggerated by our opponents. We have nothing to gain by attempting to smother them. The best thing is to ventilate them thoroughly. But, after all, they are differences not so much in objects and in principles as in details and in means. They are not, perhaps, less important on that account. I am not going to dwell upon them. They ought to be thoroughly discussed, but it is not for your chairman to discuss them.

“Probably the great dividing line among us is as to the proper functions of the State. Some of you would ask little; you would ask simply that life and limb should be protected, that machinery should be properly inspected and that existing laws should be enforced. Others would almost demand a fundamental change in our whole industrial system—(hear, hear)—and make the State the sole, or almost the sole, producer and employer of labor. (Hear, hear and some applause.) Well, I am not going to discuss the point. Perhaps you will allow me to say that my own leaning is in the direction of self-help. (Hear, hear and cheers. It is hardly likely, however, that I, as a politician—a very humble one—would undervalue the machinery of State. (Hear, hear.) We know

that it has accomplished much for us ; we believe that it will do much more in the future. (Hear, hear.) You are acting honorably and constitutionally in using every legitimate weapon within your reach for the improvement of the conditions of labor. Apart from special labor legislation, there are many things, I would venture to say, hardly less important to the workman, that the State may do, and on which we, as regard general principles, entirely agree. Waste could be diminished, the burdens of taxation could be more equitably adjusted. (Cheers.) Intemperance, that great cancer that eats into the souls and bodies of men—(cheers)—might have a healthy public opinion directed through the agency of the State to check it at its source. (Cheers.) War expenditure—the substitution of the arbitration of reason and common sense for war all the world over would immensely lighten the burdens of humanity. (Cheers.) Special privileges, monopolies, sinecures—we have been touching them, but they must be swept away. (Cheers.)

“Those who derive large incomes from land and mineral resources ought to bear some proportion of the burdens of taxation commensurate with the large revenues that they have received. (Cheers.) The land question—hear, hear—touches you at every point—it is a question of food, of health, of recreation, of life. We want to strike the fetters off the land. We want to do something to turn the tide of migration now running so strongly from the country into the towns, into healthier channels, and whatever the tenure of land system that may prevail, we want to insist upon it that the utmost in the shape of health, recreation and life should be got out of the land for the sustenance and well-being of our constantly increasing population. (Applause.)

“These are some of the questions, and beyond these there are others. Do not suppose that our programme is exhausted. Workingmen must see that outside their own special questions there are broader questions still. The great book of a hundred years ago was Adam Smith’s ‘Inquiry into the Wealth of Nations.’ What we have to inquire into now is the cause and the cure of the poverty of the individual. (Loud cheers.) We have learned to some extent the art of production—not too well. There is not such a thing as over-production if you look at the needs of men. The problem we have to solve in the future is the better distribution of wealth. We want to see that the worker shall have a larger and more equitable share in the wealth that he produces. (Hear hear.) We want that the poor man’s child shall have a fair chance in the race for life. You cannot have absolute social equality, but we want to give him at any rate the tools—(hear, hear)—we want to have every child well fed, well clothed—(hear, hear)—equipped with the ripest scholarship that can be afforded, in order that he may, as I have said, have the tools, and may be able to carve for himself his way to an honorable career, and become a credit to himself and a blessing to human kind. (Cheers.) These are some of the things we want ; these are some of the things we are striving after. We want that individuals shall not here and there be raised to colossal proprietors, but that every man, the humblest, who is willing to toil, shall have fair play. (Cheers.) I sympathize somewhat with Browning’s prayer—

‘ Make no more giants, God,
But elevate the race at once ! ’

“Still there is a touch of impatience in that prayer. (Laughter.) These short cuts to the millenium do not seem to be smiled upon by Providence. (Laughter.) It does not seem to be God’s way of elevating men. We have to deal with things as they are. To my mind the giant and the dwarf are both abnormal. The millionaire and the pauper are both monstrosities, and, if we ever become a Christian and civilized nation, they will both disappear. (Loud cheers.) But, ladies and gentlemen, so long as we have the giants, no doubt you and I would rather everybody was six feet high—(laughter)—that would be levelling up—(laughter)—but in the meantime, my method is to utilize the giant. (Hear hear.) The main question to me is—is he a good giant ? (Hear, hear.) Will he strike and crush and destroy, or will he lift, will he elevate, will he lighten the burdens of the dwarfs ? (Hear, hear.) Therefore, you see, it becomes a moral and an educational problem that we have to solve.

“I believe that no man was ever nearer right than Joseph Mazzini—(cheers)—one of the grandest men of the century—cheers—when he told the workmen to put duty in the place of right. (Cheers.) ‘The sole origin of every right,’ he says, ‘is a duty fulfilled.

(Cheers.) Well, now, ladies and gentlemen, that is the key of the problem. If you take your stand upon right then let me remind you that cruel, inhuman things may be done while you are keeping strictly within the bounds of your rights. But if you appeal to duty, then you have a leverage that brings in the wealthy man as well as the poor—that throws a greater obligation upon the wealthy man than upon the poor man. But we all have our obligations. Power carries with it responsibility. Right carries with it duty. Don't imagine that it is only the wealthy that have their duties. You, gentlemen, the representatives, the accredited spokesmen of two millions of men, you have not wealth but you have what money cannot buy—you have the confidence of tens of thousands of men. They will listen to you. I will not say you can mould them. You cannot. But they will listen to you. If you perform your duty in your sphere, they will perform theirs in their sphere (Cheers.) And your representative power, let me tell you, carries with it an enormous responsibility. (Cheers.) Well, now, we recognize that responsibility. I speak for myself; may I speak for you? (Yes.) May I say we recognize that responsibility. (Cheers.) And we are determined, while we endeavor to do the right, to direct our power and our energies to the improvement of men, to strive not only to raise an individual here and there, but humanity as a whole to a greater position of material well-being, also to loftier heights of intelligence and of nobility of character than it has heretofore attained." (Loud cheers, during which the President resumed his seat, after having spoken a little over half-an-hour.)

A large and influential deputation, on behalf of the North of England Temperance Societies, was, on motion, received, and Mr. Guy Hayler, the Secretary thereof, read the following memorial:

GENTLEMEN,—The N. E. Temperance League, working in the great industrial centres of North Yorkshire, Durham, South Northumberland and Cumberland, offer their heartfelt greetings to the Parliament of Labor. (Hear, hear.)

The temperance movement, in its organized form, was born among workingmen, and for half a century has found among them its most eloquent advocates and most self-sacrificing supporters.

It is now all but universally conceded that the drinking customs of our country are antagonistic to the welfare of all sections of the community,—(hear, hear)—and that they create burdens that press most heavily upon the wage-earning classes. The annual cost of drink, causing disease, pauperism, lunacy and crime, represents an enormous tax upon the income of the country, which is largely derived direct from trade and commerce.

It is also becoming more apparent every day that the scores of millions spent yearly in strong drink, if diverted into the ordinary channels of trade, would give a mighty impetus to every industry represented in the Congress. (Hear, hear.) It is not generally realized that we spend twice as much on strong drink as we spend upon all woollen, cotton and linen goods, and about nine times as much as we spend on coal for household use. (Cheers.) If this vast sum, which is now much worse than wasted, were but spent upon food, clothing and the promotion of home comforts, our home trade would reach a height of enduring prosperity altogether unprecedented. Admission to the best market in the world is blocked by the drink shop. (Hear, hear.)

We would respectfully appeal to this Congress to use its great influence in favor of the discontinuance of the meetings of trade societies in public houses—(cheers)—and we would plead with the members to do all in their power for the overthrow of a system that, through all its history, has been hostile to all interests of labor.

Once more we fraternally greet you, and cordially wish that the results of your deliberations may be to promote the lasting good of the great army of labor throughout our land.

We are, T. W. Blackhouse, President, Scotland; James I. Wood, Chairman, Hartlepool; Jos. Lingford, Treasurer, Bishop Auckland; James Mackenzie, Hon.-Sec., South Shields; Guy Hayler, Secretary, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

After a vote of hearty thanks to the president for his brilliant address had been unanimously tendered,

Mr. John Wilson, M.P., said they had on the platform a gentleman from Chicago, who was engaged in the organization of the World's Fair. He had come over with a special request to give them an invitation. He (Mr. Wilson) had asked

him to find the means,—(laughter)—but he was there to give them an invitation to the World's Fair, and if they would give him five minutes he would address them.

Mr. Mills, of Chicago, then came forward and said that in two years' time the 400th anniversary of the discovery of America would be celebrated by the World's Fair in Chicago. It had been decided to hold, in connection with the Fair, a number of labor conventions. About sixty different Congresses had been already arranged. He had been appointed chairman of the committee which would control the Labor Congresses. All the labor organizations in America would take part. The Knights of Labor were represented on the committee, as was also the Federation of Trades representing the trades unions of America, the American Economic Association, and a large number of industrial and other societies not only at home but of other lands. The Congresses would be able to discuss their own questions, and international questions would be considered in a joint convention. He now invited eight of their members, who would have the right to assist in the arrangements. They were anxious for the English delegates who would represent the great interests of their country to be present, for they were willing to admit that for the organization of labor and for loyalty to their leaders and enthusiastic public spirit the trades unionism of Great Britain was unequalled anywhere. (Loud applause.)

Among the many important questions passed upon by resolution during the six days' session of this Congress may be mentioned the eight hours day, respecting government contracts, international arrangement of hours, Factory Act amendment, "that this Congress regrets that no action has been taken by the Government during the past year to carry out the resolutions of previous Congresses calling upon them to appoint additional workmen, and, where possible, women as inspectors of factories, workshops, mines, bakehouses, railways, and other works throughout the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and also India. Further, this Congress affirms its opinion that the present staff of inspectors is totally inadequate to be of service, especially where sweating and overtime so largely prevail, and hereby instructs the Parliamentary Committee to take the necessary steps to bring this question more prominently before the Government, with the view of getting additional inspectors, male and female, appointed without delay; and also to appoint additional workmen inspectors for mines, provided they possess the necessary qualification; and that inspectors of factories be strictly prohibited, under penalty, from giving any notice whatever to employers, managers, or foremen as to when it is intended to inspect their works;" protection of seamen, payment of members of Parliament, payment of local election expenses, jury law amendment, "that this Congress is of opinion that the time has now arrived when the law relating to the empanelling of juries should be so altered and amended as to allow all workmen entitled to vote at Parliamentary elections to become jurymen, and further, that all jurymen should be paid for their services the sum of 10s. per day; that the present system of calling the grand jury be abolished; that a person charged with misdemeanor shall have the right to object to the twenty jurymen; and that the Parliamentary Committee be instructed to bring a Bill forward next session seeking for alteration of the law in this respect;" as to contracts and fair wages, in reference to the Employers' Liability Act, "that this Congress expresses its strong dissatisfaction with the Government for not giving facilities for the consideration of the Bill to amend the Employers' Liability Act, 1880, introduced by Messrs. Burt and Broadhurst, M.P's., during the last session, and urges upon the Parliamentary Committee to press forward the measure again next session; and seeing that so little attention is paid to the urgent and repeated representations made to the Government on behalf of this Congress to deal with this question on the lines of the proposed Bill, we urge upon the various societies and trades councils to make this a test question at the next general election, that to be an instruction to the Parliamentary Committee to consider an amendment to Mr. Burt's Employers' Liability Bill with a view of modifying the right of successive appeals, so unscrupulously used by wealthy employers in defeating the ends of justice;" condemning the long hours worked by fishermen (75 per cent. work an average of 16 hours per day; 65 per cent. work 17 hours a day; and 100 per cent. work 15 hours a day—seven days a week); respecting enginemen's qualifications; in favor of a Miners' Eight

Hours Bill ; the protection of fishermen in cases where paid by a share of net profits ; as to labor representation, "that this Congress condemns the continued neglect of labor questions by the House of Commons, and regards drastic industrial reform impossible until, by concerted action, a strong and vigorous Labor Party has been returned to Parliament ; and in view of an early general election, this Congress urges upon the united trades of the country to seize every opportunity to select, nominate and return labor representatives, independent of party politics, to the House of Commons. This Congress further advises that a vigorous effort be made to return workmen to all local bodies ;" as to laundries and the Factory Act, "That this Congress expresses its strong disapproval of the action of Mr. Matthews in refusing to admit the justice and importance of the laundresses' claim to the protection of the Factory and Workshops Acts ; and should the Government next session bring in its proposed Bill to consolidate the Factories and Workshops Acts of 1878 and 1891, this Congress instructs the Parliamentary Committee to introduce into the Bill a clause providing for the inclusion of laundries within the definition of factory and workshops. Failing the introduction of such a Bill by the Government, the Parliamentary Committee is instructed to introduce a Bill which will embody the above clause ;" for the abolition of property and rating qualification for seats on Boards of Guardians ; against the private inquiry system relative to the causes of accidental deaths in Scotland, as it has operated unfavorably in the interests of the industrial classes and favoring assimilation to the law of England, so that public inquiry should be instituted ; and that when such assimilation is being provided for, a clause be added giving the right to relatives of deceased persons to be represented at such inquiry, and give evidence and examine witnesses ; as to Trade Unions and inquests, "that in order to secure thorough investigation into all cases of fatal accidents to workmen, it be an instruction to the Parliamentary Committee to draft a Bill giving the representatives of the trade union of which the deceased was a member the right to attend such inquest on behalf of relatives of the deceased ; that such representatives may have the right to question witnesses and tender evidence as an expert in the particular trade ;" against State Arbitration ; as to sub-contracting, "that this Congress urges upon all sectional trades employed in the erection of buildings to use their utmost endeavors to eradicate sub-contracting and scamping in the building trade ; and that in future the only contract recognized should be either a whole or a joint contract. In case of a joint contract of sectional trades, all the contractors' names should appear on the original contract agreement, and any contract let by the original contractor, after the signing of the original agreement, should be termed a sub contract and should not be recognized by the operatives, nor should the sub-contractor be recognized as a legal employer ;" and as to Railway Inspection, "that this Congress, recognizing the principle of appointing practical workmen as factory and mine inspectors, are of opinion the principle should be further extended to railways, and that in all public works requiring the special sanction of Parliament, where temporary railways are used during their construction they shall be subject to the regulations of the Board of Trade ; and that the Parliamentary Committee is instructed to formulate and promote measures in Parliament to secure the same."

On the sixth and closing day of the Congress, the chairman, in determining a point of order as to what was to be done with a number of important subjects on the agenda paper, and which time did not permit coming up for action, took occasion to say in relation thereto as follows :

"I want to remind you again that any resolution not adopted to-day through lack of time will be handed in to the Parliamentary Committee for their consideration, not that they will be pledged to adopt them, but they will examine and utilize them to the utmost extent."

On motion it was then decided to remit to the Parliamentary Committee the whole of the resolutions that had not been decided upon and that they should meet as early as possible to consider them, and, if possible, to put them into operation. This closed the legislative business of the Congress of 1891.

1892.—The twenty-fifth annual Congress of the representatives of the Trades Union of Great Britain and Ireland, pursuant to adjournment, met in the City Hall, Glasgow Scotland, on September 5th, 1892, concluding its business on the 10th of the same month

As in the usual practice, the chairman of the Parliamentary Committee, Mr. John Wilson, M.P., took the chair and conducted the routine business until the Congress had elected a President.

Owing to the unavoidable absence of the Lord Provost, Bailies J. H. Martin and Graham extended a hearty welcome to the Congress on this its second time of holding its session in the City of Glasgow—the first time being in 1876. In doing so he said he felt sure the citizens of the second city of the Empire would be first in the manner and warmth of their hospitality to the visitors.

In due time Mr. John Hodge, Am. Steel Smelters, Glasgow, was unanimously elected President, and Mr. A. J. Hunter, Trades Council, Glasgow, was elected Secretary; with Mr. George Shipton, Trades Council, London, as Vice-President, and Ald. W. Inskip, J.P., Bookbinders' vellum Account Society, as Treasurer. The Parliamentary Committee for 1892-3 is composed of J. H. Wilson, M.P., James Mawdsley, B. Tillett, John Wilson M.P., David Holmes, Wm. Inskip, John Anderson, Edward Harford, James M. Jack and John Hodge. On a vote of 273 to 174, Mr. John Fenwick, M.P., was elected Secretary of the Parliamentary Committee.

The number of societies represented at this meeting of the Congress was 418, and the number of delegates present 495—representing an aggregate of 1,219,931 members in subordinate bodies. The total income of the Congress was £1,214 15s. 7d. and the total expenses £111 0s. 6d. leaving a balance in the Treasurer's hands of £1,103 15s. 1d. to the credit of the Parliamentary Committee. The next Congress will convene in Belfast, Ireland, in September, 1893.

REPORT OF THE PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—It is now exactly a quarter of a century since this work of this Congress began. At that time trade unions were regarded as “criminal conspiracies.” No legal protection for their property or lands could be obtained, and their members were invariably looked upon with suspicion and dislike. It was under circumstances such as these that this institution was formed for the purpose of securing complete freedom of combination and other political reforms in the interest of the industrial classes. How far the Congress has succeeded in this direction may be inferred from the great changes made in the labor laws and the conditions of labor generally since the Congress was last held in Glasgow in 1875. The electoral campaign from which the country has just emerged affords much striking evidence of the importance and value of organized labor.

After the question of Home Rule for Ireland, the necessity for social and industrial reforms was made the dominating feature in the controversy between the opposing parties. We regret, however, that in certain constituencies, even where workmen hold the balance of political power, candidates of great experience, ability and life-long devotion to the cause of labor, were unable to secure sufficient support to return them to Parliament. We have no desire to censure those who are responsible for this state of things; we only desire to point out that, so far as the interests of labor are concerned in the present Parliament, the addition of several other labor representatives to the fifteen already elected—as there might easily have been—would have been of the greatest possible importance.

WORK OF THE SESSION.

As soon as the last Parliamentary session was opened it became evidence that the mind of the House was more interested in attempts to forecast the result of a general election than it was in the necessity for pressing forward useful and progressive legislation. Some progress, however, has been made during the session and the following measures relating to certain phases of the labor question have received the royal assent, viz.: “An Act to facilitate the provision of Allotments for the Laboring Classes of Scotland,” likewise a measure introduced by a representative of one of the divisions of the city of Glasgow (Mr. Provant) relating to the hours of young persons employed in shops. Mr. George Howell also succeeded in carrying a measure which, we trust, will afford greater protection to a most

deserving class who "go down to the sea in ships," and whose labors are often performed in the midst of great dangers. The object of this measure is to extend the powers of the Board of Trade so that they may prevent overladen vessels from proceeding to sea in an unsafe condition. This Act also provides that the water and provisions supplied to the crew—often scanty and unwholesome—shall be properly inspected by officers appointed by the Board of Trade. It was only by attending in his place at times long after midnight that Mr. Howell was able to get this measure through the House of Commons. The thanks of the Congress is due to those gentlemen for the interest which they have taken in these important measures.

EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY ACT.

The late Government announced their intention again this year of attempting to make progress with this measure. Nothing further, however, was done beyond referring to it in the Queen's Speech as a subject on which legislation was necessary. Their bill was not even printed, although the Home Secretary declared, in reply to Mr. Broadhurst, at the opening of the session, that he would "deeply regret if the Parliament came to an end without him having an opportunity of taking the judgment of the House upon it." In winding up the business of the session and of the Parliament, the late leader of the House never once referred to this subject—not even for the purpose of expressing regret that the Government had been unable to fulfil their pledge with regard to it. Your committee also regret that no opportunity has been afforded during the session to consider the bill introduced at their request by Mr. Burt, and which sets forth what we consider to be the proper lines upon which any amendments of this Act ought to proceed. We trust, however, that the present Government will take an early opportunity of dealing with this question, as it is one which can be dealt with better and more quickly by them than it is possible for a private member to do.

LIMITATION OF HOURS.

At the commencement of the session Mr. David Randell gave notice— at the request of your committee—of his intention to introduce a bill for the purpose of limiting the hours of labor in all trades to eight per day or a maximum of forty-eight hours per week. Mr. R. Cuningham Graham also introduced a similar bill. Neither of these gentlemen obtained a favorable place in the ballot, and consequently no opportunity was afforded to discuss this question. Both bills were drawn in accordance with the resolution of last Congress and gave the right of exemption to a majority of members in any trade who should declare by a ballot vote their objection to come under such an arrangement.

MINERS' EIGHT HOURS.

Your committee corresponded with Mr. Abrahams, who had charge of the bill last year, asking if it was his intention to re-introduce the measure this session. He replied that such was his intention, and the committee then asked in what way they could render him assistance. Mr. R. Leake, however, secured the most favorable position in the ballot, thus taking charge of the bill, and obtained for it a first place on March 23rd. After a debate which lasted scarcely five hours, and in which only ten members took part, the division was taken with the following result: for the second reading, 160; against, 272—majority against, 112. Your committee desire to point out in reference to this measure that it differed from the bills of Mr. Randell and Mr. Graham in two important particulars. In the bills which dealt with the general question the time limit was fixed at "eight hours' work," and the exemption was also provided where a majority of members in any trade or occupation were hostile to such an arrangement. Neither of those provisions were contained in the bill introduced by Mr. Leake. The time limit as defined by this bill was eight hours from bank to bank, and no right of exemption was proposed for any proportion whatever of those whom the provisions of the bill would affect. These facts to some extent account for the majority by which the second reading of the bill was defeated.

THE LAW OF CONSPIRACY.

Mr. Robertson again called attention to the unsatisfactory state of the law on this subject, and moved the following resolution: "That the common law doctrine of conspiracy by which persons are made punishable for combining to do acts which in themselves are not criminal, is unjust in its operation and ought to be amended." In a most able speech Mr. Robertson called attention to the vagueness of the law, and quoted authorities to show that conspiracy might be held to mean "a combination to do almost anything which the judges regard as a moral wrong, or politically or socially dangerous." No stronger proof of the unsatisfactory state of the law on this subject could have been given than that of the Glasgow case cited by Mr. Robertson in which two men last year were convicted of a criminal conspiracy "to deprive a man of the means of earning his livelihood as a dock laborer and using threats that if he were retained in his employment they would withdraw from their employment." Those two men were convicted and punished for a common law conspiracy, while in a precisely similar case under a charge of "intimidation" the judgment given by the Recorder of Plymouth was held by a superior court to have been entirely wrong. The motion was seconded by Mr. Burt, who contended that it was necessary to clearly define what was meant by "intimidation," especially as experience had shown that those who were entrusted with the administration of the law were not always correct in their rendering of the same. It will be remembered that last year this question was brought before the House of Commons in the provisions of a bill, which was rejected on its second reading.

This year, as we have before pointed out, the subject was dealt with in a motion and defeated by an amendment which declared, "That this House declines to pledge itself to any alteration of the law of conspiracy until it has had an opportunity of considering the proposed amendments in a definite form and embodied in a bill, so that their effect upon the existing law can be adequately considered in connection with all interests affected." Mr. Robertson first proposed to deal with this question by the introduction of a bill, which was rejected; he then proceeded to deal with it by way of resolution, which was also defeated. On the latter occasion the principal argument of the opponents of reform was that the question was too important to be dealt with in a resolution, and on a former occasion they voted against it when brought forward in the provisions of a bill. It was clear, therefore, that the late Government were opposed to any change whatever of the law on this subject, and we can only hope that the present Government will look with more favor upon attempts to amend the law in this direction.

PAYMENT OF MEMBERS.

The question of paying representatives for their services in Parliament was debated in the House of Commons on March 25th on a motion moved by your secretary in the following terms: "That as the principle of gratuitous public service upon which representation in the House is at present based limits the freedom of constituencies in the selection of their representatives, this House is of opinion that a reasonable allowance should be granted to members for their services in Parliament." The debate came on at an evening sitting, and the division was taken in a house of 393 members (including tellers), voting as follows:—For, 164; against, 229—majority, 65. On a previous occasion, in a house of 331 members (including tellers), the voting was—for, 137; against, 194—majority, 57. So that with 64 more members present the majority was only increased by eight votes. Considering that the debate was on a Friday night, and at a time when many members leave town for the purpose of spending the week-end at home with their families, and that 57 Irish members, who usually vote in favor of the motion, were also absent from the division, the result was highly satisfactory, and indicates a steady growth of public opinion in favor of the measure.

RAILWAY SERVANTS' HOURS.

The Select Committee appointed at the commencement of the session of 1891 to inquire "whether, and if so in what way, the hours worked by railway servants should be restricted by legislation," finished their labors and presented their report to Parliament

on the 3rd of June last. The committee state that, as a rule, excessive hours appear most frequent on lines with a heavy goods or mineral traffic. There are, however, important differences between the companies which do not arise from any cause of this kind. They state that sometimes long hours are obviously due to mismanagement, as in the case of the Cambrian, the Waterford and Central Ireland, and the Midland and South-western Junction Railways. The committee likewise state that "excessive hours sometimes occur from congestion of traffic which ought to have been foreseen and provided for by additional accommodation and additional staff, as on the North British and the Lancashire and Yorkshire." The report states that no general charge of systematic overwork could be maintained, but proceeds to call attention to the fact that there are still too many cases in which excessive hours are habitually worked without adequate reason, and where no sufficient effort has been made by the companies to deal earnestly and thoroughly with the matter.

After referring to suggestions made by the various witnesses for shortening the hours the committee are unable to recommend the adoption of any of these suggestions. In their opinion the object to be arrived at is to compel any railway company overworking its servants to abstain from doing so, and if the present power of the Board of Trade is insufficient to induce any railway company to comply with its request, Parliament should then empower the Board to enforce a satisfactory schedule of booked time, under a penalty of a fine of £20 per pay for every day during which they refused or neglected to comply with such an order, or evaded it by making an unreasonable difference between booked and actual time or otherwise.

A special report has also been made by this committee dealing with certain cases where it was alleged that witnesses had suffered in consequence of the evidence they had given. In one instance, namely, the case of John Hood, a station master in the employment of the Cambrian Railway Company, the charge was proved to the satisfaction of the committee, and the directors of the company were called to the bar of the House of Commons and censured by the Speaker in accordance with a resolution of the House. It was felt, however, by many members on both sides of the House, that Mr. Hood was entitled to some compensation for the loss of his employment, and as Parliament would not or could not provide such compensation, an appeal signed by all the labor members was issued, and a sum of over £200 was raised on his behalf, which was duly presented to him by Mr. Thos. Burt on behalf of the subscribers.

INCREASE OF INSPECTORS.

Your Committee waited upon the Home Secretary and the Lord Advocate for Scotland and urged upon them the necessity of increasing the present staff of inspectors for mines, factories and railways. We urged also the appointment of at least one female inspector for those industries in which female labor is so largely employed. We asserted that the present staff of inspectors were totally inadequate for the efficient discharge of the duties they are expected to perform, and as an instance we referred to the fact that thirty-six inspectors were expected to attend to 4,628 mines in the United Kingdom, employing above and below ground no less than 707,411 persons.

Replying to our representations, the Home Secretary said that the system of inspection we apparently desired was a system of "supervision and control by Government officials." In that case it would require not 80 or 100, but 1,000 additional inspectors, if the Government undertook such a task. This statement, we need hardly point out to you, completely misrepresented the grounds upon which we based our request, and revealed an evident want of sympathy with the main object of our interview. A month later, however, in reply to your secretary, Mr. Matthews stated that in order to give full effect to the Factory and Workshops Act of last year, and especially as to its bearing on textile trades, the Government had decided to appoint an inspector to deal with technical matters arising under the Act, and in reply to a further question he stated that he had endeavored to find for the appointment a fully qualified person actually engaged in the trade.

We have learned with satisfaction that such a person has been found in one of the members of your committee, Mr. T. Birtwistle, a gentleman in every sense qualified for the duties of his office.

With regard to the appointment of a female inspector, the Home Secretary promised your committee to make enquiries for the purpose of ascertaining the distribution and number of workshops where women work alone, or in such numbers as to provide sufficient work to justify the Government in making such an appointment. Whether such an inquiry has yet been made, and if so with what result, your committee at present are unable to state.

GUARDIAN AND VESTRYMEN QUALIFICATIONS.

Your committee waited upon the late President of the Local Government Board (Mr. Ritchie) for the purpose of calling his attention to the necessity for legislation to abolish the property qualification at present required from candidates who desire to become vestrymen or poor-law guardians. The present unsatisfactory state of the law is such that in some districts the qualification is as low as £10, while in others it is as high as £40; even in the lowest case cited it was pointed out to him that workmen, otherwise qualified by intelligence and business capacity,⁸ were prevented from serving the committees on these boards. In reply Mr. Ritchie stated he was not prepared to go so far as your committee wished, but he would abolish the office of vestryman in his District Councils Bill; he would further advise, in the case of guardians, that the qualification be reduced.

ACCIDENTAL DEATHS.

It has long been urged by the workers in Scotland that, in cases of accident involving loss of life, public inquiries should be held in every case into the cause of the accident. In the coroner's court, in England, such inquiries are usually conducted in open court; in the Sheriff's court in Scotland, such inquiries have usually been closed to the public. It is now enacted that "where a death has occurred by accident in any mine, factory, or workshop, a public inquiry in open court shall be held by the sheriff upon the petition of any party interested . . . and at such inquiry any relative of any person whose death has been caused by the accident . . . or any person appointed by the order in writing of the majority of the workpeople employed in the said mine, factory or workshop, shall be at liberty to attend and examine any witness, either in person or by his counsel, solicitor, or agent, subject nevertheless to the order of the sheriff." The law of Scotland is assimilated to the law of England in all trades and industries governed by the provisions of the Mines Act, 1887, and the Factory and Workshops Act, 1891.

ENGINEMEN'S QUALIFICATIONS.

Your secretary again gave notice of his intention to proceed with the bill for the purpose of providing that persons in charge of steam engines and boilers should possess a certificate of competency. We regret, however that he was unable to secure a favorable opportunity to do so, and the Bill had again to be dropped at the end of the session.

Your committee accompanied the President and Secretary of the National Federation of Enginemen's Associations as a deputation to the late President of the Board of Trade (Sir M. H. Beach) for the purpose of urging the importance of this question and the necessity for greater precautions in the interest of public safety. Sir Michael, as is usual with him, received the deputation with great courtesy, and in reply, while admitting that recent returns showed a slight increase in the number of fatal accidents arising from boiler explosions, due to negligence on the part of those in attendance, on the whole he did not consider that a case had been made out for further legislation, especially with regard to railways and boilers used in agriculture and small manufactures. The case of colliery enginemen, he thought, was somewhat different, but that trade comes under the care of the Home Office, and not under the office of the Board of Trade.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Measures were introduced during the session for the purpose of dealing with the following, amongst other industrial questions, viz.: Coal Mines Regulation Act, Department of Labor, Mining Easements, Merchant Shipping Act, Old Age Pensions, Pauper Labor Disqualification, Plumbers' Registration, and a Bill for the purpose of exempting the funds of trades unions from liability to pay income tax when provident benefits are paid to their members. With the exception of the Plumbers' Registration Bill, none of the aforesaid measures were able to obtain a second reading debate.

INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE.

The resolution which appeared on last year's agenda relating to this question was not reached in time to be considered by the Congress and was, therefore, referred with several others to your committee for consideration. We afterwards received a communication from the Secretary of the "Preliminary Committee" appointed by the British delegates who attended the Brussels Congress in 1891, who were desirous that we should co-operate with them in accordance with a resolution of that Congress in the appointment of an international correspondence secretary. Seeing, however that this Congress was not officially represented at Brussels, your committee deemed it necessary to refer the subject again to you, so that any steps taken in this direction might receive your full concurrence and approval. That some official channel of communication between the workmen of this and other countries would prove, at times, a great advantage, no one will deny, but as the duties to be performed in this direction would also involve considerable labor and expense, it was thought that the responsibility of such a course should rest upon the judgment of the Congress, and not with the members of the Parliamentary Committee. We trust, therefore, that you may have an opportunity before this Congress concludes its labors to express your judgment on this question.

THE WORLD'S FAIR.

It will be remembered that Mr Mills, (Chicago chairman of the general committee appointed to arrange for several labor congress to be held in Chicago next year), attended the Congress at Newcastle for the purpose of inviting you to send representatives to these Congresses. Since then your committee have received a most cordial and pressing invitation from the President of American Federation of Labor, urging them to take part in these proceedings. Your committee, while gratefully acknowledging the kindness of the American workers, could not promise to do more than bring the question before you at this Congress. It will be for you, therefore, to say whether or not you are prepared to incur the expense of sending delegates to take part in these labor conventions next year.

STANDING ORDERS.

The proposed Standing Orders, a copy of which, we trust, has already been supplied to each delegate, have been prepared, and the order to some extent re-arranged with great care on the part of your committee, and we trust that our suggested alterations may meet with your general approval. Several important changes, which experience has proved to be necessary, are suggested in order that the constitution by which the Congress is governed may prove an efficient instrument for the work which it has to perform. That the conclusions arrived at by the Congress may more accurately represent the opinions of the majority of organized workers, and thereby exercise greater influence on the public mind, we have suggested that all the proposals to be considered by the Congress shall be forwarded to the Secretary of the Parliamentary Committee at least six weeks previous to the meeting of Congress, who shall then forward copies to the official correspondents of recognized trade unions and trade councils not less than thirty days before the meeting of Congress. This alteration, in our opinion, is greatly needed, and ought to be strictly enforced. The Parliamentary Committee are often instructed to use every means at their command for the purpose of giving legislative sanction to proposals adopted by the

Congress but which have never been considered by the trades. Consequently in succeeding congresses difficulties and disappointments are experienced which ought not to have occurred and which might have been prevented by more ample and general consideration.

Your committee are strongly of opinion that before the members of the various trades proceed to instruct their delegates they should have greater opportunity for considering the nature and probable effects of the many important proposals which from time to time occupy the attention of the Congress. If this course be adopted the work of the Congress may then be expected to exercise its proper influence on the public mind and secure for it public sympathy and support, elements most essential to success.

TRADE UNION WAGES AND SUB-CONTRACTORS.

During the year efforts have been made by your committee to secure due observance of the resolution passed by the House of Commons relating to trade union wages and sub-letting in Government contracts.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The Labor Commission appointed last year has been strengthened by the addition of four lady commissioners, for the purpose of inquiring more carefully into the conditions under which female labor is generally employed. The labors of the Commission are continued with great perseverance and most careful research. In the minutes of evidence just issued by the various "groups" will be found much important information by those who are anxious to study the labor problem in its various phases: while the excellent "digest" carefully prepared and compiled by the joint secretaries, Messrs. Drage and Burnett, will prove of immense importance to those who desire to arrive at the chief points in the evidence as briefly as possible.

We here take the opportunity of expressing our satisfaction that in the new Government labor has again been recognized in the person of Mr. T. Burt, the president of the last Congress, he having been appointed Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade.

During the year trade, in many directions, has shown a decided tendency to decline, and as is usually the case in periods of transition many unhappy disputes have arisen between employers and their workpeople on questions of wage and other conditions of labor. The extent to which the principle of division of labor has been applied in production often renders a variety of trades totally dependent upon the steady continuance of each other. When, therefore, a strike or lockout takes place in any one branch of that industry, workmen employed in cognate trades are often made to suffer through no action of their own. This, doubtless, is the reason why so many witnesses before the Labor Commission have declared themselves favorable to compulsory arbitration in all cases of dispute. Your committee offer no opinion as to the practicability of such a proposal; we would, however, strongly advise that every method of conciliation should be suggested before having recourse to the arbitrament of force in the settlement of labor disputes.

In connection with trade depression many eminent authorities are of opinion that currency troubles have much to do with it, and during the year your Committee have expressed themselves in favor of the Government taking part in a conference on the subject, such conference having for its object to ascertain if any relief can be obtained in this direction.

With the exception of one or two resolutions already referred to, your Committee consider that the unfinished business of last Congress is too important to be dealt with otherwise than by a vote of the Congress, and therefore refer them to you as the proper tribunal to deal with such questions.

In conclusion, we desire to express the hope that the labors of this Congress, while tending, as we believe they will, to strengthen and consolidate the organization of labor, may likewise tend to increase and confirm the confidence which this Labor Parliament has already won from the general public, and thereby secure a wider sympathy and more general support for those measures of social and industrial reform which this Congress seeks to promote.

THE PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE.

After mature discussion and consideration the foregoing report was adopted.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

President Hodge prefaced his able and exhaustive address, in taking the chair after his election, in the following language: "The labor problem at the present time receives more attention at the hands not only of politicians but of philanthropists, the public and the press than ever it has previously, and that attention generally of a favorable character. To trade unionists this is a healthy and encouraging sign, evidencing the fact that our efforts for the emancipation of the toiling masses and the success which has attended those efforts, have at last awakened the public conscience to the fact that not only does a well-regulated trade union confer a benefit on the individual as an individual but upon the community in general." Following this, in retrospect of the past, he also said:

"This Congress marks another milestone in the march of progress. It is our semi-jubilee meeting. It may not be inappropriate to contrast the circumstances under which we now meet as compared with the initial Congress held in Manchester twenty-five years ago. At that time trade unions were looked upon with scant favor. In spite of the open and covert hatred of its detractors and the hostility of the press, trade unions have by the moderation of their conduct, by the benefits conferred upon their members, and the social improvements effected as a consequence of those efforts, obtained a footing and a usefulness in the body-politic that their then opponents now freely admit. I do not forget we have still a few critics left who can discern nothing good in the trade union movement. Year by year our Congress has become more and more a valuable medium for the discussion of measures affecting the weal of the unions, as well as measures for the improvement of the social and industrial condition of their members. The statute book of the realm contains upwards of fifty Acts directly due to trade union effort, the Congress having been a valuable medium for the discussion of these measures, and in the education of public opinion. Met as we are to consider what further measures are necessary for the advancement of the cause and the amelioration of the conditions of labor, it would be well for us to review the past, taking special note of our errors, endeavoring to find out the causes attached to our failures, so that in the future we may avoid them. Let us reform, embellish and beautify our ideals; be strengthened and encouraged by the successes of the past to be steadfast and persevering in seizing and utilizing every opportunity of furthering our ideas and our principles, and hastening on the time when the workers may all join in saying—'there is nothing better for a man than that he should eat and drink and make his soul enjoy good in his labor.' Unfortunately, too many of the toilers, men as well as women, fail to get either enough to eat or drink, and have no enjoyment of life. Despite the fact that year by year our country grows richer and richer, many find life a grievous and intolerable burden, while others find it difficult to live at all. No doubt much of this is due to our bad social customs, and is directly traceable to the old feudal system, with the reverence, the homage, and the servility which had to be paid to the 'lords of the soil' by the toilers. This servility to wealth and power dies hard. The spread of education, the educating and new power of the press aptly described as the workingman's library, and the reception of political power, have infused new ideas, new principles and new aspirations into the heads and hearts of the workers. No longer are they content to be the mere hewers of wood and drawers of water; a new, a laudable desire has taken possession—that desire being 'to make his soul enjoy the fruit of his labor.' How labor is to be emancipated, the status of the worker still further raised, is the problem we have to face. Much has already been done. The ground gained will never be lost. Our progress may have been slow; it has been sure. Sudden resolutions lead to excesses. This we do not desire. We are anxious to accelerate our rate of progress by our unions striking out in new directions—by an organizing crusade among the unorganized—by the discreet use of political power—by the advocacy and advancement of social and labor questions on all local or municipal boards—by our trade unions practising many of the doctrines they preach—and by the development of co-operation. Take an instance in this latter respect. In this vicinity a certain trade made a claim for an advance of wages upon an employer who paid less than the standard rate of wages ruling in that trade. He refused to concede the demand; a strike resulted. The other employers came to the rescue of their colleague by locking out their men. As a result of the lock-

out the trade union has made a start on its own account on co-operative principles, and so far with marked success. The success which has attended this trade will cause other trades to think if they have succeeded why should we not. Success will cause emulation—the ultimate results no one can foretell.” He also referred to the twin curses of poverty and drink, holding that the latter is much too frequently the cause of the former; to social education, unnecessary Sunday work, industrial warfare, labor organization, women’s trade unions, municipal socialism, social dangers and reforms, labor a political force, taxes on capital and labor, an eight hour day, land reform, foreign immigration, and old age pensions.

During the six days’ sessions of the Congress the questions mainly dealt with were: Registrars’ Charges, Royalty Rates and Wyleaves, Decimal Weights, Measures and Coinage, Protection in Factories, Sweating in the Tailoring Trade, Registration Reforms, Co-operation, Inspection of Fishing Boats, Government Sub-contracting, Government Contracts, Enginemen’s Hours of Labor, Labor Representation in Parliament, Amendment of the Employers’ Liability Act, respecting the Empanelling of Juries, Shipping Legislation, Qualification of Poor Law Guardians, Lightermen’s Certificates, Trade Union Label “Rat Shop” Newspapers, Enginemen’s Qualifications, International Reduction of Hours of Labor, Compulsory Registration and Examination of Steam Boilers, the appointment of additional Factory Inspectors, Boards of Conciliation, Night Work in the Bakery Trade, Eight Hours Day for Bakers, Miners’ Eight Hours Bill, Proposed Labor Exchange, Restriction of Foreign Labor, Conspiracy Act, Chicago Labor Convention, respecting Relations between Skilled and Unskilled Labor, the Hours of Shop Assistants, Foreign Pauper Labor, Workmen as Magistrates, the Municipalization of Tramways, Nationalization of Minerals and Metals, Nationalizing of the Mining Industry, Old Age Pensions, the Truck Act, the Dangers of Domestic Workshops, Artisans’ Dwellings, and many others of scarcely less importance to work people in Great Britain.

After the close of the Congress an imposing demonstration and street parade in honor of the visiting delegates took place, and was participated in by the Trades and Labor Council (incorporated in 1858) and the several labor organizations of the city of Glasgow. Over 15,000 persons marched in the parade. A poetical effusion extensively circulated *en route* of procession contained the following verse:

“To labor a third of existence we’ll give,
 “That we and our dear ones may honestly live;
 “And stern and determined, each nerve we shall strain,
 “Eight hours we demand, and eight hours we shall gain.”

INTERNATIONAL LABOR CONGRESS.

Prominence has been given to the international movement among the miners, because among the workers of that industry the nearest approach seems to have been made to anything like a mutual understanding, and because their conferences have been more frequent than in the case of other trades, or of the general body of international labor. The report of 1889 brought down the record of general international congresses to the one held in Paris in that year.

The Paris Congress decided that the next international gathering of that kind should be held in Brussels in 1891, and in accordance with this arrangement the Brussels Congress met at the “Maison du Peuple,” in the month of August. A few trade unions were represented, but the Congress was for the most part socialistic, among those present being a considerable number of English and Continental Socialists, not directly connected with the labor movement, nor representing any trade union. In all 363 delegates were reported present, and every country in Europe, except Russia and Portugal, was said to be represented. Several delegates representing anarchical or revolutionary societies were excluded from the Congress. During the sittings of the Congress two delegates were arrested by the police, one being sent out of the country, but the other was allowed to remain until the Congress terminated.

The first two days and the greater part of the third day were taken up with formal business and the making of reports. After much discussing and the moving of many amendments, all of which were referred to a committee, the first proposition was submitted as follows and was carried unanimously:

This Congress, recognizing the existence of a class struggle, and convinced that as long as class rule prevails the emancipation of the working classes will be impossible, declares that the laws enacted and the decrees issued in various countries since the Paris International Congress, held in 1889, do not in any respect meet the aspirations of the workers. That although the Berlin Conference, as admitted by those who themselves initiated it, met under the pressure exerted by the International Labor Congress, and may therefore be regarded as an important concession to public opinion, the results have demonstrated that existing governments do not wish to effect necessary reforms, and that, on the other hand, the resolutions of the Berlin Conference have been used as a pretext, by certain manufacturing countries, to arrest the development of labor protective legislation, by invoking the decisions of the Berlin Conference, and pointing to the defects in the legislation of competing countries. Moreover, this Congress affirms that in cases in which legislation is not defective, its application is allowed to remain inoperative. For these reasons, this Congress urges upon the workers of all countries to agitate for the realization of the programme laid down by the Paris Congress, if only to make it clear to the workers that the governing and exploiting classes are hostile to legislation effectively protecting the interests of labor. Whereas it is necessary to give to the international labor movement a common impulse, especially in its relation to working class legislation, therefore be it resolved by this Congress:

1. To organize in every country a permanent commission of inquiry concerning the conditions of labor in its relation to working class legislation.

2. To collect, collate and exchange all necessary information with a view to the development and unification of all the said legislation.

3. This Congress recommends the wage-workers of the whole world to unite their efforts against the domination of capital, and, wherever they enjoy political rights, to exercise them with the object of gaining their emancipation from wagedom.

The Congress concurred in a resolution condemning the anti-Semitic and Philo-Semitic agitation as a device of the capitalistic class, and of reactionary governments to divert the Socialist movement from its course, and to sow division among the workers, and affirming that the only way to achieve the emancipation of the Jewish working classes was to effect the amalgamation of the socialistic and labor parties.

The British delegates submitted a resolution affirming, substantially, that it is the duty of the working classes to organize strikes and boycotts, these, at present, being the only weapons which they possess for carrying on war against capital. This war should be maintained by the various groups of workers with vigor, but, nevertheless, recourse should be had to arbitration whenever this is practicable without compromising the dignity of labor. A central committee should be established in every country where it is possible for the purpose of obtaining, centralizing and diffusing information concerning labor matters. All wage-earners should become members of trade unions, and the employment of the workers should be regulated only by their own unions, and by labor exchanges of which they have control. Contracts for public work should be given to trade unions only, and if a union refused to undertake the work, then it should be performed only by firms who employed none but trade unionists. The resolution also declared that the right of combination should be guaranteed by law, and that severe penalties should be imposed on anyone making an attack upon that right. Before this resolution was adopted, however, and at the instance of the delegates of other nationalities, the sentence declaring that government work should be given only to trade unions was struck out.

A resolution was agreed to declaring that, as militarism was due to the capitalist system, any attempts to abolish it must be useless if they did not strike at the root of the evil, and appealing to the whole world to protest with unceasing energy against incitements to war and alliances which led up to them. The representatives from Holland refrained from voting on this resolution.

A unanimous vote condemned the systems of piece-work and sub-contracting, while only three voted against the following resolution:

This Congress invites the socialistic parties and labor parties of all countries to affirm energetically in their programmes the complete equality of the two sexes, and to demand the concession to women of the same political and civil rights as men, and the repeal of all laws placing women outside public rights.

The session lasted for seven days. After deciding that the next International Congress should be held in Switzerland, in 1893, the Congress broke up.

THIRD ANNUAL REPORT OF THE UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER OF LABOR, 1887.

Strikes and Lockouts.

ANALYSIS OF TABLES.

The industrial disturbances which have been so frequent in this country since 1877, really establish the period as one of strikes and lockouts. A strike occurs when the employees of an establishment refuse to work unless the management complies with some demand. A lockout occurs when the management refuses to allow the employees to work unless they will work under some condition dictated by the management. In effect strikes and lockouts are practically the same thing, the disturbances simply originating with one side or the other in the case.

The tables in this report, Chapter II., relate entirely to strikes and lockouts occurring in the United States for the six years beginning with January 1, 1881, and ending December 31, 1886.

To understand the accuracy and completeness of this investigation the methods under which it has been conducted should be stated.

Early in 1886 a portion of the force of the bureau was employed in examining the files of the leading daily papers, trade magazines and commercial periodicals published in the United States during the years involved in the investigation for the purpose of finding all references to strikes. Duplications were then eliminated, and from the preliminary data thus secured, locating strikes, the agents were supplied with indicative evidence of their existence, not only as to locality and industry but as to the names of parties interested and the establishments concerned. With these preliminary data the members of the force were assigned districts for active canvassing. Besides using the preliminary data, they were instructed to make diligent inquiry in all directions for strikes and lockouts other than those named in their preliminary lists. Labor organizations, manufacturers' associations of various kinds, local newspapers, trade societies, in fact all means were resorted to which gave any prospect whatever of furnishing information relative to the subject of the investigation. In this work the bureau was materially aided by various labor organizations—Knights of Labor, trades unions and others—with the lists of strikes occurring during the years involved in their respective jurisdictions. By these means it is believed the bureau has secured information relating to nearly every strike, if not every strike, which has occurred in the United States during the period covered. If any have escaped its agents and experts they have been of so little account as not to attract the attention either of the press or others. All such processes were utilized simply to learn the locality of each strike. The facts found in the tables, however, and which form the basis of this report, were collected in each locality where a strike or lockout occurred by the agents of the bureau who sought information from each side concerned. The parties instigating a strike were consulted, and where it was ordered by an organization the officers thereof were asked to contribute their information. The management of the establishment in which a strike or lockout occurred was also called upon. If the information given by either side in the controversy agreed with that secured from the other, the agent con-

sidered the facts accurate. If there were discrepancies, or either side refused information, a re-examination was made, and the agent, after considering all the evidence to be gained on either side, reported what the facts seemed to be. It may be, therefore, that participants, or others supposing themselves to be cognizant of the facts relating to a certain strike, will find the details as exhibited in the tables somewhat different from their own recollection. In explanation, it may be stated that the agent weighed the conflicting statements and determined each detail as judicially as possible, making his report not to agree with the testimony of any single individual, but in harmony with the concurrent evidence of the majority, or what seemed the most reliable. The bureau made every effort to secure the truth, and did not leave a controversy until it was fully believed that the truth had been reached.

Bearing in mind what has been said, a statement regarding the number of strikes in each year may now be made which will exhibit with approximate correctness the relative disturbances in each year and enable the reader to determine with some justness their spread or diminution. These figures, with the exception of the figures for the number of establishments, must not be accepted as absolute for the reasons given.

RELATIVE NUMBER OF STRIKES BY YEARS.

Years.	Strikes.	Establishments.	Average establishments to a strike.	Employees striking and involved.
1881.....	471	2,928	6.2	129,521
1882.....	454	2,105	4.6	154,671
1883.....	478	2,759	5.8	149,763
1884.....	443	2,367	5.3	147,054
1885.....	645	2,284	3.5	242,705
1886....	1,411	9,861	7.0	499,489
	3,902	22,304	5.7	1,323,203

By this table the average number of establishments to each strike for the six years was 5.7, the highest number being 7.0 establishments to each strike in 1886 and 6.2 in 1881, the lowest average being 3.5 establishments to each strike in 1885. In 1880 (according to a report of Mr. J. D. Weeks, special agent of the tenth census), there were 610 strikes. The number of establishments involved was not given, but applying the ratio for the six years under discussion, of establishments to strikes (that is, 5.7) to the number of strikes for 1880, would produce 3,477 establishments for the 610 strikes of that year. In 1887, according to the best information which can be obtained relating to the number of strikes only, there were 853 strikes; and according to the rule just applied for 1880, this means 4,862 establishments in 1887. It is to be regretted that we have not the data for 1878 and 1879, but it is very clear, from the facts just stated, that the number of establishments in the United States affected by strikes was much larger in 1880 than in any year since, except 1886 and 1887. Commencing in 1880 with 3,477 the number dropped in 1881 to 2,928; to a still lower point in 1882, viz, 2,105; while in 1883 the number rose again quite near to that of 1881, or to 2,759. A rapid fall again occurred in 1884, the number being 2,367, while in 1885 the number of establishments subjected to strikes was smaller than in any previous year named, except 1882, it being for 1885, 2,284. In 1886 the number of establishments rose to 9,861, while in 1887 it has dropped back to less than 5,000. In 1887 the number for the first six months was, in round numbers, 3,000, leaving 1,862 establishments subjected to strikes during the latter half of the present year. It thus appears that the turning point was reached in the year 1886, and that it can be emphatically stated that strikes are now on the decline.

With this statement for the number of strikes and establishments involved for the years 1880 to 1887, inclusive, no further reference will be made in this chapter to the years 1880 and 1887, the analysis being confined entirely to the years from 1881 to 1886, inclusive, for which period the investigation was instituted, and the establishment will be used as the unit instead of the number of strikes.

There were 22,304 establishments involved in strikes during the whole period, 13.13 per cent. of which had strikes in 1881, 9.44 per cent. in 1882, 12.37 per cent. in 1883, 10.61 per cent. in 1884, 10.24 per cent. in 1885 and 44.21 per cent. in 1886; while of the 2,214 having lockouts during the period 0.41 per cent. were in 1881, 1.90 per cent. in 1882, 5.28 per cent. in 1883, 15.99 per cent. in 1884, 8.26 per cent. in 1885, and 68.16 in 1886. Both for strikes and lockouts the percentage is the highest for the latter year. New York had the largest number of establishments affected, both for strikes and lockouts, there being for the former 9,247, and for the latter 1,528. The building trades furnished 6,075 of the total number of establishments engaged in strikes.

The total number of employees involved in the whole number of strikes for the whole period was 1,323,203. The number of employees originating the strikes was 1,020,156. The number of employees in all establishments before the strikes occurred was 1,660,835, while the number employed in the establishments involved after the strikes occurred was 1,635,047, a loss of 25,788. There were 103,038 new employees engaged after the strikes, and 37,483 were brought from other places than those in which the strikes occurred, showing the per cent. of new employees after strike of the total number of employees before strike to be 6.20, and of employees brought from other places of the number of new employees after strike to be 36.38.

Of the 22,304 establishments in which strikes occurred, the strikes in 18,342 or 82.24 per cent. of the whole, were ordered by labor organizations, while of the 2,214 establishments in which lockouts occurred, 1,753 or 79.18 per cent. were ordered by combinations of managers. Strikes are ended in various ways—by the return of the strikers, by the employment of new men, by the yielding of the firm, or by the strike being declared off.

So far as gaining the objects for which the strikes or lockouts were instituted is concerned, it is shown by the summaries that for the strikes, out of the whole number of establishments affected, viz., 22,304, success followed in 10,375 establishments, or 46.52 per cent. of the whole; partial success was gained in 3,004, or 13.47 per cent. of the whole, and failure followed in 8,910 establishments, or 39.95 per cent. of the whole number; for 15 establishments, or 0.06 per cent., the strikes were still pending December 31, 1886.

For lockouts, 564 establishments, or 25.47 per cent. of the whole, succeeded in gaining their point; 190, or 8.58 per cent. partially succeeded, and 1,339, or 60.48 per cent. of the whole, failed; for 121 establishments, or 5.47 per cent., the lockouts were still pending December 31, 1886.

Upon an examination of the causes for which strikes were undertaken it is found that 17 causes constitute 90.28 per cent. of all the establishments. Leaving 297 causes operative in only 9.72 per cent. of the establishments. Even four leading causes are seen to cover 77.16 per cent. of establishments. These facts are brought out clearly in the following exhibit of causes:

Strikes for an increase of wages occurred in 9,439 establishments; of these the strikes in 6,229, or 65.99 per cent. were successful, while in 796, or 8.43 per cent., the strikes were partly successful and in 2,414 establishments, or 25.58 per cent., the strikes for this cause failed.

In 4,344 establishments strikes were resorted to to secure a reduction of the hours of labor, in 1,055, or 24.29 per cent., success was the result; in 966, or 22.24 per cent., the strikes were partly successful, and in 2,323, or 53.47 per cent., the strikers were defeated.

LEADING CAUSES OF STRIKES—NUMBER AND PER CENT. FOR THE UNITED STATES.

Cause or Object.	Establishments.	Per cent.
For increase of wages.....	9,439	42.32
For reduction of hours.....	4,344	19.48
Against reduction of wages.....	1,734	7.77
For increase of wages and reduction of hours.....	1,692	7.59
For reduction of hours and against being compelled to board with employer.....	800	3.59
For change of hour for beginning work.....	360	1.61
For increase of wages and against the contract system.....	238	1.07
For increase of wages and against the employment of non-union men.....	215	.96
In sympathy with strike elsewhere.....	173	.77
For 9 hours' work with 10 hours' pay.....	172	.77
Against employment of non-union men, foremen, etc.....	162	.73
For increase of wages and recognition of union.....	145	.65
For adoption of union, etc., scale of prices.....	142	.64
Against increase of hours.....	138	.62
For increase of wages and enforcement of union indenture rules.....	132	.59
For reduction of hours and wages.....	126	.56
For reinstatement of discharged employees, foremen, etc.....	124	.56
	20,136	90.28
All other causes (297).....	2,168	9.72
Total for the United States.....	22,304	100.00

Understanding, then, the difficulties in ascertaining the exact loss of employers and employees as resulting from strikes and lockouts, reference may be had to the summaries, where the information which has been collected is grouped. The loss to the strikers, as given in these tables for the period involved, was \$51,814,723. The loss to employees through lockouts for the same period was \$8,157,717, or a total wage loss to employees of \$59,972,440. This loss occurred for both strikes and lockouts in 24,518 establishments, or an average loss of \$2,446 to each establishment, and over \$40 to each person involved.

The assistance given to strikers during the period covered by this investigation, so far as ascertainable, amounted to \$3,324,557; to those suffering from lockouts \$1,106,038, or a total sum of \$4,430,595. This figure is undoubtedly too low, representing only 8.38 per cent. of the wage loss incurred by the employees. Naturally, societies formed for the assistance of strikers and those suffering from lockouts hesitated to report the sums expended by them in aid of strikes, and the sum stated is indicative of the truth, but probably not the whole truth.

The employers' losses through strikes, for the six years, amounted to \$30,701,553; the employers' losses through lockouts, to \$3,462,261, or a total loss to the establishments involved in both strikes and lockouts of \$34,163,814. To some extent this loss as given for employers was an actual, immediate loss; but as to its permanency it was, to some extent, of a more fictitious nature than the loss to employees, for reasons that will readily suggest themselves. No facts could be ascertained and no intelligent estimate formed concerning the losses to individuals indirectly related to establishments in which strikes or lockouts have occurred; in other words, concerning the indirect effect of strikes and lockouts on the commercial interests of the country.

LABOR REPORT OF GREAT BRITAIN FOR 1890.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS.

The report for 1890 of Mr. John Burnett, labor correspondent of the Imperial Board of Trade of Great Britain, addressed to the Assistant Secretary of the Commercial Department of that body, on the strikes and lockouts in the United Kingdom in the year 1890, covering 361 printed pages, is most interesting both in elaboration of statistical detail and in the impartiality of analysis. In his introduction Mr. Burnett says :

"In reporting to you specially on the strikes and other labor conflicts of the year 1890, I think it at the same time desirable to preface the statistical information contained in the various tables presented herein with a few preliminary observations.

"It appears desirable, in the first place, to make some remarks as to the general circumstances of the year in connection with labor movements, and as to the tendency which those may have had to encourage or otherwise affect the development of labor disputes. Secondly, it may be necessary to present in a summarized form the leading points of interest set forth in the detailed tables of the report, adding such remarks as may seem requisite to bring out the more important facts which underlie them. Finally, it would be well to summarize very briefly the chief features of the general labor movement of 1890, in continuation of the method adopted in the report of last year ; and also to call attention to any of the legislation of the last session of Parliament which may directly affect labor ; making, in effect, this report a continuous record year by year of the events and facts most important from the labor point of view.

"1890 was undoubtedly a most prosperous year for the chief industries of the kingdom. In every department of labor the demand for workers was throughout vigorous and well sustained, especially during the first seven months. The revival of trade which began to show itself in 1887 seems to have reached its culminating point during the latter part of 1889 and the earlier half of 1890, and these two years must for the present be bracketed together as two of the best years ever enjoyed by British labor. It is, in fact, impossible to name a branch of trade of any importance which did not share in the general prosperity. The best proof of this is furnished by the returns made from month to month as to the numbers of their unemployed members by many of the trade unions. Unfortunately the whole of the trade unions do not make such returns, and a large proportion do not pay any unemployed benefit and have therefore no means of knowing how many may be out of work on any given date. The societies mostly making such returns are, however, large societies, and contain within their ranks so considerable a share of the whole number of people employed in the trades they represent that their reports may be taken as giving a tolerably correct indication of the state of employment in their respective industries.

"Again, the larger staple trades of the country are those in which the labor is best organized, and it is therefore from these that the most complete unemployed returns are received, and there is obtained from them a fairly accurate representation of the state of those trades. As to the lesser industries which are almost invariably dependent upon the staple trades, although no actual return of numbers of unemployed may be obtained, it is quite certain that their condition is fairly reflected by the state of the trades upon which they depend. In this way, therefore, although the actual number of members contained in the societies making unemployed returns may be small relatively to the whole mass of labor of the nation, the figures they supply may be taken as illustrating with at least approximate exactness the general condition of the whole labor market of the nation. This at all events is the view taken by the leading trade unions themselves, and it is quite common for them to speak of their monthly reports as barometers showing the state of trade. It thus becomes of interest in reviewing the labor history of the year to observe from this point of view what the state of the labor market has been, and to what extent the indications given by these reports may have influenced the movements causing strikes and other stoppages of labor.

"A very brief tabular statement, based upon the returns of about 20 of the leading trade unions, and representing directly close upon a quarter of a million of workers, will show in little what has been the monthly condition of the labor market. For purposes

of comparison the figures, so far as available, for the four years 1887 to 1890, are given in full, while those for the present year, 1891, are given up to the latest month for which they are obtainable at the date of writing."

STATEMENT SHOWING MONTHLY PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYED MEMBERS OF CERTAIN
TRADE UNIONS :

Month.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.
January.....	9.9	6.8	3.3	1.75	3.05
February.....	10.3	7.8	3.1	1.44	3.37
March.....	8.5	7.0	2.8	1.40	2.6
April.....	7.7	5.7	2.2	1.70	2.85
May.....	6.8	5.2	2.0	1.96	2.69
June.....	8.5	4.8	2.0	1.96	2.98
July.....	8.0	4.6	1.8	1.88	2.86
August.....	8.5	3.9	1.7	2.28	3.28
September.....	8.3	4.8	2.5	2.28	4.23
October.....	7.5	4.4	2.1	2.6	4.48
November.....	8.6	4.4	1.8	2.6	....
December.....	8.5	3.1	1.5	2.4	....

"From this short table is obtained a clear record of the course and rate of trade improvement from the commencement of the period of revival in January, 1887, when there were, roughly, one-tenth of all the workers in the kingdom without employment, down to the present time, when there are a little less than one-twentieth out of work. Between those two periods it is at once seen that the labor market has passed from the depth of depression to the height of prosperity, which, in its turn, seems likely to be followed by less favorable conditions. There are visible in 1887 the evidences of slow but persistent recovery, in 1888 the signs of rapid improvement continued right on to the closing month of 1889, when, it would appear, the demand for labor reached its highest point. Again, for the first seven months of 1890 it remains absolutely steady at a high level, but from that point gradually begins to fall away.

"Taking the monthly average of each of these years it will be found that 1890 was really a better year than its predecessor, and that the state of the labor market was, upon the whole, more equitable. 1887 gives an average unemployment of 8.43 per cent; 1888, 5.2 per cent; 1889, 2.23 per cent.; 1890, 2.02 per cent., and the present year, so far as we know it, 3.24 per cent. On some special trades the effects of the transition from bad trade to good have been even more remarkable.....This state of things naturally caused many demands for increased wages, and other improvements in the conditions of labor, the rate of remuneration in many instances, especially when measured by the hour, rising to a point not hitherto attained. The yearly reports of trade unions for the year clearly demonstrate this, and the addresses of their chief officers are widely expressive of satisfaction at the large share of the general prosperity which their unions have been able to obtain for their members."

ELEMENTS OF LOSS OR GAIN TO WORKMEN.

"In deference to some of the trade unions, who complained that the report of last year showed only the losses of strikes, without making any attempt to show or estimate any gains which may have arisen therefrom, an endeavor has this year been made to obtain some statistics throwing light on this point. In the following analysis of the trade union table, the information supplied in this respect is presented in its most general form. The figures as to wages before and after strikes given by the trade unions are largely estimates, and may be taken for what they are worth. At all events they have the merit of presenting, from the trade union point of view, a sort of rough profit and loss account of a certain proportion of the strikes of the year."

SUMMARY OF PARTICULARS EXTRACTED FROM RETURNS RECEIVED FROM TRADE UNIONS.

	Number of strike returns from which particulars have been ex- tracted.	Number of persons affected.	Amount.		
			£.	s.	d.
Number of persons directly affected.....	{ 304 }	185,759			
“ “ indirectly “		33,050			
Actual weekly wages earned before strike by those—					
Directly affected.....	{ 252 }	165,955	221,864	5	3½
Indirectly “		20,775	30,626	1	4
Actual weekly wages earned before strike by those—					
Directly affected.....	{ 232 }	159,492	215,985	17	7½
Indirectly “		19,025	28,481	5	4
Actual weekly wages earned after strike by those—					
Directly affected.....	{ 232 }	159,492	233,048	14	11¼
Indirectly “		19,025	28,324	8	2
Actual weekly gain in wages to those affected.....	137	135,483	17,974	8	4¾
Estimated loss of wages during strike.....	197	176,020	578,895	..	..
“ “ weekly reduction in wages to those affected	7	10,111	1,068	8	3
Number striking or thrown out of work who belong to trade unions.....	268	156,644	.....	..	..
Total amount expended in support of strike by trade unions.	218	68,682	88,809	2	1
Number of strikers going back to work during strike.....	93	1,817	.....	..	..

“ Thus the trade union returns show, that in 304 strikes there were 185,759 persons directly and 33,050 indirectly affected, but as to the proportion of those who were actually members of trade unions there is no ground of exact comparison, as numbers of unionists concerned are only stated for 268 strikes as being 156,644.

“ In 252 cases full information is given as to estimated weekly wages before the strikes, and in these instances it is seen that 165,955 persons directly, and 20,775 persons indirectly affected were earning £252,490. Unfortunately, however, for purposes of comparison, the amount of weekly wages after the strikes is not given for the whole of these 252 strikes. The amounts for both before and after the strikes are given in 232 instances, and this number only must be used for arriving at conclusions as to losses or gains of wages by these strikes. These figures refer to wages disputes only, and therefore no account is taken of strikes for any other object; losses or gains by alterations of the hours of labor are dealt with in a later table. In these 232 cases, then, it is found that the weekly wages before the strikes are stated at £244,467. After the strikes the amount is here stated to have been £261,373. There is thus a net gain in weekly wages to the 178,517 persons concerned of £16,906, but as these include seven strikes in which there were reductions of wages, the weekly amount of these for 10,111 persons being £1,068, it appears the actual increase obtained was £17,974.

“ As to loss of wages which might have been earned but for the strikes, it has been found possible to calculate it with accuracy in 197 cases, but these include all the larger strikes, and affected 176,020 persons, the estimated loss of wages for whom was £578,895. This is so large a proportion of the 304 cases in which the numbers affected are given by the trade unions, that it is easy to calculate from it what the wage loss would be to all the persons concerned in those 304 strikes, thus: If the loss to 176,020 was £578,895, the loss to 218,809 would be £719,619. Applying the same mode of calculation to the total number of persons known to have been affected by the strikes of the year, the estimated loss of wages which, it is assumed, might have been earned but for those strikes would be, roundly, about £1,292,436.

“ So far as gains and losses can be estimated from the foregoing summary it would appear that the gains in wages per week amount to, for 232 strikes in which 178,517 persons were concerned, £17,974. From this amount must be deducted the weekly loss of £1,068 sustained in the six unsuccessful strikes against reduction which would leave a weekly gain of £16,906.

"On the other side, the loss of wages in those same strikes, including the amount paid in their support by the trade unions, has been £675,916. Dividing this by the above-named weekly gains, it is found that the persons engaged in those strikes would in 40 weeks recover the whole of their wages lost, provided work went on as usual before the strike, and that they retained the advances gained for the whole of that time. These figures deal only with direct gains and losses, and take no account of what may have been indirectly gained by men in other districts or establishments receiving the advances in consequence of any of these strikes, but without having struck themselves.

"In order to follow up the subject of gains and losses, so far as these can be shown by the trade unions, an effort has been made to obtain information as to gains and losses which have been achieved or submitted to by trade unions without strikes, as well as those brought about by strikes. To this end inquiry forms were sent out to all the trade unions, the addresses of which could be found. In all 500 of these forms were sent out, and about 350 were returned, some being well filled in, but others containing but very little information upon the points laid down. The reports of trade unions, so far as they could be obtained, were also utilized for this branch of inquiry, where they were found of service in this direction. This investigation was also entered upon at the request of some of the workmen's organizations, but the result cannot be considered as at all complete, and there can be no doubt that in many hundreds of cases changes in the rates of wages, hours, or other conditions of labor have taken place of which no record is furnished. This is notably so in the case of many of the larger amalgamated societies, which have hundreds of branches, acting independently on wages matters in different parts of the country, and of the wage movements of which no record is kept."

SUMMARY OF PARTICULARS EXTRACTED FROM RETURNS RECEIVED FROM EMPLOYERS.

	Number of strikes of which information is obtained, with the number of establishments affected.		Number of establishments reporting, separately, or through Masters' Associations.	Number of persons and amount.
	Strikes.	Establishments.		
Number of persons on strike	463	2,018	1,575	182,357
" " " thrown out of work by strike.	173	892	537	48,932
Weekly wages earned by those directly affected.	373	1,785	1,427	£. 226,829 s. 14 d. 1
" " " indirectly " "	122	692	392	34,466 5 7½
Estimated value of fixed capital laid idle by strike	193	1,016	680	32,113,263 0 0
Annual rateable value of property occupied by firms and laid idle	145	728	405	642,062 7 8
Estimated actual outlay by employers in stopping and re-opening works, and in payment of fixed charges, etc., during stoppage	181	853	541	151,343 3 7
Amount paid in resisting strike by employers' organizations	13	221	209	41,779 11 4

"What is obtained from this is that in 463 strikes, affecting 2,018 establishments 182,357 were directly on strike, and that in the case of 892 of those establishments, there were thrown out of work in addition 48,932 workers not directly concerned in the strike.

"In 373 strikes, affecting 1,785 establishments, the weekly loss of wages by workpeople was put down at £226,830 to those directly affected, and £34,466 to those indirectly affected, a total weekly wage loss in those cases of £261,296.

"One hundred and ninety-three (193) strikes laid idle 680 establishments, having a fixed capital of the estimated value of £32,113,263. In the case of 181 strikes, affecting 853 establishments, the outlay of employers in the payment of fixed charges, such as rating taxation, rent, salaries, etc., and in cost of stopping and re opening the works all of which must be accounted actual dead loss, was £151,343.

"Thirteen (13) strikes, affecting 221 establishments, were fought by employers' associations at a cost to such associations of £41,779."

STATEMENT SHOWING THE CAUSES OR OBJECTS OF STRIKES IN 1890, AND WHETHER SUCCESSFUL OR UNSUCCESSFUL:

Cause and Object.		Total number.	Number unsuccessful.	Number partially successful.	Number successful.	Result not known.
Wages.....	For advance	436	182	119	92	43
	" and reduction in hours.....	28	11	11	6	....
	" and combined with unionism.....	8	....	5	2	1
	" and other concessions.....	42	15	17	9	1
Hours.....	Against reduction	83	34	14	30	5
	For introduction and adherence to scales of prices and wages settlements.....	42	23	4	10	5
	For reduction	23	10	6	5	2
Working arrangements	Against alterations in working arrangements, rules, holidays, meal times, etc ..	53	15	10	24	4
	For alteration and improvement in.....	101	37	22	34	8
	Against introduction or for abolition of system of fines, deductions, etc.....	10	5	4	1	....
Unionism ...	Objection to working with or employment of non-unionists.....	59	14	3	34	8
	Defence of unionist colleagues, rules, customs, etc	30	13	1	15	1
	Against introduction or for limitation of apprentice, boy and female labor.....	11	3	....	7	1
Disputes with fellow-workpeople as to demarcation line of work		17	6	6	5	....
Disputes with fellow-workpeople, as to prices, wages, etc..		8	....	1	7	....
Defence of or objection to fellow-workpeople (apart from unionism)		35	9	1	23	2
Defence of or objection to officials.....		13	2	4	5	2
Sympathy with other disputes or strikes.....		19	4	1	12	2
Cause not known.....		10	1	1	1	7
Total		1,028	384	230	322	92

The mode of settlement of strikes is one of the details about which information is most easily obtained, and in 90 per cent. of all the strikes of the year the mode of settlement is known. The particulars on this point are shown below:

Mode of Settlement of Strikes.	Number.
Settled by conciliation	527
" " (by mediation)	15
" arbitration	33
" submission of workpeople	173
" hands being replaced	89
" conciliation and submission	28
" " and hands replaced	11
" submission (by mediation)	2
" " and hands replaced	47
" disappearance or withdrawal of cause of dispute without mutual arrangement....	11
Total number giving method of settlement	936

SUPERANNUATION, SICK, FUNERAL, OUT-OF-WORK AND DISPUTE OR STRIKE
PAYMENTS.

Under the above heading Mr. Burnett continues to say as follows :

"Sick benefit is also slightly less than in 1887 and although it is somewhat difficult to account in a perfectly satisfactory manner for the fact, it is certain that the bills of health of the trade unions are sympathetically affected by the condition of the labor market. A glance at the sick and unemployed columns of a few of the tables of the larger unions will show that this is so. The most obvious explanation of this phenomenon is, that if employment is scarce and irregular, workmen are unable, by reason of lessened incomes, to feed and clothe themselves so well as when a reverse state of things prevails, and that in consequence they more readily fall victims to various forms of disease. If this is so in the case of men who have the out-of-work benefit of their organizations to assist them, the same evil must prevail to a much greater extent among the unorganized labor, which has no support. There are, doubtless, minor causes at work among members of the unions which also tend to bring about this connexion between good trade and good health among the workers, but it is unnecessary to discuss them here. The fact is that in 1887, 66 trade unions which have a sick fund paid out £146,657, while in 1888 the same societies paid only £142,312 on a larger membership, a decrease of £4,345, or nearly 3 per cent.

"Good trade has undoubtedly the effect of retaining aged workmen in employment longer than would otherwise be the case, and thus it to some extent relieves the superannuation benefit of trade societies which pay this form of relief. But in this age of competition, when vigor and strength count for more than experience, the old are rapidly pushed aside, and this one benefit of superannuation goes steadily on increasing its demands almost regardless of improving trade.

"In 1887, 32 unions which have this benefit in operation paid allowances to the extent of £74,491, but in 1888 they were called upon to pay £83,709, which is an increase of 12½ per cent. upon the figures of the preceding year. It is, of course, chiefly among the older unions that this increase is most marked, and it offers material for careful consideration. It is worthy of note, however, that in a few cases, by means of special superannuation levies or otherwise, steps are being taken to place the funds for this benefit upon a basis more permanent in its character than that at present existing.

"Funeral benefit does not, in an ordinary way, fluctuate much, and does not appear to be to any extent affected by the changes of the labor market. The rate of mortality, however, among workmen, as illustrated by their reports, is sometimes considerably increased when a very depressed state of the labor market coincides with a very severe winter. The difference in the cost of this benefit, as between 1887 and 1888 is but £63, the amounts being £39,371 for the 81 unions which paid this benefit in 1887, and £39,308 for the same societies in 1888.

"It will be seen that while only 32 per cent. of the unions included in this report have a superannuation benefit, 66 per cent. a sick benefit and 70 per cent. an unemployed benefit, 81 per cent. have paid funeral benefits, a fact which testifies strongly to the intense feeling of workmen in respect to the decent interment of themselves and wives.

"Into any analysis of the lesser friendly benefits it is not necessary to enter, as they vary so much, but a few words may be said as to the amounts expended on dispute or strike payments by the societies which have incurred such expenditures. The generally prevailing idea is that this branch of outlay is a much more important one than it really is, and it is desirable, as far as possible, to extract from the accounts of the societies here represented, as much information on this point as can be gathered, in order that a means of comparison with the cost of the other benefits may be furnished. This process of extraction is not always easily accomplished, and doubtless in a few cases some strike outlay may be included among other items. In other instances the amount shown as dispute benefit may be only a supplementary sum paid in addition to ordinary unemployed benefit. In all these cases, however, calculations based on special knowledge have been made which insures a very near approximation to the actual amounts.

"The year 1888 was, as has been observed, one of transition, and thus strikes were numerous, though generally not of long duration.

"A record has been made of 509 strikes and 8 lockouts, which took place in 1888, and in 354 of the former, for which numbers of persons involved are available 118,288 workers were concerned.

"The effect of these industrial disturbances can, of course, be seen from the accounts of some of the societies as here published, but in no case does the amount expended appear unduly large. The following statement will show amounts in detail :

Name of Society.	Number of members.	Amounts expended.	Amounts per head.	
		£	s.	d.
Operative Bricklayers' Society.....	6,937	62	0	2
United Operative Bricklayers' Society.....	1,238	3	0	0½
Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners.....	25,050	4,499	3	7
Associated Carpenters and Joiners.....	3,833	453	2	8
House Decorators and Painters.....	1,100	.....	0	1½
Operative Plumbers' Association.....	3,921	461	2	9½
Operative Plasterers' Association.....	1,470	1	0	0½
Operative Stone Masons' Society.....	10,161	170	0	4
Alliance Cabinet Makers' Association.....	1,402	114	1	7½
Amalgamated Union of Cabinet Makers.....	1,109	110	1	11½
National Union Boot and Shoe Riveters and Finishers.....	11,410	3,221*	5	7½
Society of Felt Hat Makers.....	2,027	178†	1	10
Amalgamated Society of Tailors.....	14,214	428	0	7½
Scottish Operative Tailors.....	2,500	77	0	7½
Coach Iron Workers' Association.....	36	10	5	6½
Operative Brass Cock Finishers.....	47	18	7	8
Associated Blacksmiths' Society.....	1,628	87	1	0½
Boiler Makers and Iron Shipbuilders' Society.....	26,545	4,533	3	4½
United Society of Holders Up.....	324	76	4	8½
Journeymen Brassfounders' Association.....	1,688	194	2	3½
Amalgamated Society of Engineers.....	53,740	6,000‡	2	2½
Steam Engine Makers' Society.....	5,165	340‡	1	3½
Iron Founders' Society.....	12,202	131	0	2½
Glass Bottle Makers' Society.....	1,536	14	0	2
Ayrshire Miners' Union.....	500	135	5	4½
Sterlingshire, Forth and Clyde Valley Miners.....	1,200	15	0	3
Hindley Miners' Society.....	380	66	3	5½
Northumberland Miners' Association.....	12,456	3,544§	5	8½
West Bromwich, etc., Miners.....	976	761	15	7
Woodlesford and Methley Miners.....	14	9	12	8½
London Society of Compositors.....	7,400	459	1	2½
Typographical Association.....	7,741	752	1	11½
Edinburgh Typographical Society.....	720	23	0	7½
Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants.....	12,050	901	1	5½
Oldham Card and Blowing Room Operatives' Association.....	6,281	910	2	10½
Amalgamated Association of Operative Cotton Spinners.....	16,910	1,720	2	0½
West Riding of Yorkshire Power Loom Weavers.....	700	70	2	0
Wheelwrights and Blacksmiths' Society.....	821	14	0	4
Lancashire Miners' Federation.....	17,295	2,153	.....	.....
Totals and average per head.....	274,727	32,729	2	4½

"Thus 39 societies, with a total membership of 274,727, have, in a year when strikes were numerous, expended an aggregate of £32,729 on dispute pay, which is a general average of only 2s. 4½d. per member. This is a very small proportion, indeed, of the total expenditure of these societies, and the above table may do something to correct erroneous ideas as to the channels into which trade union funds generally flow."

* This amount includes expenses of investigations, compensation and arbitrations.

† This includes payments to members "victimized" after disputes.

‡ Approximate only.

§ £1,804 of this amount was a charge remaining over from the strike of 1887.

STRIKES—GENERAL SUMMARY.

In order that a comprehensive idea of the strike statistics of 1890 may be conveyed in as brief a space as possible, it is desirable to group together, generally, all the chief facts brought to light by the inquiry. This will be best done by stating them in a summarized form in such a way as to practically give a bird's-eye view of the principal results demonstrated in detail by the tables of appendices to this report, and by the more extended observations that have gone before.

1890 was a year of good trade and strikes were numerous. Under the method of collection of particulars adopted by the Board of Trade, 1,028 strikes were recorded. A large number of these were general strikes, and the total number of business establishments from which the work people turned out was at least 4,382. In gathering details as to these disputes 1,240 forms of inquiry were sent to employers of labor and 630 to organizations of workmen. Replies were made by employers in 801 cases and by workmen's organizations 349.

An analysis of these disputes by trades shows that they principally took place among the operatives connected with the following groups of industries: Cotton, building, transport, mining, clothing, shipbuilding, engineering and iron founding and woollen. These are grouped in order of succession as to number of strikes, and are responsible for 66.44 per cent. of all the strikes of the year. The geographical distribution shows that the proportion of strikes for Ireland and Wales, as compared with England and Scotland, is greater than in the previous year.

Disputes as to wages have, as usual, been the most prolific causes of strikes, not less than 639, or 62 per cent. of the whole, have originated in this way. Of these, 436 were for advance of wages, 83 were against reductions of wages. Of those for advances of wages there were entirely successful 41.6 per cent.; 27.1 per cent. were partially successful; 21.1 per cent. were not at all successful, but results in the balance of cases were not ascertained. In respect to strikes against reduced wages, 41 per cent. were successful and 16.8 partially so; 33.74 per cent. being quite unsuccessful. Thus as nearly 60 per cent. of this class of strikes was attended with more or less success, it would appear that the reduction movement, in many cases, had been premature.

There were but 23 strikes for reduced hours of labor, of which 43½ per cent. were entirely successful and 26 per cent. partially so.

There was during the year a considerable increase in the number of strikes arising out of trade unionism and the enforcement of, or opposition to, its principles. Not less than 59 had their origin in the refusal of trade unionists to work with non-unionists, but this class of dispute has not been attended by any great measure of success, no less a proportion than 57.6 per cent. being unsuccessful. These disputes were principally among the unions of unskilled labor recently formed. There was a falling off in the number of sympathetic strikes, and of those which did take place under that head 63.1 per cent. were defeated. Of the whole 1,028 strikes of the year 37.3 per cent. were entirely successful; 22.4 per cent. achieved partial success; 31.3 per cent. were defeated entirely, and in the remaining cases no definite results were ascertained. In 1889 the proportion of successes was rather greater than that shown in the above figures.

In the respect to numbers of persons engaged in successful or unsuccessful strikes, the returns received show, that in 275 successful strikes 213,867 persons were involved, while in 188 of the partially successful there were 66,029 concerned. In 254 unsuccessful disputes the numbers affected were 101,902. There are full details on this head supplied for 738 strikes, in which were engaged 392,981 persons, the proportion of those engaged in successful and partially successful being slightly over 71 per cent. of the total, so that, in weight of numerical importance, the former considerably outweigh the latter. 37,094 persons refused to turn out in these strikes.

In respect to duration, the figures come out very much the same as in the two previous years. Full particulars as to dates of commencement and termination were obtained in regard to 794 strikes. Of these the aggregate duration was 13,724 days, which gives an average duration per strike of 17.3 days. Going a little further into detail on this point, it is found that there were nine strikes, in each of which 5,000 persons or upwards were

engaged, and of these the average duration was 17.8 days. There were 46 strikes in which the numbers involved were from 1,000 to 5,000 persons, and the average duration was 23 days. Sixty-four strikes were of 500 to 1,000 persons, and these lasted 20 days on the average. Two hundred and eighty strikes were of from 100 to 500 persons, and these continued 19.6 days. Of 339 strikes of less than 100 persons, the average duration was 19 days. Summing up all those in which both duration and number of persons concerned is known, there is found to have been 652 strikes, of an aggregate duration of 12,039 days, or an average of 19.88 each for 373,650 persons. Now, in 1888 the average duration was 19 days, and in 1889 it was 18.6 days. There is thus a wonderful correspondence as to duration in each of the three years.

In comparison with the full working power of the nation, whether as to persons or as to the time worked, this proportion of losses from strikes would appear to be much less than is generally supposed.

As to modes of settlement, conciliation, as usual, fills the foremost place, 56.3 per cent. of the whole having been directly arranged in this way, while 15 settled by mediation and 37 by arbitration, would really be first arranged by conciliation. During the last few years there has been an increase of the feeling in favor of these methods of disposing of industrial quarrels, and, strange to say, this prevails most strongly amongst the new organizations of unskilled labor, which are otherwise generally most extreme in their modes of action.

Upwards of 200 trade unions have expressed opinions as to the best means of preventing or settling trade disputes. Of these, 92 are in favor of the establishment of conciliation boards, and one of these even goes so far as to ask for a Government board of conciliation. Fifty-nine are in favor of arbitration, 2 would make arbitration compulsory, and 5 would have State boards of arbitration. Twenty-five hold that the more general adoption and recognition of trade union principles would be the most efficacious remedy, while State regulation of workshops and hours of work, universal eight hours' day, more labor representation, and more mutual respect and confidence between capital and labor have each two supporters. One suggests nationalization of the land, and another would abolish the capitalist system.

A considerable proportion of employers of labor also made suggestions, and of these the greater number are in favor of conciliation, in which is included sliding scales, while another large section favor arbitration, and a great many of these suggest that there should be State boards of arbitration and conciliation. Others would render trade unions illegal, and would, in some way or other, prosecute or suppress the agitating trade demagogue or agitator. A strong demand is also made for the abolition of picketing, and for non-interference by the State, the press or other outsiders. A few recommend profit sharing or co-operation, while others, in a sarcastic vein, advise that workmen shall be conceded all they ask for. It is, however, to be noted that in the vast majority of cases the suggestions put forward are made with a good faith and seriousness which proves how fully the gravity of the situation is realized, and there is manifest a full recognition of the fact that a better state of things is only to be brought about by conciliatory means.

In a considerable number of cases employers have furnished details as to some elements of loss caused by strikes. Thus for 1,427 firms it is found that the weekly wages paid previous to the strikes were £261,295, in 680 establishments the value of fixed capital laid idle was estimated at upwards of £32,000,000. By the simple closing, paying fixed charges, etc., while closed, and re-opening of their works, 541 firms lost £151,343. In 13 strikes, involving 221 establishments, the Employers' Associations interested in the disputes expended £41,780.

A special effort has, for this report, been made to arrive at some means of estimating the losses and gains by or to workmen from strikes. This has been done at the express desire of some of the trade unions, which objected to a statement of losses only, without any attempt being made to estimate also the gains of strikes to workmen. In 304 strikes, as reported by trade unions, 185,759 persons were directly concerned and 33,050 indirectly. For 218 strikes the trades' unions spent in support thereof £88,809, and in 92 of these strikes 1,817 men returned to work during the strike, which is not a large proportion of desertions. In the 232 strikes, of which the returns furnish the necessary materials for a

comparison, the estimated weekly wages before the strikes amounted to £244,467, while after the strikes they are stated to be £261,373. In these cases there were 178,517 persons concerned, and there is thus an estimated gain in increased weekly wages of £16,906. In seven unsuccessful strikes there was a loss per week to 10,111 persons of £1,068. The loss of wages which might have been earned must be estimated, for those cases, at £578,895. To this must be added the amount spent by the unions in support of the strikes. We have thus a total of weekly gains of £17,974, less £1,068 of weekly losses, which is £16,906 as against loss of wages which might have been earned and expenditure on the strikes of £675,916. Dividing this total by the net weekly gains, it is found that in 40 weeks the strikers would have recovered their losses, provided work went on after the strike as before, and assuming that the advances were retained by all the workers. Other tables in the report are provided which will enable this comparison to reach much further if desired. It is sufficient to say here that the trade unions have been invited during the year to supply statements of their gains and losses of wages, not only by reason of strikes but as obtained without strikes. These statements have only been supplied to a limited extent, but such as they are they show that 182,637 persons have, after strikes, advanced their wages in the aggregate by £28,188 per week, while 31,078 have in the same way had their working hours reduced by 2 4-5 per week. Without strikes, but by negotiation and in other peaceful ways 225,710 persons have obtained advances amounting to £28,054 per week, and 53,254 have obtained an average reduction of 2½ hours in their week's work.

On the other hand 10,478 workers, after unsuccessful strikes, have lost in wages £1,081 per week, while without strikes 2,639 persons have lost an aggregate of £566 per week, and 180 had their hours increased by 1½ per week. These figures represent, it is true, but a small proportion of the whole of the workers of the Kingdom, but it is felt that they truly reflect the wage and hours of labor fluctuation of 1890 with tolerable accuracy for the industries of the nation at large. The lockouts of the year are so small in number and importance as to call for no special mention.

THE EIGHT HOURS MOVEMENT.

In pursuance of the method adopted in the Report of last year, it is now necessary to briefly summarize some of the more important features of the general labor movement of the year 1890. In doing so, no pretence is made of conveying new information in the sense of news on these matters. Writing so long after date, that is of course impossible, and all that is aimed at is the official placing on record for future reference of the chief facts which go to make up the history of the labor question as it assumes new or altered forms from year to year. Altogether, apart from the questions as to wages and other minor issues which have caused so many disputes during the year, the question of shortening the hours of labor has been steadily pressed to the front, not only as a subject interesting and important to many special trades, but also as the most urgent problem of labor politics. As will be seen from the tables in the appendix to this Report, the hours of labor have been further shortened in many industries by the voluntary efforts of those employed in them. Sometimes this has only been effected by a strike, but often by amicable arrangement between employers and employed. That aspect of the question, however, which has been most freely discussed, is the one presented by the parties who advocate the establishment of an eight hours day by legislative enactment.

In last year's Report the record of what had been done by the organized trade unions of the Kingdom in this direction was to be found in the reports there quoted of the Trades' Union Congress, and of other congresses of labor held elsewhere. One special feature of this movement is its international character, and the workers of all the most important European nations are endeavoring with more or less energy and enthusiasm, to press this industrial problem upon the attention of their respective governments. It is desirable, therefore, in trying to ascertain what progress has been made by the advocates of this legislative movement, to glance shortly not only at what has been done at home, but also at what has been effected by the foreign workmen who have been professing to work in concert with the British trade unions who are favorable to the proposed

change. Quite a new eight hours literature has sprung up, and the arguments both for and against the new departure in legislation have been very truly stated, both through the press and on the platform. Into the merits of the dispute it is not possible to enter here, all that is proposed is to make a statement of the facts, so far as they are shown by the resolutions of congresses and other labor gatherings.

It will be remembered that at the Trades Union Congress of 1889, held at Dundee, the question of a legislative eight hours day was left in what may be termed an open condition. The resolution then put was: "That the maximum working day for all trades be eight hours." This proposal was lost by 88 votes to 63. A large section of the miners of the Kingdom, however, were of opinion, not only that eight hours per day should be the maximum of their trade, but also that this maximum should be fixed for them by Act of Parliament. The Dundee Congress so far agreed with them as to pass the following resolution: "That this Congress desires to express the opinion that the time has fully come when there should be an eight hours Bill for Miners, and we hereby request the Parliamentary Committee to consider at the earliest date, and to prepare a Bill to be presented to Parliament."

The Parliamentary Committee of the Trades Union Congress several times had the matter before them during the session of 1890, but did not draft a Bill. In the meantime, however, the Miners' National Federation, representing on this subject the majority of the miners of the Kingdom, had adopted and resolved to support a measure introduced into Parliament by Mr. Cuninghame Graham, M.P., entitled "A Bill to Restrain Labor in Mines to Eight Hours per Day." This Bill was first brought forward in the session of 1889, and, in addition to the gentleman already named, was backed by Mr. B. Pickard, M.P., Mr. Abrahams, M.P., Mr. Conybeare, M.P., and Mr. Phillips, M.P. The full text of the Bill was as follows:

"Whereas it is expedient to limit the hours of work underground by persons employed in mines;

"Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same as follows:

"1. This Act may be cited as the Miners' (Hours of Work) Act, 1889.

"2. A person shall not, in any one day of twenty-four hours, be employed underground in any mine for a period exceeding eight hours from the time of his leaving the surface of the ground to the time of his ascent thereto, except in case of accident or other emergency.

"Any employer, or the agent of any employer, employing or permitting to be employed, any person in contravention of this enactment, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding *forty shillings* for each offence, to be recovered in the same manner in which any penalty under the Acts relating to factories and workshops is recoverable."

During the year in question, however, beyond occasional references, no progress was made with the Bill, and it was again introduced at the beginning of the session of 1890, the only alteration made in the text being those as to date and the deletion of the words "or other emergency" from the end of clause 2. Still no progress was made, but again in its slightly altered form the measure was introduced by Mr. William Abrahams, M.P., in the November of 1890, the Bill being then backed by eight additional names. During the whole of the session of 1890-91, no opportunity arose of fully debating the Bill on its merits, although numerous attempts were made by its promoters to have a special day fixed for its discussion.

In the meantime, however, the Trades Union Congress of 1890 met at Liverpool, and so far as this gathering is concerned the agitation may be said to have advanced a stage. In the first place, a strong attack was made upon the Parliamentary Committee by the representatives of the Miners' Federation for not having introduced a Bill as directed by the previous Congress, and this was followed up by a debate and resolutions, not merely in favor of an eight hours Bill for miners, but also of a Bill applicable to all trades. The resolution submitted was as follows:

"That in the opinion of this Congress the time has arrived when steps should be taken to reduce the working hours in all trades to eight per day, or a maximum of forty-

eight hours per week ; and while recognizing the power and influence of trade organizations, it is of opinion that the speediest and best method to obtain this reduction for the workers generally is by Parliamentary enactment. This Congress, therefore, instructs the Parliamentary Committee to take immediate steps for the furtherance of this object."

The following amendment was moved :

"That in the opinion of this Congress it is of the utmost importance that an eight hours day should be secured at once by such trades as may desire it, or for whom it may be made to apply without injury to the workmen employed in such trades ; further, it considers that to relegate this important question to the Imperial Parliament, which is necessarily from its position antagonistic to the rights of labor, will only indefinitely delay this much-needed reform."

The discussion which ensued was chiefly notable from the fact that the principal speakers on each side were representatives of the miners, those of Northumberland and Durham supporting the amendment, and those of the National Federation of Miners speaking in favor of the resolution. On the voting for the amendment the figures recorded were, for the amendment, 173 ; against, 181 ; so that the majority was but eight against it. The resolution was then put to the vote, and the numbers were—for, 193 ; against, 155 ; a majority of 38.

This vote, though apparently decisive, shows really a great division of opinion, and proves that there is no approach to anything like unanimity on the question. Analysis of the trade elements making up the vote would show broadly that a majority of the more skilled trades are against an eight hours day by legislative enactment, and that the demand for it was made most strongly by the National Federation of Miners, and the representatives of the new unions of unskilled labor. Nor can the mode of voting adopted be considered as at all calculated to settle definitely for the trades of the Kingdom a point so important as this. The voting of the Congress was by show of hands, and each delegate present was entitled to vote.

Under such a system it was possible for a vote of the majority of Congress to represent but a minority of trade unionists. Thus, for instance, the Boiler-Makers' and Iron Ship Builders' Society, with a membership of 35,000, had two delegates, while the Mersey Flatmen's Society, with only 1,100 members, had four delegates, and thus out-voted the larger society by two to one, although with but one-thirtieth of its membership. So also the Amalgamated Tailors' Society, with 17,000 members, had two delegates, and had its vote neutralized by the Bolton Laborers' Union of 1,200 members. Six thousand Steam Engine Makers had one vote only, while 2,000 Firewood Cutter had two votes.

The Amalgamated Engineers, with 65,000 members, were divided in their vote, but had only five delegates, while the Sailors and Firemen's Union, with a somewhat similar number of members, was able to record more than four times the number of votes, having over twenty delegates present. These are a few of the most striking out of the many anomalies presented by the list of societies, and delegates constituting the congress ; but on whichever side they may tell, they show that the system of voting adopted is not such as to secure a fair reflex of the general trade union opinion of the Kingdom on any subject of importance about which there is much difference of opinion.

Such as it was, this vote of the Congress created so strong a feeling that the textile trades threatened to sever their connection with the congress, and those of their representatives who were elected to serve on the Parliamentary Committee for the following year declined to take their seats on that body, and were replaced by others.

As has already been recorded, the eight hours Bill for miners was re-introduced in Parliament shortly after the Congress ; but in view of the resolution just referred to, it became the duty of the Parliamentary Committee to draft a general eight hours Bill. This Bill was "prepared and brought in by Mr. Cuningham Graham, Mr. Randell, Mr. W. Abrahams (Rhondda), Mr. Conybeare, and Dr. Clark," and was entitled "A Bill to restrict the hours in all trades and industries to eight per day." The full text of the proposed measure was as follows :

"Whereas it is desirable and expedient to protect the industrial classes against the evils arising from excessive hours of labor,

"Be it therefore enacted . . . as follows:

"1. On and after the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two, no person shall work, or cause or suffer any other person to work on sea or land in any capacity under any contract or agreement, or articles for hire or labor, or for personal service on sea or land (except in case of accident), for more than eight hours in any one day of twenty-four hours, or for more than forty-eight hours in any week.

"2. Any employer, manager, or other person who shall knowingly cause or suffer any person subject to his or her authority or commands, or in his or her employment, to work on sea or land in any capacity, under any contract or agreement, or articles for hire of labor, or for personal service (except in case of accident) for more than eight hours in any one day of twenty-four hours, or for more than forty-eight hours in any week, shall, on conviction, be liable to a penalty of not less than ten pounds, nor more than one hundred pounds for every such offence.

"3. All offences under this Act, and all money and costs directed by this Act to be recovered as fines, may be prosecuted and recovered in a manner directed by the Summary Jurisdiction Acts before a court of summary jurisdiction.

"4. Summary orders under this Act may be made on complaint before a court of summary jurisdiction in manner provided by the Summary Jurisdiction Acts.

"5. This Act may be cited for all purposes as the Eight Hours Act, 1891."

This Bill was not, however, more fortunate than that of the Miners and never reached the second reading stage. Thus, for the present, ends the record of the parliamentary course of this agitation. The matter again came up for discussion at the 1891 Congress held by the trade unions at Newcastle, but this was held at a period of the year too late to permit of treatment in this report.

While this has been going on in England, a considerable section of British trade unionists, feeling that any general attempt to further reduce the hours of labor in this country, should also, if possible, be accompanied by a corresponding movement on the continent, have taken part in international conferences of workmen at which this subject was discussed.

[The conferences just referred to were those held at Berlin, Germany; Jolimont, Belgium; Paris, France, and Brussels in Belgium.]

Taking up the Eight Hours Day question where the Report of the Imperial Board of Trade Correspondent left it, as passed upon by the Trades Union Congresses prior to the year 1891, it is found that the Twenty-fourth Trades Union Congress of the United Kingdom met in Newcastle-upon-Tyne in September, 1891.

On the second day of the meeting it was moved and seconded,

"That in the opinion of this Congress the time has arrived when the Government of the United Kingdom should endeavor to bring about, in conjunction with all foreign governments, an international reduction in the hours of labor to eight hours per day, and further demands an international conference for that purpose."

An amendment was moved in the following words:

"That in the opinion of this Congress, it is impossible to establish a universal uniformity of hours without inflicting very serious injuries to workers in those districts and countries where the natural conditions are least favorable for the procuring of subsistence. It, therefore, cannot agree to support this bill for the establishment of a universal eight hours day."

This resolution and amendment outlined the difference, in a very large degree, existing in the ranks of those constituting the Congress, and no doubt the difference of opinion on this same subject which existed among their constituents on the matter as well. The

amendment was lost on the following division—for the amendment 136, against, 302, or a majority of 166.

On the third day of the Congress the following resolution was offered :

“That in the opinion of this Congress it was detrimental to many trades to fix a legal eight hours day for all workers, and taking into consideration the fact that there are many trades in which it is impossible to fix any specific number of hours as constituting a day's work, this Congress is of opinion that while eight hours is sufficient for a day's work, that such eight hours should not be obtained by legal enactment but by trades union effort, and pledges itself to assist, by any and every means possible, every trade that is trying to secure such a boon for its workmen.”

Having compared this resolution with those of the day before the chairman ruled it out of order, in that they were alike.

Being declared in order it was then moved,

“That in the opinion of this Congress any bill for the reduction of the hours of labor should be of a permissive character, and should not be put in operation without the consent of at least two-thirds of the organized members of any trade.”

On a division the vote stood, for the amendment 242, against 156, or a majority for optional adoption of 86. This swept away the original resolution with its amendment, and as the amendment just carried became the substantive resolution, further amendments were in order.

After several amendments had been submitted and ruled out of order for one reason or another, it was moved and declared in order,

“That legislation regulating hours of labor to eight per day, shall be in force in all trades and occupations, save where a majority of the organized members of any trade or occupation protest by a ballot voting against the same.”

The chairman having read the original motion which made the eight hours permissive while the amendment would make it so only provided that two-thirds were in favor of it. The amendment was then put to the meeting with the following result: For 285, against 183, a majority for of 102. The main motion as amended was then put and carried on the following division: For 341, against 73.

And so stood the Eight Hours Day Question in the United Kingdom, in so far as the same has been passed upon by the representatives of labor in that country up to September 9, 1891.

LABOR REPORT OF GREAT BRITAIN FOR 1891.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS.

The Labor Correspondent of the Imperial Board of Trade of Great Britain, who is a permanent officer, in his annual report for 1891, in speaking of the “chief strikes of the year” throughout the Empire, says:

None of the principal strikes of 1891 call for very special notice, the circumstances connected with them presenting no features of novelty or interest. Among those of greatest importance, however, reference may be made to the strike early in the year of the laborers employed upon the Railway Relief Works in Ireland, in which about 1,200 men were concerned. The cause of dispute was a demand for increased wages, the men being defeated.

In the month of February the demand by the Seamen's and Dock-labor unions for the employment of union labor only led up to a serious stoppage of five weeks' duration in the port of Cardiff; 5,000 laborers and seamen were involved in this dispute, which

practically took the form of a struggle between the Seamen and Firemen's Union and a combination acting on behalf of the shipowners, called the Shipping Federation. The men were defeated and a heavy blow was thus struck at the movement which insisted upon the employment of nothing but union labor. About the same time the Liverpool dock laborers came out on strike for a similar object. They insisted that union men should be allowed to wear distinctive badges, but the employers, seeing in this a manifest desire to favor union labor specially, refused to make the desired concession, and the 2,000 men who came out on strike were unable to enforce their demand.

An ill-considered and hasty strike brought out 11,000 men from certain of the pits in the county of Durham during the month of February. This strike was sympathetic in character, and was intended to assist the men at Silksworth Colliery, who, since the previous November, had been on strike with the object of compelling all the deputy overmen in the pit to join the Miners' Union. The Miners' Union, however, disapproved of this extended strike, and it came to an end after an average duration of some three days. Many of the workmen were afterwards fined for breach of contract by leaving work without giving legal notice. Following upon this came a strike by 3,350 miners, all of whom were employed at the other collieries of the proprietor of Silksworth, the object of this strike also being to induce a settlement of the original dispute, which had been pending nearly five months and during which the miners on strike had been forcibly evicted from the colliery houses. This further sympathetic strike lasted three weeks, at the end of which interval the Silksworth dispute was arranged by a compromise under which it was left open to the deputies to join whichever union they pleased. For six weeks the box and packing case makers of the metropolis were on strike in February and March for an advance of wages, but were not successful. In the following month a serious stoppage took place in the Glasgow steel trade, no less than 2,700 steel workers being thrown out of work by a strike of 210 gas producer-men against their inclusion in a general reduction of wages arranged between the steel workers and the employers. The stoppage lasted nine days, and the gas men were replaced by others.

Also in April came another of the long series of strikes in respect to the demarcation of work question which for several years unsettled the engineering and shipbuilding trades of the River Tyne. In this case the engineers employed at the works of Sir C. W. Palmer & Co., Jarrow, came out on strike because, as they alleged, the plumbers employed in the shipbuilding were encroaching upon the work of the engineers as defined at a conference held some months before. The number of men actually striking was not large—no less than 2,460 were ultimately affected; the strike lasting into June, at which point the associated employers took joint action and threatened a lockout of all the members of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, which body they considered responsible for the dispute. By the efforts of the Mayor of Newcastle, however, a conference was arranged and a board of arbitration was agreed to. Later in the year the engineers of the Tyne and Wear came out on strike for a restriction of overtime, and after a stoppage of a fortnight an agreement was arrived at whereby overtime was restricted to 18 hours in any one month. Also in April there took place a successful strike of 2,000 brick-makers in the West Drayton District of Middlesex for an advance of wages, but the strike was of such long duration as to greatly discount the advantage gained. There was again a strike of London cabmen against the rates charged to them by cab owners for their vehicles and horses. The dispute was in progress from April to June and 2,500 men, who were employed by 35 cab proprietors, were affected. In some cases the men were successful in their objects, but in others no modification of terms was obtained.

In May there were two important strikes of London tailors affecting together upwards of 20,000 persons. In the first case the West End and city tailors succeeded, after a nine days' stoppage, in their object of obtaining better arrangements as to workshop accommodation, a uniform time log and the abolition of partnership-working in the making of single garments. In the second strike it was the East End tailors who came out for similar objects, but demanded also the abolition of the middleman or "sweater." These, however, were not successful, their organization not being so good as that of the West

End men. The strike continued for about three weeks, and as showing to what extent the East End trade is carried on by small employers, it was estimated that not less than 1,400 shops were affected.

In June there was a stoppage of work by the omnibus men of the metropolis, who, to the number of 8,000, struck work for a reduction of their hours of labor, an effort in which they achieved some measure of success. About the same time the fustian cutters of Cheshire and South Lancashire came out on strike for an advance of wages, and were partially successful.

In the following month there commenced a strike of 10,000 iron shipbuilders on the River Clyde, which was chiefly notable for the revolt of the men against the orders of their executive council.* This stoppage lasted during six weeks, although the men were refused the support of their union.

In August 6,000 Welsh miners were out for a week in support of a demand for an alteration in working arrangements, but resumed work on a satisfactory basis.

In October 10,000 boot and shoe operatives in the East End of London were locked out five days in consequence of the workmen of one firm having struck work in contravention of the rules of the Trade Board of Conciliation and Arbitration, which, in the opinion of those on strike, had not rendered a decision as to disputed prices with sufficient promptitude.

The net result of the observations and inquiries made as to the number of the disputes of 1891 is to show that in all 893 strikes took place during the year, in addition to which there were 13 lockouts. The number of establishments affected, so far as they have been definitely ascertained, was 4,507, but this figure is derived from but 839 of the total strikes. There are also a few important strikes in which it has not been possible to get to know the exact number of firms involved, such as the London omnibus strike and the strike in the London book-binding trade. The 13 lockouts involved 48 establishments.

The textile and mining industries head the list of disputes in 1891. In most trades the chief elements of dispute arise as to questions of wages and hours of labor, but in the two trades mentioned to these prime causes are to be added a continual varying of the conditions of production, which, payment being by the piece, give rise to endless controversy and dispute. In cotton manufacture this seems especially to be the case, and thus we have no less than 156 strikes entered against this branch of trade, which amounts to 17.37 per cent. of the total number. If we add to cotton all the other divisions of textiles on the list we get a total of 204, thus making one large branch of trade responsible for more than one-fifth of all the disputes of the year. Mining and quarrying, being kindred industries, may also be grouped, and are found to have been engaged in 134 disputes, which is 14.9 per cent. of the total. These two great staples, mining and textiles, are thus jointly answerable for 37.64 per cent. of the strikes taking place during 1891. The group of industries classed under the head of building trades had 147 strikes, which is 16.37 per cent. or just about one-sixth of the total. The cognate trades—shipbuilding, engineering and iron founding—come next with 92 strikes, which is 10.24 per cent.; and the clothing trades follow with 64, or a little over 7 per cent. All the various branches of transport labor show 61 strikes, or 6.8 per cent., which is much less than they were responsible for in 1890, when their proportion was upwards of 15 per cent. This leaves but 22 per cent. to be divided among the miscellaneous iron trades and all the other general trades of the Kingdom.

*The employers' association had given their employees in the iron shipbuilding notice of a $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. reduction. The notice expired on the last days of May, but, as no settlement had been arrived at, its operation had been deferred for another month. During that period negotiations went on between district committees and district delegates on the men's behalf and the employers' association, but terms were not arranged. Ultimately, however, a settlement on the basis of a 5 per cent. reduction, to affect shipyard hands only, was accepted by the executive council on behalf of the men. This was not accepted by the Clyde men and a strike resulted. The refusal on the part of the men to accept the council's ruling in the matter may be to some extent explained by the fact that up to a recent date all differences of this kind on the Clyde had to be ended by the barbarous method of a strike, as the men's association was not recognized by the employers.—Note.

SUMMARY.

	Strikes.			Lockouts.		
	Number.	Number in which details of the persons affected are known.	Number of persons affected.	Number.	Number in which details of the persons affected are known.	Number of persons affected
England.....	667	509	207,232	12	10	485
Wales.....	63	45	21,540			
Scotland.....	125	93	29,012			
Ireland.....	38	29	9,101	1	1	90
Total.....	893	676	266,885	13	11	575

From this summary it appears that three fourths of the strikes of the year took place in England, with an average of 407 persons affected per strike. Seven per cent. took place in Wales, with an average of 478 persons. In Scotland 14 per cent. of the strikes took place, with an average of 312 persons affected. Ireland had but 4 per cent. of the total strikes, with an average of 314 persons affected.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

As trade had palpably begun to decline, 1891 was not so good a year for the trades as was 1890. The strike figures are less than in 1890. There were recorded during the year 893 strikes, affecting, as far as is known, 4,507 establishments. There were 13 lockouts, affecting 48 establishments. The textile industries were responsible for more than one-fifth of all the strikes of the year, the mining trade coming next with 14.9 per cent. of all the strikes. The building trades account for 16.37 per cent., and the trades of shipbuilding, engineering, etc., for 10.24 per cent. The branches of labor under the head of transport trades had 6.8 per cent. to their account, leaving 22 per cent. to be partitioned among all the other trades of the country.

Disputes as to wages were the chief causes of strikes, 54.2 per cent. of the total arising therefrom; 30.23 were due to the demands for advance of wages. In the three previous years the proportion of strikes due to wages disputes was, in 1888, 62; and in 1889, 67 per cent. on a rising market; the percentage of advance of wages strikes in 1890 was 42.4. The strikes against reduction of wages were 11.6, as against 8 per cent. in 1890. Success to the strikers attended 45 per cent. of the wages strikes of the year, while 23.4 per cent. had a partial success. The number of persons engaged in the unsuccessful strikes was, however, much larger than in the case of the successful or partially successful strikes. Strikes arising out of demands for reduced hours or other questions as to duration of working time were not numerous, 23 being the total in this class. In not less than 87 per cent. of these cases complete or partial success was obtained.

Strikes against the employment of non-union labor numbered 47, the greatest proportion of which, 51 per cent., were entirely unsuccessful. There were but few partial successes, this being a question of principle in which compromise is difficult. The successful strikes under this head form 36.2 per cent. of the whole of the class, but it is among the unsuccessful ones that much of the larger proportion of persons involved is to be found. There were not less than 31 strikes arising out of disputes between rival sections of workmen as to the demarcation of their respective trades. These involved no fewer than 7,469 persons and much loss to the parties concerned, which might have easily been avoided by a reference to arbitration before any cessation of work took place.

A general review of all the results shows that in 676 of the chief cases 266,885 work-people were concerned; 369 out of 893 strikes were known to be successful, which is a

proportion of 41.32 per cent., in which 68,247 persons were engaged. One hundred and eighty-one, or 20.27 per cent., with 98,127 persons affected were but partially successful. Two hundred and thirty-six, or 29.45 per cent., with 92,763 persons involved, were entirely unsuccessful. This analysis brings out the fact that in the matter of success or otherwise the strikes of 1891 were slightly more favorable to the strikers than those of 1890. The lockouts of the year are neither sufficiently numerous nor important to call for special mention. It is to be remarked that the building trades, by virtue, probably, of their superior organization and other special circumstances, have achieved a much larger measure of success in their disputes than any other branch of industry. The average duration of the strikes of the year is found to be about four weeks, a term slightly longer than in the three previous years. The returns from employers show that for a certain number of those on strike there was a weekly wages bill of £100,000 previous to the strike. Estimating from this the weekly wages of 295,000 persons engaged in all the strikes of the year, a total of weekly wages is obtained of £381,000, which, at an average duration of four weeks per strike, gives a total of wages which might have been earned during that time of about £1,500,000. The figures returned by some of the trade unions would appear to make the total much greater than this amount. Particulars from 293 establishments show that in the aggregate the value of their fixed capital laid idle was £9,493,031, while 273 firms report that the actual outlay caused by stopping and reopening their works amounted to £92,238. In 57 strikes employers' associations took an active part at a cost of £17,000.

Particulars sent in by trade unions for 234 of the strikes of the year show that 71,404 persons were directly concerned, with 1,747 indirectly affected. The weekly wages of those directly affected before the strikes took place amounted to £89,667, and after the strikes to £94,325, an apparent gain in wages per week of £4,658. A further trade union statement shows that after strikes there was a gain in weekly wages to 51,589 persons of £6,235, and a loss in weekly wages to 15,223 persons of £1,476.

Wages' gains without strikes are estimated by the unions at £11,770 for 140,382 persons, and wages' losses without strikes at £2,204 per week.

In 261 strikes in which trade unions were actively interested 51,203 persons were involved, and their maintenance caused an expenditure of £145,785, or £2 16s. 11½d. per head, and of this sum it is fair to assume that a considerable fraction thereof has been distributed among those who were not members of the trade unions.

As to the hours of labor the returns show, that, after strikes, 13,764 persons reduced their hours by 2¼ per week, but without strikes 38,127 persons had their hours shortened by 2⅔ hours per week. Against this is only to be set 120 persons who had their hours increased by 3⅝ per week. It would thus appear that though in 1891 the turn of the tide had been reached, in some industries the conditions of labor continued to improve.

PUBLIC CONTRACTS AND FAIR CONDITIONS OF LABOR.

In this direction the trade unions and workmen generally have been very active during the year throughout the Empire. This activity has manifested itself in most districts by increased attention to matters of municipal government, and also in the exercise of the political influence of the unions in Parliament. On county councils and other municipal bodies a greater number of direct representatives of labor have been elected than ever before, and the cry for fair conditions of labor in work executed for the community at large has met with a large share of public acceptance, and has been popular among most classes because it embodied a demand for justice not only for the workers but for the fair and honest employer, who in paying his men at the highest standard was undercut by those who paid the cheapest rates. Thus in many public bodies now it is a recognized principle that in all contracts a clause shall be inserted insisting on the payment to the workers of fair wages, as recognized by the trade unions, and the maintenance of such hours and other conditions of labor as are customary in the trades concerned.

The effect, or at least one effect, of this has been to increase the tendency on the part of public bodies to become the undertakers of the public work without the intervention of contractors, and the experiments of this kind now being tried in various places will be

carefully watched with a view of testing whether public bodies are as efficient directors of industry as are found under a system of private enterprise.

The justness of the demand for the protection of the interests of labor as involved in public contracts has also been recognized in the larger contracts of the nation, and the Government has done much to insure that in all their work let out to contract fair conditions of labor shall prevail and that it shall not be let out to sub-contract. In order that it may be clearly understood to what extent this principle has now been admitted in Government departments it may as well be stated here that on the 13th February, 1891, the Imperial Parliament concurred in the following :

"Resolved, that in the opinion of this House it is the duty of the Government in all Government contracts to make provision against the evils recently disclosed before the Sweating Committee, to insert such conditions as may prevent the abuse arising from sub-letting, and to make every effort to secure the payment of such wages as are generally accepted as current in each trade for competent workmen."

In consonance with the spirit of the foregoing, Sir John Gorst, on the motion of Mr. Sydney Buxton, presented to the House a return from which some extracts are here given :

Circular issued by the Admiralty to their Contractors.

GENTLEMEN,—I am directed by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to call your attention to the resolution (quoted above) passed by the House of Commons on 13th February, 1891, and to state that they expect those who are entrusted with contracts for the Admiralty to adhere to its conditions.

My Lords will be compelled to consider the question of removing the names of all who fail to comply with the resolution from the list of those allowed to undertake work for this department.

You are requested to be good enough to acknowledge the receipt of this letter.

(Sgd.) EVAN MACGREGOR.

February 16th, 1892.

Copy of Correspondence re Clothing Contract.

Board of Trade to Messrs. —————

5th June, 1891.

GENTLEMEN,—Referring to your tender for clothing, dated the 6th ultimo, I am requested by the Board of Trade to state that they require you to pledge yourself that the wages you will pay under this contract, in the event of your tender being accepted, are those generally paid in the tailoring trade. I am, etc.,

Signed.

Extract from Conditions of Contract.

"5. The contractor undertakes that all garments included in this contract shall be made up in his own factory (give location), and that no work shall be done at the homes of the workpeople. Any infringement of this condition, if proved to the satisfaction of the President of the Board of Trade, shall render the contractor liable to a penalty not exceeding £100 for each offence, which may be deducted in the manner laid down in clause 6.

"6. No portion of this contract shall be transferred without the written permission of the President of the Board of Trade. Sub-letting, other than that which may be customary in the trades concerned, is prohibited."

Contracts to contain Proviso for Payment of Wages at Current Rates, and not to be transferred or sub-let.

"With reference to the resolution of the House of Commons on the 13th February last, . . . the Board direct that in future specifications upon which tenders are

invited for supplies for the service of this department are to contain a clause providing that the contractor shall pay for whatever labor is employed in the fulfilment of his engagement to the Crown at the rate of wages current in the district in which his business is carried on, and that the contract shall not be transferred or sub-let."

Extract from Clothing Contract.

"10. The contractors undertake that all garments included in this contract shall be made up in their own factory at ———, and that no work shall be done at the homes of the workpeople. No portion of this contract shall be transferred without the written permission of the commissioners. Sub-letting, other than that which may be customary in the trades concerned, is prohibited. The wages paid in the execution of this contract shall be those generally accepted as current in each trade for competent workmen in the district where the work is carried out. Any infringement of this condition, if proved to the satisfaction of the commissioners, shall render the contractors liable to a fine not exceeding £100 for each offence, which may be deducted in the manner laid down in clause 11 of this contract."

Stipulations akin to those quoted in illustration as to how the Order of the House of Commons is being complied with are in the contracts of every branch of the public service. Every person or firm putting in a tender for ordinary works and repairs to buildings, etc., under the control of the Board of Works are obliged to append a statement of the minimum and maximum rates of wages they intend to pay for every form of work necessary to be performed, as per following

SCHEDULE OF RATES within which the Wages of Workmen employed on Day Labor will be paid (special cases excepted).

	Minimum rate per hour.	Maximum rate per hour.
Excavator, navvy, or mudmen.....		
Scaffolder.....		
Bricklayer.....		
Mason.....		
Stone carver.....		
Carpenter or joiner.....		
Slater.....		
Plasterer.....		
Smith or bell hanger.....		
Coppersmith.....		
Plumber.....		
Certificated sanitary plumber.....		
Brassfitter.....		
Zinc-worker.....		
Painter.....		
Paint cleaner.....		
Grainer or writer.....		
Glazier.....		
Paper hanger.....		
Laborer, any trade.....		
Night watchman.....		
Boy.....		

Signature of person or firm tendering.....

N.B.—The prices filled in the first column (minimum rate per hour) are to be the uniform rates now paid for efficient workmen ; those in the second column (maximum rate per hour) are those to be paid.

Particulars for the Information of Persons Disposed to Tender:

2. It is the intention of the commissioners that men employed in day work should be competent workmen, who should be paid wages at rates such as are generally accepted as current in each trade for competent workmen, and persons tendering should take care that the schedule of rates submitted by them should conform to this requirement, and that the margin between the maximum and minimum rates should be a moderate one.

Copy of Clause 8 of the General Conditions of Contract for Special Works.

"The builder shall not (unless with the previous consent in writing of the first commissioner) assign over or under-let the contract for the execution of the work or any part thereof, nor let out any part of the work as task work to journeymen or taskmasters."

Copy of Clause 7 of General Conditions of Contract for Ordinary Works and Repairs.

"The contractor shall not assign or under-let his contract, or any part or parts thereof, without the consent in writing of the commissioners being first obtained, and shall not, without the like consent, make any sub-contract or sub-contracts for the execution of the works, or any part or parts thereof, or employ any taskmen in, upon, or about the works or repairs."

THE EIGHT HOURS MOVEMENT.

The Labor Correspondent of the Imperial Board of Trade, in his annual Report, in referring to the subject, takes occasion to say that during the year the question of an eight hours' working day has been always before the country, but it cannot be said that much progress has been made towards a definite settlement. An attempt to establish the eight hours' system in the London bookbinding trade, though to some extent successful, broke down on account of the want of concerted action among all the trades connected with the book-producing industry; though, had the bookbinding trade been carried on in all cases by itself and apart from printing, the result would probably have been different. There was a long strike, during which many firms which were purely bookbinding concerns, conceded the eight hours' principle, but in the end the result was compromised owing to the hostility of the large firms, employing printers also, who objected to have the different departments of their establishments working unequal hours.

In Parliament a discussion took place on the second reading of an Eight Hours' Bill for miners. The motion for a second reading was defeated by 272 votes to 160. Two Bills for obtaining a general eight hours' system were also introduced. They both provided for exemption from the operation of the measure of trades voting by majority against its application in their case. These Bills did not, however, reach the discussion stage in the House of Commons.

In the course of last year, the Report says, several private employers have, on their own initiative, adopted the eight hours' system in their works. The most notable cases have been Messrs. S. H. Johnson & Co., engineers, Stratford; Mr. James Keith, engineer; Mr. Mark Beaufoy, M.P.; Brummer, Mond & Co., chemical manufacturers; Short, ship-builders, Sunderland; Mr. Hadfield, steel founder of Sheffield, and Mr. Wm. Allan, Scotia Engine Works, Sunderland. In each of these instances the system has been adopted with the greatest deliberation. At the Scotia Engine Works the new method of adjusting and regulating the hours of labor has been in operation twelve months, up to the date of this report, and Mr. Allan believes that he has solved the problem of the day. He arranged the matter in amicable consultation with his men, of whom he employs some 400. He explained that in making such a reduction of working hours there was neces-

sarily a certain amount of financial risk involved. To meet this the men agreed to submit to a wage reduction of 5 per cent., which in the event of the new system being found to work satisfactorily, should be returned. Under Mr. Allan's plan an important readjustment of the hours took place, the chief feature of which was the alteration of the starting time in the morning from 6 o'clock to half-past 7. Under the old system there was a considerable loss of time in the early morning, which, with the later hour of starting, was got rid of, and in this way alone an immense advantage is said by Mr. Allan to have been gained. He claims that already a great change has been made in his apprentices. A quarter past 5 in the morning is, in his opinion, too early an hour for growing lads to turn out at, leaving home in most cases with an empty stomach and having to go on till 8 o'clock before having breakfast, which they now took, under the new arrangement, before leaving home for work. There was only the one break in the day for dinner, and this gives a continuity to the day's work, which was a great advantage. At the end of six months' working Mr. Allan again called his men together. He told them that his books had not been actually made up, but from such figures as he had gone into, and from personal observation, his belief was that in quantity and quality of work they had done as well during the six months as they did on the longer hours. With that belief he had the pleasure of restoring them the 5 per cent. taken from their wages. They had, he said, responded to his appeal to make the scheme a success, and he had faith in them continuing to work in the same earnest, enthusiastic and contented manner as had marked their labors during the past six months.

Mr. Hadfield has also expressed himself strongly in favor of the system, has read an important paper on the subject, and is joint author of a book on the question, in which the matter is argued out from both the practical and theoretical points of view. Referring to the case of his own firm (Hadfield's Steel Foundry Company) Mr. Hadfield says:

"They do not claim to have applied any very startling change, in fact it is but a trifling concession. It was, however, deemed advisable to 'make haste slowly.' Their experiment of shorter hours was commenced some nine months ago. The starting time was made 6.30 instead of 6 a.m. In other words, the working hours per day were reduced from nine-and-a-half to nine, or the week's time from 54 to 51 hours. The change applied to all workers, whether belonging to the union or not, and the wages remained as before. That the change has been eminently satisfactory will be seen from the results quoted, for although alterations of method and organization were introduced about the same time, no doubt contributing much to the satisfactory results, still the writer, from many facts that have come under his personal observation, considers that one of the chief factors has been the better tone and *morale* amongst the men. It is the old tale that human nature is not irresponsive to more trust and confidence being placed in it. From 450 to 500 workers have been working under this 51 hours per week, comprising engineers, founders, fettlers, smiths and general laborers. Steel founding has as much if not more competition than in the average specialty trade. Therefore the system has had a fair field and no favor. What has been the net outcome of the experiment? As far as can be determined practically the reduced hours have not added to the cost of production. The management on its side has perfected better methods, and the workers on their side have shown more intelligent interest in carrying out of the work to be done, the result being that as much work has been done as in the former long hours. The costs show, after carefully comparing the time spent in the same class of work under the old and new systems, that there is little or no appreciable difference between the amount of work turned out per man. One important improvement has been noticed. Taking the comparison haphazard, viz., for the months of January, 1891 and 1892, in the former case out of about 500 men, 72 averaged half an hour late each morning during the month, 22 averaged a commencement of work at 9 a.m. In January, 1892, the whole of the men, except a daily average of 19, were in at work punctually at the starting time—6.30 a.m. The company has, therefore, clearly saved time which, under the old regime, must have been highly wasteful through absence of the workers and foremen. The foundry foremen consider that, as far as any comparison can be made, as much work is being turned out (it goes without saying that this is so in piecework) 'and not so many quarters lost.' The engineering foremen report that owing to the men all starting together, instead of the previous desultory system, much better

results are obtained in the work. Similar results are reported from all the departments. The better supervision of the foremen and the commencement of the work with only 4 per cent of absentees instead of 20 per cent. must in itself be a considerable monetary saving."

IMPORTANT LEGAL DECISIONS UNDER THE LAW AFFECTING STRIKES.

During 1890 several important cases arose in different places which were tried before the local courts, but three of which were afterwards carried on appeal to the Court of Queen's Bench, where they were heard on the 28th and 29th of April, 1891, by Lord Chief Justice Coleridge and Justices Mathew, Cave, A. L. Smith and Charles. Judgment was given on July 14th. It is not necessary to fully state the cases, as the facts of each appear with sufficient fulness in the judgments given, nor is it requisite to state all the judgments, as one was given upon a technical issue in which the main question did not arise.

In both of the cases which follow the decisions are quoted in full from "*The Times Law Reports*:" The legal definition of intimidation laid down by the judges in these cases is most weighty and authoritative in its character, and will doubtless form a precedent of decisive influence upon future cases of a similar kind:

Gibson v. Lawson.

"A case in which the circumstances are peculiar and in which, the magistrates having dismissed the charge, the appeal is against the dismissal of the summons, a course, no doubt, open to the appellant under 42 and 43 Vict., cap 49, sec. 33, the Summary Jurisdiction Act, 1879. This summons was under 38 and 39 Vict., cap. 86, sec. 7, and charged in substance that the respondent unlawfully intimidated the appellant. The respondent was employed as a fitter in the yard of an iron shipbuilding company; the appellant was employed in the same capacity in the same yard. The respondent was a member of a society called the Amalgamated Society; the appellant was a member of a society called the National Society. On December 3rd, 1890, a meeting of the Amalgamated Society was held, at which it was resolved that the members of that society would strike unless the appellant left his society and joined them. The respondent communicated this resolution to the foreman of the shipbuilding company, who communicated it to the appellant. Thereupon the appellant had an interview with the respondent. In the result the respondent informed the appellant that the Amalgamated Society were determined to carry their resolution into effect, but gave him till the morning of the 6th to make up his mind. The appellant adhered to his own society, and the shipbuilding company, in order to avoid a strike, dismissed him from their yard. It is expressly found in the case that no violence or threats of violence to person or property were used to the appellant, but he swore that he 'was afraid, because of what the respondent had said, that he would lose his work, and would not get employment anywhere where the Amalgamated Society predominated numerically over his own society.' These are the whole of the material facts, and on these facts the magistrate dismissed the summons, and we think rightly. The summons was issued, as already stated, under 38 and 39 Vict., chap. 86, sec. 7. The third section of the Act distinctly legalizes strikes in the broadest terms, subject to the exceptions enumerated in the fourth and fifth sections which immediately follow, and are almost in the nature of provisos upon the third. The sixth section is alien from the present question, and then comes the seventh, upon which we have to decide. It is true that the Act before us is one of a series of Acts dealing with subjects the same as or cognate to those dealt with in the Act itself. Many of these are expressly repealed by the 17th section, and amongst them 34 and 35 Vict., cap. 32, is wholly repealed. The Act, 34 and 35 Vict., cap. 32, was passed in 1871, after the charge to the jury by the present Lord Bramwell in '*The Queen v. Druitt*' (10 Cox, 592, 601, 602), which was in 1867. Whether the Act was produced by the charge it is profitless to inquire. The last proviso of the first section is plainly inconsistent with the charge, and still more inconsistent with the language of Mr. Justice Compton and Mr. Justice Hill,

who, in 'Hilton v. Eckersley' and 'Walsly v. Anley' (30 L. J. (M. C.) 121), had the one declared and the other suggested that strikes were *per se* criminal at common law, and still further with the somewhat rhetorical language of Sir William Erle, who describes a strike as 'the power of evil in remorseless activity, destroying those relations between employers and employed on which comfort and peace depend, bringing guilt and misery on the workmen and ruin on their employers.' ('Erle on Trade Unions,' page 85.) The statute of 34 and 35 Vict., cap. 32, is not, indeed, conceived in any weak spirit of tenderness to workmen, but the second sub-section of the first section limits 'intimidation' in that sub-section to such intimidation as would justify a magistrate in binding over the intimidator to keep the peace towards the persons intimidated; in other words, to such intimidation as implies a threat of personal violence. Of such intimidation there is in this case no evidence whatever, but it is truly said that this statute is repealed, and is of importance only so far as its object and language may throw light upon the existing statute, the statute under which the summons was issued. It seems clear, however, that, looking at the course of legislation and keeping in mind the changing temper of the times on this subject, the word 'intimidate' in the seventh section of the later Act cannot reasonably be construed in a wider or severer sense than the same word in the second sub-section of the first section of the earlier Act. 'Intimidate' is not, as has been often said by judges of authority, 'a term of art'; it is a word of common speech and everyday use, and it must receive, therefore, a reasonable and sensible construction according to the circumstances of the cases as they arise from time to time. We do not propose to attempt an exhaustive definition of the word nor a complete enumeration of the cases to which it may be properly or improperly applied. It is enough for us to say that in this case it appears to us all that there was nothing which, under any reasonable construction of the word 'intimidate,' could be brought within it. Whether the action of the Amalgamated Society was morally right or not is a matter on which we express no opinion because it is not the question before us. It seems to us that it was not illegal within the words of the Act of Parliament under which the summons was issued. This, however, does not entirely dispose of the question, for we were very properly reminded of the cases of 'The Queen v. Burns' (12 Cox, 316, 339, 340), in which Lord Bramwell and Lord Esher are both said to have held that the statutes on the subject have in no way interfered with or altered the common law, and that strikes and combinations expressly legalized by statute may yet be treated as indictable conspiracies at common law and may be punished by imprisonment with hard labor. Neither of these cases is very satisfactorily reported; in neither was there any motive for questioning the *dicta* of the judges. In the one tried by Lord Esher (then Mr. Justice Brett) there was no opportunity in consequence of the prisoner having been acquitted on all the counts to which the alleged ruling applied, and in the other case the prisoner was merely put under recognizances to appear if called upon to receive sentence, and so had no motive to question the judgment. We are well aware of the great authority of the judges by whom the above cases were tried, but we are unable to concur in these *dicta*, and speaking with all deference, we think they are not law. It seems to us that to hold that the very same Acts which are expressly legalized by statute remain nevertheless crimes punishable by the common law is contrary to good sense and elementary principle, and that the reports, therefore, cannot be correct. If the *dicta* are law they render the statutes inoperative, and the statutes might as well not have been passed. The *dicta* are criticised in detail and with great ability in Mr. Justice Wright's excellent work on the law of criminal conspiracies, pages 50-59. It is difficult to withhold assent from the statements and reasonings contained in those pages, and it seems to us that the law concerning combinations in reference to trade disputes is contained in 38 and 39 Vict., cap. 86, and in the statutes referred to in it, and that acts which are not indictable under the statute are not, if indeed they ever were, indictable at common law."

Curran v. Treleaven.

"There remains to be considered the case of 'Curran v. Treleaven' in which the recorder of Plymouth affirmed a conviction by magistrates, who had convicted the secretaries of three trade unions in Plymouth for having intimidated Treleaven, a shipowner

in that town, within the meaning of 38 and 39 Vict., cap. 83, section 7, sub-section 1. The circumstances were very much like those in the last case on which we have just decided. In order to prevent the employment by Mr. Treleaven of non-union men, the three secretaries told him that if he did not cease to employ non-union men they would call off from their employment by him all the members of their respective unions. Mr. Treleaven refused compliance with their demands, and thereupon the secretaries called off their respective union men, who in obedience to the call struck work. The facts are stated to us as follows by the learned recorder in the case which he has submitted to us. (His Lordship read passages therefrom to the effect he had stated). The learned recorder also states: 'The defendants did not desire or intend that any violence should be used, or that any injury should be done to Mr. Treleaven or his property, and it was not proved that their words or acts were calculated directly to cause any such violence or injury, though I am of opinion that Mr. Treleaven was not unreasonably afraid that such violence or injury may have occurred from the action of the members of the trade unions, and the consequent strike, against the wishes and intentions of the defendants. The defendants had no ill-will against Mr. Treleaven personally, but acted with the object of obliging all members of the union to abandon the work.' The recorder held, as the result of a very careful and able examination of the statutes and authorities, that the facts of the case did constitute intimidation within the words of the section, and that the men were properly convicted. We are unable to agree with him. As we have said, we do not propose to enter into an exhaustive enumeration of all the possible acts which do or do not constitute intimidation within the enactment. But we say that to tell an employer that if he employs workmen of a certain sort, the workmen of another sort in his employ will be told to leave him and to tell the men, when the employer will not give way, to leave their work, 'using no violence but quietly ceasing to work,' (we quote the language of the recorder) is certainly not intimidation within any reasonable construction of the statute. Two further observations are necessary in order to make our judgment complete and effective. We do not think that the Legislature intended by the change of words in the 1st sub-section of the 7th section of 38 and 39 Vict., cap. 86, to send the courts back to 6 Geo. IV., cap. 129, for an interpretation of the word 'intimidate,' though the later statute did repeal 34 and 35 Vict., cap. 32, which limited intimidation to cases which would justify a magistrate in binding over the party to keep the peace. There is indeed much to be said for the view entertained by my brother Cave, and acted upon by him (as mentioned by the recorder in his judgment) in a case tried before him at Liverpool, namely, that intimidation in 38 and 39 Vict., cap. 86, must still be limited to threats of personal violence, as enacted by 34 and 35 Vict., cap. 32. It may become necessary to decide this point in time to come, it is not now, and we confine ourselves to the negative statement that 6 Geo. IV., cap. 129, is not now on this subject the governing statute. The other point is this: the recorder held that though an agreement to strike to benefit themselves would be now a lawful agreement, a strike which would have the effect of injuring an employer is illegal and indictable at common law. He cites in support of his view some phrases from the judgments of the Lords Justices in the case of the 'Mogul Steamship Company.' But with deference he has somewhat misapprehended the point of those observations. It is true that when the object is injury, if the injury be effected, an action will lie for the malicious conspiracy which has effected it, and therefore it may be that such a conspiracy, if it could be proved in fact, would be indictable. But it was pointed out in detail by the court of first instance that where the object is to benefit oneself it can seldom, perhaps never, be effected without some consequent loss or injury to someone else. In trade, in commerce, even in a profession, what is one man's gain is another man's loss, and where the object is not malicious, the mere fact that the effect is injurious does not make the agreement either illegal or actionable, and therefore such an agreement is not indictable. The recorder finds that there was no malice in fact, and this finding is inconsistent with the conclusion that the agreement was either criminal or unlawful. For these reasons we are of opinion that the judgment of the recorder cannot be sustained, but must be reversed and the conviction quashed."

CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION.

The vast importance of conciliation and arbitration is most generally admitted in this day by all devoting any attention to the subject of labor disputes either in Great Britain, Australasia or on the Continent of America. Any scheme developing usefulness or practicability in this direction commends itself to the careful thought of those most immediately interested particularly, and hence it is considered advisable to reproduce the whole of Appendix III. of the "Report on the Strikes and Lockouts of 1890" (in Great Britain) by Mr. J. Burnett, Labor Correspondent of the Labor Department of the Imperial Board of Trade, bearing on the subject, as follows :

ENGLAND.

LABOR DISPUTES AND THE LONDON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The formation of the "London Conciliation Board" is the outcome of the joint efforts of the London Chamber of Commerce, as representing employers, and of various trade unions, on behalf of the employed. In 1889 the London Chamber of Commerce appointed a special committee to prepare a scheme of labor conciliation, which it provisionally adopted, and which was subsequently submitted to, and approved by, meetings of workmen, to which the whole of the trade unions of the metropolis were invited to send representatives. A large number of these unions accordingly participated in the movement, which led up to the formation of the board ; and the objects of its founders were thus set forth in the preamble of the first report of the Labor Conciliation Committee, which was adopted by the council of the chamber :

PREAMBLE.

"It is advisable that the intentions of the chamber relative to the settlement of future labor disputes should be made public, and that the co-operation of employers of labor, and of trade unions, and other representative bodies of the working classes, should be earnestly solicited. It is inevitable that from time to time re-adjustments of the rates of labor should take place in sympathy with the fluctuating conditions of commerce and manufactures, and the London Chamber of Commerce fully recognized the moral as well as the legal right of both employers and employed to combine for the purpose of protecting their respective interests. But the chamber, in the interests of both classes, is most anxiously desirous that such adjustments should be brought about by amicable methods, and without the wasteful and calamitous occurrences of strikes and lockouts, which, in the case of the port of London, have been proved by sad experience to cause a diminution in the volume of trade, upon the continuance and increase of which the toiling masses of this metropolis depend for their daily bread."

RULES.

[The following are the Rules which regulate "the London Conciliation Board" as adopted by the Council of the London Chamber of Commerce on the 6th February, 1890, as submitted to meetings of Trade Union Delegates, and as finally revised and adopted at the first meeting of the Board on December 12th, 1890.]

I. That a permanent body be constituted, to be called "The London Conciliation Board," which shall be affiliated to the London Chamber of Commerce, and that its composition shall be as follows, viz. :

(a) Twelve members representing capital or employers, to be elected by the Council of the Chamber.

(b) Twelve members representing labor, to be elected by the employed.

(c) To these shall be added representatives from the separate trade conciliation committees, as hereinafter referred to.

(d) Four members, viz., the Lord Mayor of London, or some member of the corporation to be nominated by him, the Chairman of the London County Council, or some

member of the council to be nominated by him, and two representatives of London labor organizations to be selected by the labor representatives on the Board.

The formation of the Board shall date from its first meeting on December 12th, 1890. Its original members shall hold office for not exceeding three years as may have been or may be, from time to time, determined by the electing bodies respectively.

II. The duties of the London Conciliation Board shall be as follows :

(a) To promote amicable methods of settling labor disputes, and the prevention of strikes and lockouts generally, and also especially in the following methods :

1. They shall, in the first instance, invite both parties to the dispute to a friendly conference with each other, offering the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce as a convenient place of meeting. Members of the Board can be present at this conference, or otherwise, at the pleasure of the disputants.

2. In the event of the disputants not being able to arrive at a settlement between themselves, they shall be invited to lay their respective cases before the Board, with a view to receiving their advice, mediation or assistance. Or, should the disputants prefer it, the Board would assist them in selecting arbitrators, to whom the questions at issue might be submitted for decision.

3. The utmost efforts of the Board shall, in the meantime and in all cases, be exerted to prevent, if possible, the occurrence or continuance of a strike or lockout until after all attempts at conciliation shall have been exhausted.

The London Conciliation Board shall not constitute itself a body of arbitrators except at the express desire of both parties to a dispute, to be signified in writing, but shall, in preference, should other methods of conciliation fail, offer to assist the disputants in the selection of arbitrators chosen either from its own body or otherwise. Any dispute coming before the Board shall, in the first instance, be referred to a conciliation committee of the particular trade to which the disputants belong, should such a committee have been formed and affiliated to the chamber.

(b) To collect information as to the wages paid and other conditions of labor prevailing in other places where trades or industries similar to those of London are carried on, and especially as regards localities either in the United Kingdom or abroad where there is competition with the trade of London. Such information shall be especially placed at the disposal of any disputants who may seek the assistance of the London Conciliation Board.

III. The separate trade conciliation committees shall be composed of equal numbers of employers and of employed.

Each trade shall elect its own representatives, employers and employed voting separately for the election of their respective representatives. The number of members and the general rules of procedure shall be determined by each particular trade, subject to the approval of the London Conciliation Board.

The trade conciliation committee shall be affiliated to the London Chamber of Commerce, and shall be represented upon the London Conciliation Board. Any trade conciliation committee constituted as above, representing a body or trade in the metropolitan districts of more than one thousand individuals, shall send two representatives to sit on the London Conciliation Board, one being an employer and the other an operative workman, each to be separately elected by employers and employed respectively. In the case of trade conciliation committees representing bodies or trades in the metropolitan districts smaller in number than one thousand individuals, two or more such committees may unite together to elect joint representatives to the London Conciliation Board.

It shall be the duty of the trade conciliation committees to discuss matters of contention in their respective trades ; to endeavor amicably to arrange the same, and in general to promote the interests of their trade by discussion and mutual agreement. In the event of their not being able to arrange any particular dispute, they will refer the same to the London Conciliation Board, and in the meantime use their most strenuous endeavors to prevent any strike or lockout until after the London Conciliation Board shall have exhausted all reasonable means of settlement.

They may from time to time consider and report to the London Conciliation Board upon any matter affecting the interests of their particular trade, upon which it may be thought desirable to employ the action or influence of the London Chamber of Commerce as a body.

IV. The London Chamber of Commerce places its rooms at the disposition of the London Conciliation Board and of the trade conciliation committees for holding their meetings. Any alterations in the rules and regulations of these bodies which may be from time to time proposed shall be submitted for approval to the Council of the Chamber.

V. The above regulations shall be subject to by-laws, to be specially framed for the purpose, and which shall be open to amendment as required from time to time, on agreement between the Council of the Chamber of Commerce and the London Conciliation Board.

BY-LAWS.

Trade Conciliation Committees.

1. Any trade carrying on its operations within the metropolis or in the port of London, or within a reasonable distance thereof, can form a conciliation committee of its own trade under the foregoing rules.

2. Each committee shall elect its own chairman, who may be either a member of the committee, or a person chosen from outside the committee. Should the chairman be a member of the committee, he shall not have a second or casting vote. If the committee, however, should elect a chairman not being a member of the committee, either as general chairman or to preside on any special occasion, he shall not vote with the committee, and the committee shall decide at the time of his election whether he shall have a casting vote or otherwise. The committee shall also elect a vice-chairman, who shall, in the absence of the chairman, exercise the same power as the chairman.

3. In the event of any question being put to the vote at any meeting where the number of representatives of the employers and employed shall not happen to be equal, any member present shall have the right to claim that the voting power of each order shall be equal, irrespective of the numbers present. In this case the chairman shall call upon the order whose numbers predominate to exclude from the voting such a number of their order for the time being as shall suffice to produce an equality of voting between the two orders, the chairman counting himself as one of the order to which he belongs.

4. A quorum shall consist of not less than one-third of each order.

LONDON CONCILIATION BOARD.

5. The Board shall elect its own chairman and vice-chairman, who shall vote with the Board, but shall not have a second or casting vote.

6. The regulations of by-law 3, as laid down for the guidance of the trade conciliation committees, shall also apply to the London Conciliation Board.

7. The chairman shall be selected from the employers of labor on the board, and the vice-chairman from amongst the employed.

Meetings were held on the 16th of April, 4th of June, and the 29th of October, 1890, in addition to meetings to which all the unions comprised in 12 groups of trades were convened, to arrange for the election of workingmen representatives on the proposed London Conciliation Board.

At the meeting on the 16th of April the following alternative methods of election were suggested :

(a) For the meeting to proceed at once to the election of 12 representatives, each candidate being separately nominated, seconded, and voted for ; or

(b) For the meeting to select 12 trades or groups of trades, to whose organized bodies shall be referred the election of the representatives, one for each group.

After considerable discussion with reference to the scheme, the following resolutions were adopted :

(1) "That this meeting adopt the method of election in proposition b, viz: to select 12 trades or groups of trades on the London Conciliation Board."

(2) "That a committee of 11 of the delegates here present be appointed to select the 12 groups of trades to form the London Conciliation Board."

The committee of selection subsequently met on the 24th of April and 2nd of May, and recommended to a meeting held on the 4th of June, 1890, (the whole of the trade unions of London being again invited to send delegates) that the 12 groups of trades should be thus subdivided :

1. Building trades. 2. Cabinet and furnishing trades. 3. Carmen, coach, train and bus employees. 4. Clerks, shop assistants and warehousemen. 5. Clothing trades. 6. Gas, coal, and chemical trades. 7. Leather trades. 8. Metal trades. 9. Printing and paper trades. 10. Provision and food trades. 11. Railway workers. 12. Shipping trades.

[Forty-eight unions and other trade organizations, up to the end of 1890, took part in delegate meetings in connection with the formation of the London Conciliation Board.]

RECORD OF WORK DONE BY THE BOARD SINCE ITS FORMATION.

The formation of the London Conciliation Board was the result of prolonged efforts and negotiations undertaken on behalf of the Council of the London Chamber of Commerce by a committee appointed for that purpose.

The Board did not assume its final shape, as far as regards actual organization, until the spring of this year, although the organizing committee was appointed in 1890. So soon, however, as the organizing committee had so far established its basis of operation as to secure the approval of the Council of the Chamber for the main principles of its scheme, it was authorized by the council to undertake the adjustment of such disputes as might be brought before it, pending the completion of its organization.

The following brief resume of the principle cases with which it had to deal will comprise disputes settled both by the provisional committee, and the provisional committee and the fully constituted Board, as in some instances the negotiations have been continuous, and it would be difficult to separate the work of the two bodies.

One of the first steps taken by the provisional organizing committee of the London Chamber of Commerce, on the adoption of their scheme by the Council of the Chamber, was to arrange a meeting between representatives of the Wharfingers and the Dock Laborers' Union, with reference more especially to the dispute at Hay's Wharf. This meeting took place on the 8th February, 1890, but though there was a lengthy interchange of views, no specific agreement was come to. In their next effort, however, the committee were completely successful, as they were able to effect the settlement of the differences between the proprietors of Oliver's Wharf and the Dock Laborers' Union on the 28th February, 1890.

An agreement was duly executed under the auspices of the committee by which the representatives of the men acknowledged that they were wrong in "going out as they did" and the proprietors of the wharf agreed to take back a number of men into their employment. The committee were next asked to bring together representatives of the Tailors' Pressers and Machinists' Union and representatives of the master tailors to discuss differences, and, if possible, avert an impending strike. Both parties met at the offices of the chamber on the 25th of February, 1890, but at the last moment, owing to the masters' objecting to one of the workingmen delegates, the negotiations fell through. At the request of the Medway cement manufacturers, the committee were next asked to interfere in the dispute between them and the Bargemen and Watermen's Union, with the satisfactory result that after two prolonged sittings on the 18th and 25th of March, 1890, all the points in dispute were settled, apparently to the satisfaction of both sides. The settlement arranged included a long list of rates for the carriage of various articles, and had the immediate effect of preventing several thousand men being thrown out of employment. After working satisfactorily for upwards of eighteen months, certain points were in the first instance raised by the Medway bargemen, and negotiations proceeded through the Board with their employers, the cement manufacturers, which resulted in a meeting being held, over which a member of the Board, Mr. Walter Leaf, presided,

with the result that a new and revised list of freights was drawn up and agreed to by the employers and the men, which is now in actual operation. This arrangement was carried out as recently as October, 1891, and illustrates the practical value of the Board's rule under which parties to a dispute are invited to meet together in the first instance to adjust their disputes, recourse only being had to the Board's services in the event of disagreement.

Another case submitted was a dispute between Messrs. John Brinsmead and Sons, pianoforte manufacturers, and their French polishers, and the executive officers of the Amalgamated Union of French Polishers. The parties signed an agreement of reference under which they bound themselves to abide by the award of the Labor Conciliation Committee, the main point at issue being whether payment should be by the day or by the piece. The award was duly made, and has since been respected by both parties who are expressly required under its provisions to submit any further questions that may arise thereunder to the settlement of the London Conciliation Board. In a number of instances, at the request of one of the parties to a dispute, the Board has used its influence in endeavoring to bring about a meeting between them, and has otherwise acted so as "to promote amicable methods of settling labor disputes and the prevention of strikes and lockouts." At the last meeting of the Board a "new departure" was taken in its policy. In the event of a strike or lockout, instead of acting only on the request of one or both of the parties as heretofore, the Board will in future take the initiative in offering its assistance or mediation to both parties in adjusting their differences at an early stage.

The Amalgamated Society of Watermen and Lightermen of the River Thames, who had joined the scheme of the London Conciliation Board at an early stage of the movement, had a dispute with Messrs. Francis and Company, Limited, cement manufacturers of Cliffe and Vauxhall Bridge. They agreed to submit certain questions in difference between them to arbitration, with special regard to the wages paid to men employed in working resident dumb craft. The case was heard in February last by the arbitrators appointed by the Board, three representing the employers and three the employed. The award was made and communicated to the parties before they left the building, and the decision thus arrived at was a very important one as being the first case submitted to regular arbitration under the completed scheme.

The Board adopted the course of offering its services to the parties concerned in the strike at the Thames Ironworks, which has now terminated.

In regard to the strike in the building trade its offer to act was accepted by the workmen, though not by the employers. The ultimate decision to accept the arbitration of the Institute of British Architects, nevertheless, is satisfactory to the Board as bringing about the settlement towards which efforts have been directed. The Secretary of the Building Trades Workmen's Committee (Mr. G. Dew) has been a member of the London Conciliation Board since its formation, and also acted as chairman of the trade union committee which made arrangements for the selection of labor representatives thereon. Mr. Stanley Bird, the Honorary Secretary of the Employers' Association, is also a member of the London Conciliation Board, and the influence both of that gentleman and Mr. Dew may be fairly claimed as having been exerted in the direction of conciliation.

The Board also offered its services in connection with the strike at the Carron and Hermitage Wharves. In the latter case the offer of the Board was courteously acknowledged, but was neither accepted nor declined by either party to the dispute.

For several months during 1891 negotiations have been proceeding between the bookbinders' trade section of the London Chamber of Commerce and the representatives of the Amalgamated Bookbinding Trade Unions, which have resulted in the adoption of an eight hours' day throughout the trade, subject to the conditions of an agreement which was finally arrived at and ratified by both parties on the 30th October, 1891. No less than five conferences took place between the employers and the men, nine of each order being present on every occasion. Here again the Board is gratified to know that the principle of friendly conference between the parties, in the first instance, has been observed, and

although the matter was not formally referred to the arbitrament of the Board, its secretary and assistant secretary respectively acted as chairmen of the various conferences, and it may be further noted that the by-laws of the bookbinders' trade section of the London Chamber of Commerce contain the following: "That in the event of labor disputes arising which cannot be arranged by the committee of the section, the disputants be invited to a friendly conference with each other in the rooms of the Chamber, under the regulations of the London Conciliation Board."

As an instance of the progress of the conciliation movement contemporaneously with the formation and operation of the London Board, it may be mentioned that the London Society of Compositors and other unions representing workingmen in the printing trade, made a demand for higher wages which would have resulted in a serious strike but for the willingness of employers and employed to meet together to discuss the whole matter. Several conferences took place at Stationers' Hall, and as a result an arrangement was arrived at. It is interesting to add that two gentlemen who were prominently concerned on the employers' side, viz., Mr. H. O. Arnold Foster and Mr. W. C. Knight Clowes, were amongst the pioneers of the conciliation movement, the former having been a member of the provisional organizing labor conciliation committee of the London Chamber of Commerce and the latter being now a member of the London Conciliation Board itself. The whole matter was carried through on the lines advocated by the Board, and always pursued whenever any labor dispute is brought under notice.

Another movement in which the London Chamber of Commerce and the London Conciliation Board have been in active sympathy, although they have not actually participated in it, was the formation of a board of conciliation for the boot and shoe trades, in connection with which serious difficulties were recently experienced, but the ultimate decision to abide by the award of the Board is, in itself, a testimony of its practical utility.

In addition to taking a direct part in the settlement of labor disputes, the Board has at all times done all in its power to further the conciliation movement throughout the country, a number of similar bodies having been formed more or less directly through its advocacy. Effect is given to that part of the Board's scheme which provides for the arrangement of trade conciliation committees as committees of the following have already been formed: Textile furnishing, musical instrument makers, engineering, printing and allies, and bookbinding trades on behalf of the employers, and bargemen and lightermen, coal, milling and carmen's union on the employees' side.

These are the most important instances of the Board's action, but its efforts are almost unceasing, as applications are continually being made and arrangements arrived at with a view to preventing strikes and lockouts. Everything points to the future development of the conciliation movement. No less than sixty unions are now more or less connected with the Board, having accepted its principles by sending delegates to its various meetings, by means of which they are brought into contact with employers of labor, and a mutual good feeling between both orders has been promoted and encouraged.

In other cases the Board has been instrumental in restoring employees to work which they had temporarily lost, in consequence of trade disputes. The Board sincerely believes and hopes that its work, besides the tangible results which are referred to above, has had a useful and educational effect, inasmuch as employers and employed have been encouraged to meet together for the discussion of questions connected with their interests in the labor market.

LIST OF OTHER BOARDS OF CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION.

London Conciliation Board, Liverpool Conciliation Board, Middlesborough Board of Conciliation and Arbitration, Staffordshire Potteries Board of Conciliation and Arbitration, Wolverhampton and District Conciliation Board, Boot and Shoe Trade Conciliation Board, as well as Conciliation Boards in Aberdeen, Dublin, Greenock, Bradford, Edinburgh, Leeds, Rochdale, Hull, Derby, Gloucester, Cardiff, Dundee, Nottingham, Glasgow, Manchester, Worcester, Walsall, Exeter, Plymouth and Morley.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

NEW YORK.

In 1887 the people of the State of New York represented in the Senate and Assembly enacted a law intitled :

“An Act to provide for the amicable adjustment of grievances and disputes that may arise between employers and employees, and to authorize the creation of a State Board of Mediation and Arbitration.”

SECTION 1. Whenever any grievance or dispute of any nature shall arise between any employer and his employees, it shall be lawful to submit the same in writing to a board of arbitrators for hearing and settlement. Said board shall consist of three persons. When the employees concerned are members in good standing of any labor organization, which is represented by one or more delegates in a central body, the said body shall have power to designate one of said arbitrators, and the employer shall have power to designate one other of said arbitrators, and the two said arbitrators shall designate a third person as arbitrator, who shall be chairman of the board. In case the employees concerned in any grievance or dispute are members in good standing of a labor organization which is not represented in a central body, then the organization of which they are members shall have the power to select and designate one arbitrator for said board, and said board shall be organized as hereinbefore provided. And in case the employees concerned in any grievance or dispute are not members of any labor organization, then a majority of said employees, at a meeting duly held for that purpose, shall designate one arbitrator for said board, and the said board shall be organized as hereinbefore provided. In all cases of arbitration the grievance or matter of dispute shall be succinctly and clearly stated in writing, signed by the parties to the arbitration or some duly authorized person on their behalf, and submitted to such board of arbitration.

SECTION 2. Each arbitrator so selected shall sign a consent to act as such, and shall take and subscribe an oath before an officer duly authorized to administer oaths, to faithfully and impartially discharge his duties as such arbitrator, which consent and oath may be filed in the office of the clerk of the county where such dispute arises. When the said board is ready for the transaction of business it shall select one of its number to act as secretary, and the parties to the dispute shall receive notice of time and place of hearing. The chairman shall have power to administer oaths and to issue subpoenas for the production of books and papers, and for the attendance of witnesses, to the same extent that such power is possessed by the courts of record or the judges thereof in this State. The board may make and enforce the rules for its government and the transaction of the business before it, and fix its sessions and adjournment, and shall hear and examine such witnesses as may be brought before the board, and such other proof as may be given relative to the matter in dispute.

SECTION 3. After the matter has been fully heard, the said board, or a majority of its members, shall, within ten days, render a decision thereon in writing, signed by them, giving such details as will clearly show the nature of the decision and the points disposed of. Such a decision shall be a settlement of the matter referred to said arbitrators unless an appeal is taken therefrom as is hereinafter provided. The decision shall be in duplicate, one copy of which shall be filed in the office of the clerk of the county, and the other transmitted to the Secretary of the State Board of Mediation and Arbitration hereinafter mentioned, together with the testimony taken before said board.

SECTION 4. When the said board shall have rendered its decision its power shall cease, unless there may be in existence at the time other similar grievances or disputes between the same classes of persons, and in such case such persons may submit their differences to the said board, which shall have power to act, and arbitrate and decide upon the same as fully as if said board was originally created for the settlement of such other difference of differences.

SECTION 5. Within three days after the passage of this Act the governor shall, with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoint a State Board of Mediation and Arbitration, to consist of three competent persons, each of whom shall hold office for the term of

three years, to commence immediately upon the expiration of the term of office of the members of the present State Board of Mediation and Arbitration, created under chapter four hundred and ten of the laws of eighteen hundred and eighty-six. One of the said persons shall be selected from the party which at the last general election cast the greatest number of votes for Governor of this State, and one of said persons shall be selected from the party which at the last general election cast the next greatest number of votes for Governor of this State, and the other of said persons shall be selected from a *bona fide* labor organization of this State. If any vacancy happens by resignation or otherwise, he shall in the same manner appoint an arbitrator for the residue of the term. If the Senate shall not be in session at the time any vacancy shall occur or exist, the governor shall appoint an arbitrator to fill the vacancy, subject to the approval of the Senate when convened. Said board shall have a clerk or secretary, who shall be appointed by the board to serve three years, whose duty it shall be to keep a full and faithful record of the proceedings of the board, and also all documents and testimony forwarded by the local boards of arbitration, and perform such other duties as the said board may prescribe. He shall have power under the direction of the board, to issue subpoenas, to administer oaths in all cases before said board, to call for and examine books, papers and documents of any parties to the controversy, and with the same authority to enforce their production as is possessed by the courts of record or the judges thereof in this State. Such arbitrators and clerk shall take and subscribe the constitutional oath of office, and be sworn to the due and faithful performance of the duties of their respective offices before entering upon the discharge of the same. An office shall be set apart in the capitol by the person or persons having charge thereof for the proper and convenient transaction of the business of said board.

SECTION 6. An appeal may be taken from the decision of any local board of arbitration within ten days after the rendition and filing of such decision. It shall be the duty of said State Board of Mediation and Arbitration to hear and consider appeals from the decisions of local boards, and promptly to proceed to the investigation of such cases, and the decision of said board thereon shall be final and conclusive in the premises upon both parties to the arbitration. Such decision shall be in writing, and a copy thereof shall be furnished to each party. Any two of the arbitrators shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, and may hold meetings at any time or place within the State. Examinations or investigations ordered by the board may be held and taken by and before any one of their number, if so directed. But the proceedings and decision of any single arbitrator shall not be deemed conclusive until approved by the board or a majority thereof. Each arbitrator shall have power to administer oaths.

SECTION 7. Whenever any grievance or dispute of any nature shall arise between any employer and his employees, it shall be lawful for the parties to submit the same directly to said State Board in the first instance, in case such parties elect to do so, and shall jointly notify said board or its clerk in writing of such election. Whenever such notification to said board or its clerk is given, it shall be the duty of said board to proceed, with as little delay as possible, to the locality of such grievance or dispute and inquire into the cause or causes of grievance or dispute. The parties to the grievance or dispute shall thereupon submit to said board in writing succinctly, clearly and in detail, their grievances and complaints, and the cause or causes thereof, and severally agree in writing to submit to the decision of said board as to matters so submitted, and a promise or agreement to continue on in business or at work without a lockout or strike until the decision of said board, provided it shall be rendered within ten days after the completion of the investigation. The board shall thereupon proceed to fully investigate and inquire into the matters in controversy, and to take testimony under oath in relation thereto, and shall have power, by its chairman or clerk, to administer oaths, to issue subpoenas for the attendance of witnesses, the production of books and papers, to the same extent as such power is possessed by the courts of record or the judges thereof in this State.

SECTION 8. After the matter has been fully heard the said board, or a majority of its members shall, within ten days, render a decision thereon in writing, signed by them, or a majority of them, stating such details as will clearly show the nature of the decision

and the points disposed of by them. The decision shall be in triplicate, one copy of which shall be filed by the clerk of the board in the clerk's office of the county where the controversy arose, and one copy shall be served on each of the parties to the controversy.

SECTION 9. Whenever a strike or lockout shall occur, or is seriously threatened in any part of the State, and shall come to the knowledge of the board, it shall be its duty, and it is hereby directed to proceed, as soon as practicable, to the locality of such strike or lockout, and put themselves in communication with the parties to the controversy, and endeavor by mediation to effect an amicable settlement of such controversy; and if in their judgment it is deemed best to inquire into the cause or causes of the controversy, and to that end the board is hereby authorized to subpoena witnesses, compel their attendance, and send for persons and papers, in like manner and with the same powers as it is authorized to do by section seven of this Act.

SECTION 10. The fees of witnesses shall be fifty cents for each day's attendance, and four cents per mile travelled by the nearest route in getting to or returning from the place where attendance is required by the board. All subpoenas shall be signed by the Secretary of the Board, and may be served by any person of full age authorized by the board to serve the same.

SECTION 11. Said board shall make a yearly report to the legislature, and shall include therein such statements, facts and explanations as will disclose the actual working of the board, and such suggestions as to legislation as may seem to them conducive to harmonizing the relations of and disputes between employers and the wage-earning masses, and the improvement of the present system of production.

SECTION 12. Each arbitrator shall be entitled to an annual salary of three thousand dollars, payable in quarterly instalments from the treasury of the State. The clerk or secretary shall receive an annual salary of two thousand dollars, payable in like manner.

SECTION 13. Whenever the term "employer" or "employee" is used in this Act it shall be held to include "firm," "joint stock association," "company" or "corporation," as fully as if each of the last-named terms were expressed in each place.

SECTION 14. This Act shall take effect immediately.

PENNSYLVANIA.

In April, 1893, the House of Representatives of the State of Pennsylvania, U.S.A., assented to the following law, viz:

An Act to establish Boards of Arbitration to settle all questions of wages and other matters of variance between capital and labor.

Whereas the great industries of this Commonwealth are frequently suspended by strikes and lockouts, resulting at times in criminal violation of the law, and entailing upon the State vast expense to protect life and property and preserve the peace;

And whereas no adequate means exists for the adjustment of these issues between capital and labor, employers and employees, upon an equitable basis where each party can meet together upon terms of equality to settle the rates of compensation for labor and establish rules and regulations for their branches of industry in harmony with law and a generous public sentiment, therefore

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same.

That whenever any differences arise between employers and employees in the mining, manufacturing or transportation industries of the Commonwealth, which cannot be mutually settled to the satisfaction of a majority of all parties concerned, it shall be lawful for either party, or for both parties jointly, to make application to the Court of Common Pleas wherein the service is to be performed about which the dispute has arisen, to appoint and constitute a Board of Arbitration to consider, arrange and settle all matters at variance between them, which must be fully set forth in the application, such application to be in writing, and signed and duly acknowledged before a proper officer by the

representatives of the persons employed as workmen, or by the representatives of a firm, individual or corporation, or by both if the application is made jointly by the parties—such applicants to be citizens of the United States; and the said application shall be filed with the record of all proceedings had in consequence thereof among the records of said Court.

SECTION 2. That when the application, duly authenticated, has been presented to the Court of Common Pleas as aforesaid, it shall be lawful for said Court, if in its judgment the said application allege matters of sufficient importance to warrant the intervention of a Board of Arbitrators, in order to preserve the public peace or promote the interests and harmony of labor and capital, to grant a rule on each of the parties to the alleged controversy, where the application is made jointly, to select three citizens of the county, of good standing and familiar with all matters in dispute, to serve as members of the said Board of Arbitration, which shall consist of nine members, all citizens of this Commonwealth. As soon as the said members are appointed by the respective parties to the issue, the Court shall proceed at once to fill the board by the selection of three persons from the citizens of the county, of well-known character for probity and general intelligence, and not directly connected with the interests of either party to the dispute, one of whom shall be designated by the said judge as president of the Board of Arbitration.

Where but one party makes application for the appointment of such Board of Arbitration the Court shall give notice by order of Court to both parties in interest requiring them each to appoint three persons as members of said board, within ten days thereafter, and in case either party refuse or neglects to make such appointment the Court shall thereupon fill the board by the selection of six persons who, with the three named by the other party in the controversy, shall constitute said Board of Arbitration.

The said Court shall also appoint one of the members thereof secretary to the said board, who shall also have a vote and the same powers as any other member, and shall also designate the time and place of meeting of the said board. They shall also place before them copies of all papers and minutes of proceedings to the case or cases submitted to them.

SECTION 3. That when the Board of Arbitrators has been thus appointed and constituted, and each member has been sworn or affirmed, and the papers have been submitted to them, they shall first carefully consider the records before them and then determine the rules to govern their proceedings. They shall sit with closed doors until their organization is consummated, after which their proceedings shall be public. The president of the board shall have full authority to preserve order at the sessions, and may summon or appoint officers to assist; and in all ballots he shall have a vote. It shall be lawful for him, at the request of any two members of the board, to send for persons, books and papers, and he shall have power to enforce their presence and to require them to testify in any matter before the board, and for any wilful failure to appear and testify before said board when requested by the said board, the person or persons so offending shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and on conviction thereof in the Court of Quarter Sessions of the county, where the offence is committed, shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars and imprisonment not exceeding thirty days, either or both at the discretion of the Court.

SECTION 4. That as soon as the board is organized the president shall announce that the sessions are opened and the variants may appear, with their attorneys and counsel, if they so desire, and open their case; and in all proceedings the applicant shall stand as plaintiff, but when the application is jointly made the employees shall stand as plaintiff in the case. Each party in turn shall be allowed a full and impartial hearing, and may examine experts and present models, drawings, statements and any proper matter bearing on the case, all of which shall be carefully considered by the said board in arriving at their conclusions, and the decision of the said board shall be final and conclusive of all matters brought before them for adjustment; and the said Board of Arbitration may adjourn from the place designated by the Court for holding its sessions when it deems it expedient to do so, to a place or places where the dispute arises, and hold sessions and personally examine the workings and matters at variance to assist their judgment.

SECTION 5. That the compensation of the members of the Board of Arbitration shall be as follows, to wit: Each shall receive four dollars per day and ten cents per mile both ways between their homes and the place of meeting by the nearest comfortable routes of travel, to be paid out of the treasury of the county where the arbitration is held: and witnesses shall be allowed from the treasury of the said county the same fees now allowed by law for similar services.

SECTION 6. That the Board of Arbitrators shall duly execute their decision, which shall be reached by a vote of a majority of all the members by having the names of those voting in the affirmative signed thereon, and attested by the secretary; and their decision together with all the papers and minutes of their proceedings shall be returned to and filed in the Court aforesaid for safe keeping.

SECTION 7. All laws and parts of laws inconsistent with the provisions of this Act be and the same are hereby repealed.

NORTH DAKOTA.

The following is an Act providing for the establishment of Courts of Conciliation in North Dakota, and describing the Mode of Procedure in same.

Be it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the State of North Dakota:

ELECTION OF COMMISSIONERS OF CONCILIATION.

1. There shall be elected at the same time and in the same manner as the justices of the peace in each town, incorporated village and city, from the qualified voters thereof, four commissioners of conciliation whose term of office shall be two years and until their successors are duly elected and qualified. The time of commencement of their term of office shall be the same as that prescribed for justices of the peace.

PROCEEDINGS BEFORE COMMISSIONERS.

2. At the time of issuing the summons in any civil action begun before a justice of the peace, the justice shall issue a subpoena, summoning two of the commissioners of conciliation elected for the town, village or city where the action is brought, to appear before him at the time and place designated in the summons, which subpoena shall be served at least three days before the return day and in the same manner as a summons is required to be served in actions in the district court. If either party fails to appear at the time designated in the summons, judgment shall be entered against the party so failing to appear, as is now provided by statute. If both parties appear they shall then go before the justice and the two commissioners summoned, as aforesaid, and state their differences, which statements, or so much thereof as is necessary to show the issue between the parties, shall be reduced to writing by the justice and entered on his docket and shall constitute the pleadings in the case. The parties shall then introduce such evidence as they may think proper in the order and under the restrictions prescribed by the commissioners and justice. It shall be discretionary with the justice and commissioners whether or not the witnesses shall be sworn before testifying. After hearing and considering all the evidence offered it shall be the duty of the justice and commissioners to the best of their abilities to persuade the parties to agree to an amicable settlement of their differences on such terms as are just and equitable. If an agreement is reached it shall be entered by the justice in his docket in the form of a judgment signed by both parties, and shall be a judgment of the court of said justice. *Provided* that no agreement shall be entered unless it can be put in the form of a judgment now authorized by law to be entered by justices of the peace. At the hearing herein provided for, each party must appear in person or by an agent duly authorized in writing to appear. No attorney shall be allowed to appear or act in any proceeding for either of the parties or otherwise. If at such hearing the parties are not able to agree to an amicable settlement the case shall be adjourned for trial for such time as the justice shall designate, which shall not be less than one week, and the justice shall allow the parties such time as he may think proper in which to file amended pleadings. The action shall then proceed to trial and judgment as is now provided by law.

COMPENSATION OF COMMISSIONERS.

3. The commissioners shall receive the same mileage and per diem as is now paid to jurors. The fees of the commissioners, justice and officer shall be included in the settlement and paid by the party designated in the judgment. If a commissioner disobeys the subpoena of the justice he shall be proceeded against in the same manner as a juror who fails to appear when summoned.

PROCEEDINGS NOT EVIDENCE AT SUBSEQUENT TRIAL.

4. No part of the proceedings had before the justice and commissioners shall be admitted as evidence or considered at the trial of the case, nor shall the commissioners who took part in the hearing be allowed to testify.

Approved March 10th, 1893.

AUSTRALIA.

From the "Review of Reviews," September, 1892.

There has come to us from Australia a public document, which at any time would command attention by reason of its very great intrinsic interest and merit, but which possesses an extraordinary interest at the present moment in view of certain acute phases of the labor question that are agitating the public mind in the United States. The "Report of the Royal Commission on Strikes," published by the Government of New South Wales is issued in the form of a huge volume of about a thousand pages of about the same dimensions as the "Century Dictionary." So compendious is this canvas-bound tome that it seems to us a veritable library of information upon the world's experience in industrial disputes and attempts to remedy them.

THE GREAT STRIKE IN NEW SOUTH WALES.

The great strike of 1890, in New South Wales compelled the notice of the entire world. Sheep-raising being a principal industry in that portion of Australia, the strike of the Shearers' Union, on account of the introduction of non-union men, led to strikes of union men engaged in transportation industries, who refused to handle the wool shorn by non-union workers. The proportions of the strike grew until the coal-miners of the colony were involved, and until almost every kind of productive pursuit was brought into the controversy. Trade unions were highly organized, and were represented by a Trades and Labor Council, having headquarters at Sydney, and holding together the associations of different trades in a strong and effective federation. Employers, on the other hand, were bound together in an association which included the representatives of almost the entire mass of capital engaged in productive industries in the great colony of New South Wales. The struggle between these two powerful and determined bodies—the one representing almost the totality of the capital engaged in production and concerned with the employment of labor, and the other representing almost the entire body of men both skilled and unskilled who worked for wages in other than merely domestic relations—was well nigh as disastrous and paralyzing as a state of civil war. A better instance of complete deadlock, which is liable to result from a difference of opinion between modern federated trades unions and modern associations of capitalists and *entrepreneurs*, has never been witnessed anywhere. While not analogous in all details to the Homestead situation, the great strike in New South Wales was similar to the Pennsylvania struggle in most of its essential principles.

A COMMISSION ON STRIKES AND THEIR REMEDIES.

The injury wrought against the peace and prosperity of the colony was so serious that the Government found it expedient to appoint a Commission to investigate the entire subject of strikes and their remedies, for the purpose of making a report with recom-

commendation of measures to be pursued by the Parliament of New South Wales. The Commissioners were instructed "to investigate and report upon the causes of conflicts between capital and labor, known as 'strikes,' and the best means of preventing or mitigating the disastrous consequences of such occurrences; to consider from an economic point of examination the measures that have been devised in other countries by the constitution of Boards of Conciliation or other similar bodies to obviate extreme steps in trade disputes, and to consider and report upon the whole subject." The Commission was composed of Hon. Andrew Garran, LL.D., as president, and of sixteen other gentlemen, half of whom were representatives of the employing interest and half were representatives of the labor unions. Mr. Percy R. Meggy, an experienced journalist, was made secretary of the Commission. The Commissioners held some fifty meetings, and made free use of their authority to summon witnesses. They also sought and obtained from the principal countries of the world such documents, reports and miscellaneous writings upon labor questions as would give them the benefit of a knowledge of the experience of Europe and America.

A LIBRARY OF ECONOMICS IN ONE VOLUME.

The huge volume that has been given to the public as the result of their labors is a monument to the earnestness and ability of the Commission and to the industry and skill of the secretary, Mr. Meggy. It contains, first, the summarized minutes of the fifty or more sessions of the Commission, then in about twelve pages the final report adopted and signed by the members. Next follows more than forty pages of small type containing what is entitled the "Conciliation Appendix." This conciliation appendix is a remarkable piece of work, including a summary of the principal schemes and public acts in different countries, dealing with conciliation or arbitration, which is followed by accounts of the French Courts of Conciliation, the English Arbitration Acts, the experience of the United States in arbitration between capital and labor, the new industrial code of Germany, and the systems now in vogue in Denmark and Norway, Italy, Belgium and Austria. A large amount of space is also given to various bills and proposals pertaining to the different Australian colonies. More than four hundred pages are devoted to a verbatim report of the evidence taken by the Commission at the various sittings, accompanying which is a well digested precis of the great mass of information and opinion contained in the preceding minutes of evidence.

Next follows an appendix giving various acts and documents referred to in the testimony, and summarizing many important books upon labor and social questions. And this appendix is, taken as a whole, a most extraordinary compendium of particular information upon the progress of the labor movement in all lands. Finally, Mr. Meggy has given us more than a hundred large pages of what he entitles a "Literary Appendix." In this portion of his volume he has made abstracts of a great number of works upon labor questions, and has included a vast quantity of bibliographical references and documentary materials. Notwithstanding the comparatively short time allowed the Commission in which to arrive at its conclusions, and permitted the secretary, Mr. Meggy, for the compilation of his bibliographical materials, this volume must be pronounced one of the most remarkable and valuable contributions than has ever been made to the literature of social economics.

A UNANIMOUS CONCLUSION REACHED.

The report itself, which, as we have explained, occupies some twelve pages, is divided into thirty-three paragraphs. When one remembers the extreme agitation out of which grew the appointment of this Commission, and that in its membership both sides of the controversy were fully represented, the conclusions of the report are entitled to the highest consideration in view of the significant fact that each of the thirty-three paragraphs was, after full and careful debate, adopted with absolute unanimity by the seventeen members. The report was drawn up in no merely local and temporizing spirit. It deals with the great struggle between capital and labor in a spirit broad enough to make its conclusions as applicable to Canada as they may be elsewhere. Some quotations from it are therefore evidently in order at this moment.

NATURE OF THE SOCIAL CONFLICT.

"As to the importance of the question submitted to the Commission there can be no two opinions. It is undeniably the great social problem of the age. Even those who are least disposed to interfere between the contending forces, and who would prefer to leave the strike to settle itself admit that the industries of the Colony, and therefore its prosperity are seriously hampered by the disagreements between employers and employed.

The social conflict, as it exists, is generally spoken of as a conflict between labor and capital. To some extent, however, the capitalist stands outside the arena, though intensely interested in the issue. The exact antagonism is between the direct employer and the employed. Some employers work entirely on their own capital, and some joint stock companies do the same, and in those cases the employer and the capitalist are one. Some employers, especially those who are struggling upward, have very little capital of their own, but work largely on credit; and we may mention incidentally that quarrels over little points arise most frequently with small employers, to whom small gains are of proportionately greater importance than they are with large employers. The majority of employers in this colony lie between the two extremes. They have some capital of their own, and they borrow the rest from banks, finance companies or individual capitalists.

From the evidence it appears that until recent times the most frequent causes of strikes have been an effort to raise wages or to resist the reduction of wages, an effort to secure shorter working hours or to resist any covert or open increase of the hours of work, or claims for the intermission of labor for rest, or a demand to employ more hands for a given work, or to resist the discharge of men supposed to be punished for their positions in a trades union, or their prominent labors in connection with it. The last is especially in defence of the principles and practices of unionism. And this leads to the remark that at the present time more important than all the causes mentioned is that which is rapidly becoming the chief ground of contention between employers and employed—namely, the employment of non-unionists. It is clear that a very broad and important distinction is to be drawn between all those demands of the wage-getting class which directly affect their comfort and those which are put forth in defence of their labor organizations, and in assertion of their right to extend the operation of those unions and their confederation.

HOW FEDERATION WIDENS THE AREA OF STRIFE.

"The federation of labor and the counter federation of employers," continues the Report, "is the characteristic feature of the labor question in the present epoch. A few years ago each union was an independent organization, though the sympathy between different trades was strong and showed itself repeatedly in the form of subscriptions to assist other trades when their members were on strike or were locked out. But now the union of men in a trade has developed into a union of different trades together, and practical sympathy has taken the form of aiding a strike by striking also. This, of course, has the effect of increasing the area of contest and of dragging into it persons not originally involved. It is obvious that there is no limit to this extension of any strife except the limit of the labor organizations themselves; and what the colony has already experienced in the way of suspension of industry is only a fraction of what it might possibly experience if a more general strike took place. The effect of this organization of labor has already been to draw all employers together. . . . The industrial community is thus being organized into two vast camps, jealous and suspicious of each other, and preparing for a possible conflict which, in a few months, may destroy the savings of many years. The extent to which this organization of employers and employed has now attained gives the whole question its present public and even its national importance.

CONCILIATION THE GREAT REMEDY.

The Report proceeds to explain that the distinctions to be observed in examining the cause of strikes are also to be observed in treating of their cure. Those disputes which grow out of the amount of wages and questions of similar import usually turn upon

differences of opinion which chiefly require that the real truth as to certain matters of fact should be reached. Says the Report :

" No better method of dispersing the mists that surround a controversy of the sort under our consideration can be found than a friendly conference. A very large experience has shown that the difficulty is often cleared up in this way and reduced to such dimensions as admit of a fairly satisfactory settlement. It is this experience which leads to the conclusion that the very first thing to be done in order to permit of the settlement of a labor dispute is to try the effect of conciliation.

" And in using this term 'conciliation' for the first time in this Report, it is convenient to remark here that the terms conciliation and arbitration are often employed somewhat vaguely, as if they were interchangeable, and yet they really represent two distinct things. The function of any conciliation agency is to get the parties to a dispute to come to a common agreement voluntarily without any opinion being pronounced on the merits or any instructions given. The function of arbitration is distinctly to determine the merits and to give a positive decision to be abided by. If the declaration of such a decision can be avoided it is well that it should be, because decisions are generally more or less adverse to both parties, for even splitting the difference is an equal censure upon both. But conciliation, if it is a success, allows of a friendly settlement on a mutual agreement, and leaves no opening for discrediting the understanding or the impartiality of the arbitrators."

THERE SHOULD BE A STATE BOARD.

Whereupon the Report proceeds to consider the practical question how this primary remedy of conciliation is to be applied. It points out the fact that, as respects different trades, particularly in England, Boards of Conciliation voluntarily established, have lasted for several years, have done good work and often very difficult work. But while admitting that conciliation may work very effectively through purely voluntary and non-official arrangements, the Commission finds that the work of conciliation would be greatly assisted if there were an established organization instituted by the State and always ready to be called into action by either of the parties to a dispute :

" The great weight of the testimony is distinctively to the effect that the existence of a State Board of Conciliation would have a wholesome and moderating effect. Such an institution, clothed with the authority of the State, would stand before the public as a mediatory influence always and immediately available, and public opinion would be averse to those who, except for very good cause shown, refused to avail themselves of its good offices."

ARBITRATION WHEN CONCILIATION FAILS.

But though in the majority of cases, continues the Report, disputes will be settled by the preliminary process of having them thoroughly sifted before a Board of Conciliation, there will remain some cases in which, despite all explanation and mediation, there will survive an irreducible residuum. It does not follow, however, holds the Commission, that the task of settling the dispute must be abandoned at that point. The experience hitherto gained goes to show that this need not be :

" Either under the term 'conciliation' or under the term 'arbitration' Boards have to a very large extent been empowered to give decisions, that is to say, have practically exercised a judicial function. When conciliation has failed, then is the time for arbitration to begin. . . . In the immense majority of cases, both in France and England, the decisions given have been reasonably equitable, and have served to settle the dispute until circumstances altered and raised the same or a similar question again. It is impossible to resist the moral effect of the vast body of evidence which exists on this point. It is a demonstrated fact that decisions can be given as to industrial disputes which practically solve the immediate difficulty."

A SINGLE BOARD FOR BOTH FUNCTIONS.

The Report next proceeds to consider the question whether, in the event of a failure on the part of the Board of Conciliation to effect a settlement of the dispute, the next

step—that of arbitration—shall be undertaken by a separate board or body, or whether the arbitrators shall themselves be the persons who have been engaged in the attempt to effect a conciliation. The Commissioners discussed this question broadly, and came to the conclusion that there should be only one board, “but that this one board should be empowered in some form to discharge, as occasion may require, the double duty of conciliation and arbitration. That is to say, that its first effort should be toward bringing about a voluntary agreement between the parties, and failing that, that the board, or the permanent part of it, should discharge the duty of adjudication and pronounce a decision.” And this view leads at once to the question how the board shall be constituted.

CONSTITUTION AND WORKING OF THE BOARD.

The Report demonstrates the necessity that the board shall be a representative one. That is to say, that it should contain persons sympathizing with the two interests involved.

The result of a consideration given to arbitration and conciliation schemes in various countries leads the Commissioners to the unanimous conclusion that there should be a standing board of conciliation to which, in the case of every dispute, there should be added members selected by the two parties in the particular controversy, who should sit with the permanent part of the board during the period of the attempt to accomplish a solution by the process of voluntary conciliation. But if a complete agreement should not be reached by conciliation, then such points as remained unadjusted should be referred to the permanent part of the tribunal, which should then resolve itself into a Court of Arbitration. This permanent part should consist of a chairman appointed by the Governor, and of an equal number of members—two or more—to be selected by their own class as representing employers on the one hand and employees on the other.

THE STATE'S INTEREST IN THE MAINTENANCE OF INDUSTRIAL PEACE.

It is not regarded by the Commission as in any wise desirable to force such a State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration into every trade or labor dispute that arises, and it emphasizes the desirability of private agreements and arrangements in particular trades, which should lead to a better understanding of the mutual relations of employers and employed.

“Private conferences, private efforts at conciliation, may fittingly take place in any or every trade, but the advantage of a State board is that it is there, always in existence, to deal with any case that has proved too obstinate for private settlement. All disputes should, if possible, be settled within the trade itself, and there would be the greater probability of this being done if it were known that, failing a settlement, either party could force the case before the State Board of Conciliation.”

Upon the question of the expense of maintaining State Boards of Conciliation, the Commissioners make some very pertinent remarks:

“We have said that we have not neglected the question of economy, but at the same time we do not think that a rigid economy should be a ruling consideration in dealing with the constitution of a trades’ tribunal, for the loss to the community at large from a great and prolonged strike is immeasurably greater than the cost of any conciliation tribunal. What the loss to the country from the late strike was, it is difficult to estimate. To the Government alone in its various departments it was very great, while in the loss of trade, in the depreciation of investments and in the discouragement of industry it was very much greater still. Any reasonable expense should be cheerfully encountered if by so doing these disastrous social conflicts could be prevented.”

ARBITRATION COMPULSORY UPON THE DEMAND OF ONE PARTY.

The twenty-seventh paragraph of the Report deals so temperately and wisely with the question of compulsion in the initiation of an attempt to settle industrial difficulties by arbitration that we shall quote it in its entirety, and we must again remind our readers that its great significance lies in its unanimous adoption by a Commission composed equally of employers and employed:

"We have given careful attention to the question as to whether the tribunal we propose shall have any compulsory powers. This question has to be considered on two sides: First, whether there should be compulsion in initiating the action of the board, and second, whether there should be compulsion in enforcing the decrees of the court. As to the first point, *we do not reject the doctrine that the State may legitimately interfere to prevent such colossal disputes as have already distracted our society and are threatening to distract it still more. Looking at the laws as they exist now for the prevention of disturbances and for forbidding incitement to disorder, it can hardly be contended that disputes which almost assume the character of civil war ought to lie outside the cognizance of the guardians of the public peace.* But we do not propose at present any such extension of principles already recognized as to give to the State Board of Conciliation a right to insist on both parties to a trade dispute bringing their case before it. It may, under conceivable circumstances, become expedient hereafter to give such powers; but the expediency should first be clearly proved. In establishing a tribunal for settling disputes that are not in themselves criminal, we think it best that the State agency should be called into action rather than act of itself. But admitting this, the question still arises whether, if one party to the dispute calls for the action of the board, it should proceed to take such action, even if the other party stands aloof. And here we are of opinion that it should not be necessary for both parties to call upon the board to interfere, as to adopt this course would be to very greatly limit the usefulness of the board. It is true, that to allow one party to set the board in motion would be, to a certain extent, to put compulsion on the other party, because it must either appear or run the risk of having an award given in its absence. But this degree of compulsion is in the public interest clearly expedient. No quarrel should be allowed to fester if either party were willing to accept a settlement by the State tribunal. Industrial quarrels cannot continue without the risk of their growing to dangerous dimensions, and the State has a right in the public interest to call upon all who are protected by the laws to conform to any provision the law may establish for settling quarrels dangerous to the public peace. We may mention in support of this view, that we have already some pertinent and valuable experience. The Newcastle (New South Wales) agreement, which represents the matured experience of the colliery proprietors and of a compact body of 5,000 coal-miners, provides that differences that cannot be settled out of the court may be submitted to a referee, and that either party may set the court in motion. Five cases have hitherto been submitted, the miners having in each case taken the initiative, the masters coming into court to defend their position."

SHOULD THERE BE COMPULSION AS TO THE AWARD.

Furthermore, section twenty-eight, which discusses the propriety of compulsion in the enforcement of the award or decision of an arbitration court, is so valuable a contribution to the discussion of the subject that we are also constrained to quote the entire paragraph. It is as follows:

"The second point is, how far compulsion should be applied at the close of the arbitration process. Should there be any power to enforce awards, or to inflict fines and penalties for non-compliance? Most of the legal witnesses are in favor of such a compulsion, on the ground that a court that cannot enforce its award is not worthy of existence. But it should be remembered that a court of arbitration is not like an ordinary court of law. There is no fixed code of law which it interprets, and its decision is only a declaratory statement as to what it thinks just and expedient. Neither party to the suit has been breaking the law, and the decision asked for is not, as in a court of law, what is the law in the case, but what is the justice, or the wisdom, or the expediency of the case. In England it was for many years the law that justices of the peace should assess wages, and under such a state of things it was appropriate that there should be fines and penalties for disobedience to the constituted authorities. It has been said that if an arbitration court cannot compel obedience to its decisions it will be useless. The answer to this is that experience is, though not wholly, almost wholly the other way. In England all the trade arbitrations have been outside the law, because the three laws passed for the purpose have been inoperative. And yet, though arbitrations have been very numerous, the cases are very few in which the decisions have not been loyally accepted. The reason of this is

that the decisions have been reasonably fair, and both parties to the suit have felt that it was better to acquiesce in a decision with which they were not wholly contented than to prolong the strife. Public opinion, too, which counts for a great deal in matters of this kind, is always in favor of acquiescing in a decision given after a fair hearing. There is every reason to expect that in the very great majority of cases the decisions of arbitrators will settle the dispute, and it is not worth while, therefore, for the sake of making compliance universal to introduce the repugnant element of compulsion. Moreover, as has been pointed out by witnesses on both sides, although a court of arbitration might inflict fines and penalties, it could not compel men to work for less wages than they were contented with, because they could all give their legal notice and quit their occupation; nor could an employer be compelled to keep on his business for a lower rate of profit than would, in his judgment, compensate him for his risk and trouble. The law cannot prevent him from refusing to take any new business and closing his establishment. It may be added that the absence of any external compulsion does not prevent the parties from putting compulsion on themselves. All who want compulsion can have it. They can agree to a bond before going to arbitration that would give the right to sue a defaulter."

HOW THE COMMISSION'S PLAN WOULD HAVE WORKED AT HOMESTEAD.

Obviously the question did not come before the New South Wales Commission whether or not certain great employing, transportation and industrial companies, which enjoy public franchises and charters, and whose operations assume a *quasi* public character, ought not to be compelled, as a condition of their corporate existence, to accept, so far as they themselves are concerned, the results found by a State court of arbitration in case of a dispute duly brought up for settlement. But it should be clearly perceived that in insisting upon the right of one party in controversy to set the State Board of Arbitration into action the Commission has in reality taken a long and valuable step in the direction of wise progress.

Let us suppose, for example, that the "Wallace Act," adopted by Pennsylvania in 1883, had empowered one party to secure the intervention of an arbitration court instead of making it necessary for both parties to consent, public opinion would have insisted that the Homestead men, in objecting to Mr. Frick's new scale after final failure to effect a reconciliation through private conference, should have made the demand authorized by law for the intervention of a court of arbitration to adjudicate the points in dispute. The award of such an arbitration, if rejected by the men who had asked for it and had set the court in motion, would certainly have insured the public condemnation of any subsequent attempt to conquer Mr. Frick by strike methods. And so clear and powerful would this public opinion against the strikers have been that their attempt would have been doomed to a quick and disastrous failure.

But, upon the other hand, if Mr. Frick had shown so little regard for the good order and peace of the community as to refuse to accept in good faith the decision rendered by a State court of conciliation and arbitration, it would still remain open to the men to attempt victory by a powerful strike that should extend from the men of Homestead to the railway men, who would decline to handle the output of Mr. Frick's mills, and to the unions of various classes of workingmen, who would refuse in anywise to deal with contractors and builders purchasing supplies of iron and steel from the tabooed works. Under such circumstances public opinion would be so strongly inclined toward a support of the strikers that their success would be almost inevitable.

Thus, if the State should provide an arrangement by which, in the last resort, either one of the two parties in an industrial dispute could demand the intervention of an official board of arbitration so constituted as to command and deserve respect, the decisions of such a tribunal, without being made formally compulsory upon either party, would, by virtue of the force of an orderly public opinion, become practically so. It might, therefore, be entirely sufficient for present purposes that our States should establish tribunals of conciliation and arbitration, whose intervention either party to an industrial dispute could demand, regardless of the disposition of the other party, the decision of the arbitrators to be binding only through the moral compulsion of a public opinion which demands the peaceful and orderly settlement of disputes.

EXISTING AMERICAN ARBITRATION ACTS.

The "Wallace Act" of Pennsylvania is a valuable recognition of the principles of arbitration, and was the first American law of its kind. But the court can only be called into existence upon the application of both parties to a dispute. The "Wallace Act" authorizes the creation of a voluntary trade tribunal for any judicial district of the state, in the iron, steel, glass, textile fabrics and coal trades. It provides a method for the appointment of an equal number of representatives of the employers and the organized employees who must, before proceeding to deal with any case in dispute, agree unanimously upon an umpire. In case of the failure of the members of the tribunal to reach a decision, the umpire is to be called in and his verdict is to be conclusive. The law does not, however, make compulsory the conclusions of the tribunal. In several serious situations, particularly in the coal trade, the "Wallace Act" has rendered valuable service.

In 1885 Mr. D. J. Ryan carried through the Legislature of Ohio, without a dissenting vote, a Bill providing for tribunals of voluntary arbitration. The Ohio law provides a method by which county tribunals may be established in any given industry or business, the tribunal to be composed of an equal number of employers and workmen. As under the "Wallace Act" of Pennsylvania, each of these Ohio tribunals is to have an umpire, chosen immediately upon the organization of the tribunal.

More recently Massachusetts, New York and several other states have recognized in one form or another the principle of arbitration by providing an official method for the formation of voluntary tribunals. Thus some real progress has been made in this country in the direction of the true solution of industrial disputes, and it only remains to give to official arbitration a more permanent and authoritative position. It would seem reasonable that the Governor of a state, who has power at his discretion to set the whole military force of the commonwealth into motion at great expense for the sake of preserving the peace at some scene of industrial conflict, might with equal propriety be authorized to institute an arbitration court with instructions to make prompt inquiry and render a decision which both parties would be invited to accept.

EUROPEAN ARRANGEMENTS.

New legislation in Germany has given very considerable extension to previous arrangements for conciliation and arbitration, and would seem to put the local courts in a position which practically requires their intervention, while disputants would moreover seem to be brought under a considerable measure of compulsion, both as to the initiation of arbitration and as to the acceptance of the results. In England there has been legislation from time to time in recognition and encouragement of voluntary arbitration, but the most important results have been accomplished by standing tribunals privately established by agreement between employers and their organized employees in given lines of industry at important trade centres. The most recent development of conciliation and arbitration in England has been the scheme drawn up under the auspices of the London Chamber of Commerce, and now in a sort of semi-official operation, with a view to the abrogation of strikes and serious industrial difficulties throughout the metropolitan district.

The best experience of all industrial countries points to a combined arrangement, for conciliation in the first instance and arbitration as a final resort, as the best available means for the removal of disputes which otherwise endanger the peace and order as well as the general prosperity of great communities.

Mr. Thomas B. Clegg (Barrister-at-Law), Clerk of Awards, under the provisions of "The Trade Disputes Conciliation and Arbitration Act, 1892," (N. S. W.), in a carefully compiled manual of that Act and a succinct epitome of matters bearing upon its inception, published in October, 1892, "in a chapter on Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration in the Colonies," takes occasion to point out that

"The Great Strike of 1890, at a cost to the colony of at least £1,000,000, there being a loss of over £150,000 in wages alone, forcibly directed attention in this colony to

the advisableness of establishing some machinery which would enable the principles of conciliation and arbitration to be applied cheaply and effectively for the settlement of points of disagreement between the two sections of the industrial community.

"During the strike the Hon. Andrew Garran, M.L.C., placed on the notice paper of the Legislative Council a notice of motion in favor of a Royal Commission to take evidence and report on the labor question. The motion, after several postponements, was withdrawn on the ground that a parliamentary discussion on the subject might be inconvenient while the strike was still going on. The Government, then under the leadership of Sir Henry Parkes, without waiting for any parliamentary suggestion, decided to appoint a Commission. This was done on November 25th, 1890, and the Commission was instructed to consider and report upon the whole subject. Dr. Garran was appointed President, and no fewer than 55 witnesses, drawn from all sections of the community, but principally from the industrial ranks, were examined. A Bill based on the recommendations in the report on the evidence taken, and the literature collated on the subject was drafted.

"This Bill, introduced by Sir Henry Parkes on the 5th August, 1891, proceeded upon somewhat similar lines to the present Act. The resignation of the Parkes Ministry, however, prevented its Conciliation and Arbitration Bill being carried beyond the initiatory stages. Subsequently the present measure was introduced by the Ministry, under the leadership of the Hon. G. R. Dibbs (now Sir George R. Dibbs). The Attorney-General (the Hon. Edmund Barton, Q.C.), in introducing the measure, subsequently carried into law, stated that whilst it was far from identical from the first-named measure it still embodied a good deal of what was contained in Sir Henry Parkes' Bill.

"The second reading of the Bill was moved by the Attorney-General on the 10th March, 1892, the measure being carried through the Legislative Assembly with a degree of unanimity that fully expressed public opinion as to the urgent need for legislation in this direction. In the Legislative Council the second reading was moved on the 22nd March, 1892, by the Minister of Justice (the Hon. R. E. O'Connor), the Bill receiving His Excellency's assent on the 31st day of the same month."

The general scheme of the Act is outlined by Mr. Clegg as follows :

1. The Colony is treated as one Industrial District or is divided into several Industrial Districts, as may be determined by the Governor-in-Council.

2. Each Industrial District has two "Recommending Authorities."

3. Each "Recommending Authority" includes the registered organization or a majority of the registered organizations representing the interests of employers and employees respectively.

4. Each registered "organization" is entitled to recommend members to the Council of Conciliation and the Council of Arbitration.

5. Where the Colony is one Industrial District there is one Council of Conciliation ; where it is divided into separate Industrial Districts a Council of Conciliation is appointed for each district.

6. There is one Council of Arbitration for the whole Colony. There are two Recommending Authorities in each Industrial District, namely :

(a) The organization or a majority of the organizations representing the interests of employers, and

(b) The organization or a majority of the organizations representing the interests of employees.

The word "organization" may be taken generally as equivalent to employers' union or employees' union, as the case may be. In both cases, *i. e.*, of employers and employees, the organizations must be registered according to the law regulating the registration of trade unions or friendly societies, and having a registered office or offices within the district. They are arranged at present in eight classes, so far as employees are concerned, and so far as practicable, a similar division as to classes is applied in the case of employers. To each organization grouped in any one of the eight classes referred to, voting papers are issued by a duly authorized officer, one voting paper being for the purpose of recommending a member or members of the Council of Conciliation to represent

the employers or employees, as the case may be, in and for the class of trades or callings specified therein, and the other for the purpose of recommending a member of the Council of Arbitration to represent generally the employers or employees, as the case may be, and not in respect of any particular class of trades or callings.

The representatives or nominees having been determined upon by the members of the organization, the names of the nominees are inserted in the voting papers, which are then signed and countersigned in the manner prescribed, and forwarded by post to the registrar of friendly societies within the time limited.

It is the duty of the registrar upon the receipt of the voting papers, and the last day for their despatch being past, to count the recommendations recorded in each case and by each of the recommending authorities, and to forward them in separate batches, together with his report thereon. The minister upon being satisfied of the accuracy of such report publishes in the *Gazette* the result of the recommendations, and declares at the same time the names of the persons appointed by the Governor-in-Council upon the footing of the recommendations.

The members thus appointed hold office for two years, and are eligible for re-appointment.

The expenses incidental to the administration of this Act, exclusive of the expenses of the parties and witnesses, are to be defrayed by annual parliamentary appropriation. Witnesses' expenses, if any, are to be defrayed by the party calling them, and a witness may refuse to attend if reasonable travelling expenses have not been tendered to him by the party at whose instance the summons was issued.

The Act continues in force for four years, dating from the 31st March, 1892. Subsequent to the date just mentioned the first Councils of Arbitration and Conciliation were called into existence—the "Council of Arbitration" being composed of Andrew Garran, M.A., LL.D., President; and Messrs. Alex. Kethel (employers), and Peter J. Brennan, Ex-President of the Trades and Labor Council (employees), arbitrators; while the "Council of Conciliation" was composed of sixteen members—eight representing employers and the other eight representing employees.

The first meeting of these councils was held on the 13th of October, 1892, in the city of Sydney, N. S. W. At that meeting the president, Dr. Garran, delivered the following address:

"GENTLEMEN,—Now that the *personnel* to work the machinery of the Trades Disputes Act is complete, it has been thought desirable that we should meet—first, to make each other's acquaintance in a friendly way; and secondly, to consider and discuss the character of the work that lies before us, and the method of its accomplishment.

The main principle on which the policy of the Act rests is the substitution of pacific negotiations for war in trade disputes. Is that possible? The parliamentary assumption is that it is possible, and we are to work together to see if we cannot prove that assumption to be correct. Already two discordant criticisms have been heard. There are the optimists and the pessimists. There are those who expect from the new law more than it can possibly perform; and there are those who risk their reputation, as prophets, by predicting that it will prove an egregious failure, and who assert that trade quarrels, like national quarrels must be fought out, and that blood and iron are the only healing surgery.

It is quite certain that we cannot alter the qualities of human nature. We cannot prevent men from being selfish and greedy, we cannot hinder conflicting interests from springing up, or cure quarrelsome dispositions. Contentions will arise where the opportunities and temptations are so many and so great. But what we can do is to deal with these quarrels in their inception, and take them early, before the breach between the parties has been hopelessly widened, and to effect a settlement, which would allow work to be continued or resumed without a great waste of resources or the generation of intense hatred. It is no part of our mission to reconstruct society. Whatever has to be done in that line belongs to the Legislature to do, and that body will only move after public opinion has been matured. Whether there ought to be one set of persons who are employers, and another who are employees, is a matter which, as conciliators and arbitrators under this Act, we are not called upon to discuss. We are set to take the world as it is, and you are distinctly appointed as representatives of the two industrial classes.

Given employers and employees, our function is to adjust their conflicting claims. Granting that conflicts will be always arising, springing as it were almost out of the ground, we have to deal with them while they are young and flexible. Everyone who is acquainted with the history of a strike knows that the dispute is much more manageable in its early stages than it is after the temper of the parties has become envenomed.

"Fluctuations of profit arise from causes beyond the control of either employers or employed, and the constantly acting force of self-interest presses with every change for a redistribution of the industrial result. Apart from this, industry in our days is so much complicated with invention, and the competition in the world makes it so necessary to be prompt in the adoption of new methods and processes, if the producer does not wish to be left behind in the race, that changes in the detail of work are continually occurring, and with such changes must come corresponding changes in the method of payment for work. The substitution of wood-cutting machinery for hand-work, of boot-making machines for hand-work, of the sewing machine for the needle, are illustrations. Perhaps the next great change of importance will be the introduction of coal-cutting machinery into our mines. We know by experience how easy it is for quarrels to arise over the re-adaption of the pay-sheet to a new style of work. There is all the material for a strike, but yet it is perfectly possible to glide into the new arrangement without any unfairness to either side. Employers must contend for their profit, or they would cease to be, and the workman must contend for his decent subsistence, or life would not be worth having. A strike settles the question by superior force, and after a great waste of previous savings. The method of conciliation and arbitration settles it by an appeal to reason and justice. The question is always settled one way or the other. All wars end. There has never been such a thing in the history of the world as an interminable war. There is either abject submission or a treaty of peace.

"In our trade disputes, the absolute submission of either side is not desirable. Shall we crush the employer or crush the workman? Neither of the two is in the interest of our industrial prosperity or our social peace. We need not go outside the history of New South Wales to recall instances where strikes have led to the final winding up of large businesses. Who gained by such an ending of the strike? Certainly not the workman, who in many cases was on the lookout for months before he could again settle down into steady employment. Nor would it be difficult to point to cases where employers have held on, and in spite of all difficulties have filled the vacant places with new men. But what a dear bought victory it has been. Everyone who knows what it is to preside over an organized body of men, knows that to change the whole body at once means a great waste of time, labor and temper, and that means a loss of wealth. When the right men are got together they become more valuable as they get used to their work, used to each other, and used to their overseers. An employer when he is bearded will fight to the last rather than give in, and will part with every old hand to avoid submitting to what he thinks is unreasonable and humiliating dictation. But in his secret heart he knows the price he has had to pay for his pride.

"Yet if there is to be no crushing and no humiliation on either side, the terms of peace must be arranged amicably and equitably. Strikes are never amicable, and their termination is often not equitable, because force and not equity is the prevailing genius. It is the aim and intent of this new national institution, the working of which we are selected to inaugurate, to see if trades disputes cannot be settled both amicably and equitably. As I have already said, there are some who are confident that we shall not succeed. If we fail we shall fail in a good cause. But need we fail? In every quarrel there is a right and a wrong. If we can disentangle and straighten them out, and get rid of all the attendant misunderstanding and suspicion, it is not an impossible task to adjudicate on the merits of the central question. Nor need we be discouraged by the thought that absolute justice may not ever be attained, and is perhaps never attainable. It is not given to anything human to be absolutely perfect, but it is given to human effort to make a practical approximation to the perfect. Perhaps no decision to be given by the Council of Arbitration will ever give entire satisfaction to both parties, and may perhaps never command the universal acquiescence of the critical public. And yet it may be sufficiently good for practical purposes, and the amount of defect in it may be small cou-

pared to the amount of justice. What we have to do is to find what the diplomatists call the *modus vivendi*—some footing on which the contestants can live together more or less peaceably and contentedly—some basis on which there can be enough harmonious co-operation to admit of the business of life being carried on. This much may be certainly stated—that making the largest allowance for defective awards the very worst award ever likely to be given will be better for either party than a continuing strike. Moreover, there is this to be borne in mind that to accept and submit to an award that is not thought to be quite fair is a very different thing to submitting to defeat after an angry struggle. Human nature being what it is, submission to defeat is always sullen and leaves its mark on the temper, and sometimes for life. But even a passionate man may acquiesce in an award given by arbitrators who have at least tried to be fair, without any wound to his pride. And this matter of temper, both in employers and employed, is no inconsiderable industrial force. Every general understands the virtue of what is called the *morale* of an army. Troops that are depressed, despondent, that dislike and distrust their commanders, are prepared for defeat, but an army in high spirits and full of confidence and good will towards its leaders has half won the victory before the battle. It is precisely the same with the industrial corps. It is difficult to over-estimate the value to an employer of good-will in his work people. The difference between men who go to their work with elasticity and pleasure, and men who knock through the time in a spirit of sullen discontent, represents a large percentage of profit, and taken therefore on the lowest ground it is to the interest of an employer to have his men cheerful and contented. As to his interest morally, socially and politically, I need not speak. Yet he can never get this desirable good will as the result of a strike in which the men have been crushed. It is equally to the interest of the men to be on good terms with their employers, not only with respect to the happiness of each day's work, but as respects their efficiency, the profit they help to make, their claim on a share of that profit, and their prospects of advancement. Looked at all round, it is better for everyone to work in a spirit of peace than in a spirit of mutual hostility. Is it too much to hope that this fact, which is supported by so much experience, will carry weight with both parties?

“And now, passing from these general considerations, let us glance at the way in which we are appointed to work. Under the law we are divided into two bodies, a Council of Conciliation and a Council of Arbitration. This distinction is based on a pretty considerable experience. There are cases in which disputes arise in such a form that they are suitable for arbitration at once, and under the Act, if both parties are willing, they can go straight to the arbitrators. But there is no provision for setting the Council of Arbitration to work unless both parties are willing. Generally speaking, disputes turn upon details—very often upon a great variety of details, and these are obviously suitable for free discussion. The Council of Conciliation is established on purpose to deal with such matters. Whatever can be said for or against any proposal, either by masters or men, can be talked over by the interested parties sitting round a table, and a discussion of this kind can without much difficulty be made exhaustive. Experience shows that in most cases a practical solution of the difficulty will be found. But if conciliation fails, then the Act provides that the insoluble portion of the dispute can be taken by either party to the Council of Arbitration. This is only an imitation of a custom already in force among our northern collieries, where, under the agreement, a referee is appointed before whom either party may bring a dispute which they cannot settle. The referee's decision is binding, whether the second party chooses to appear in court or not. But hitherto the second party never has refused to appear.

“The reference to the Newcastle agreement leads me to the remark that the Council of Conciliation as formed under this Act does not in any way supersede the existing trade agreements or prevent their multiplication. It exists for the sake of those who want to make use of it, and is not in the way of those who do not need it. In some trades there may be a disposition to have their own agreements between employers and employed or to have conferences confined entirely to their own trade. There is nothing to prevent their doing so. There is this one point, however, to be noticed, that whatever is brought before the Courts of Conciliation can be forced on to a final settlement through the Councils of Arbitration. Private trade conferences do not necessarily lead to any

result. I need only refer by way of illustration to the conference that took place at the town hall prior to the maritime strike. The parties sat there for several days with a *bona fide* desire on both sides to come to a decision. Yet they separated without result. If they could have compromised their difficulties, or if they could have accepted the decision of a referee, possibly the whole strike might have been avoided. Certainly one element of difficulty would have been taken out of it. If, therefore, private conferences in the several trades are to be preferred to making use of the Council of Conciliation, it is to be hoped that the parties will from the start agree to refer any points which they cannot amicably settle among themselves to the Council of Arbitration. If this is done, then no conference need be barren. The end of the controversy will be in sight as soon as the conference begins. It is a matter for experience to determine which will be better—private trade conferences, or the use of the Council of Conciliation. On this point it is idle to predict, but it is important to insist on the fact that the Council, as established by law, will certainly lead to a definite conclusion, and that private trade conferences will not necessarily do so, unless there is a super-added to them an agreement to refer the insoluble parts of the dispute to the Council of Arbitration.

"It is quite possible, of course, that the Council of Arbitration will be seldom called into action. Nobody need cry over that. The more that disputes are settled between the parties without calling for an outside authoritative decision, the better it will be, because conciliation settlements are, from the nature of the case, acquiesced in by both parties, while an award always runs the risk of giving offence to one if not to both. Meanwhile the Arbitration Council will be effective even when it is dormant. The knowledge that it is there and will be brought into play will prevent either party from pushing extreme claims before the Council of Conciliation, knowing well that it would be useless to refer them to the higher court. A man who has insured his house all his life never complains that he has not been burnt out—he has enjoyed the security. The influence of the arbitrators will be felt even when it is not exerted.

"But, though every dispute which once gets into the Council of Conciliation will get to a settlement, it is not certain that every dispute will get there. When conciliation under the Act once begins it will finish, but what is to be done to make it begin? Time will show whether the Act will work of itself, or whether it will be expedient to put a little compulsion at the beginning of the process. Much is to be hoped for from a growing conviction that in industrial work peace is better than war. And yet that conviction may not operate widely enough or quickly enough, and it may be in the national interest that disputes should be forced to adjudication. Whether such interference with individual liberty should be ordained by law is a question of policy rather than of right. That the State may control the individual in the national interest is universally admitted. The police stop a brawl in the street without asking the leave of the parties. How much more is the State entitled to arrest a colossal dispute in which thousands of citizens are concerned, which threatens the peace of whole districts, and in consequence of which the Government is put to immense expense to protect life and property. The Legislature, which has now put its hand to the business of conciliation, will not stop short if experience should show that it is necessary to go further.

"As to compulsion in the enforcement of awards, that is quite a different affair. Where an award simply means a payment of money, that of course can be enforced. But how is a workman to be compelled to work on terms at which he kicks, when, according to his agreement, or the custom of his trade, he can give his fortnight's notice and retire from the service? And how is an employer to be compelled to carry on a business which will not yield him satisfactory results? Awards will be acquiesced in, as a rule, because it will be better to do so than to repudiate them. The cases in which they will fail of effect will be the exceptions. We may go to our work confident and content in that expectation."

Dr. Garran, with a zeal begotten of his evident faith in the advantages of conciliation and arbitration, followed up his work with vigor and perseverance, and addressed meetings of representatives of both employers and employees on the subject. In an address to representatives of employers at a meeting held on November 24, 1892, he spoke as follows:

GENTLEMEN,—The purpose in view in asking you to be good enough to assemble here this afternoon is to consider from the employer's point of view the advantages to be gained by keeping down strikes and lockouts, and the possibility of utilizing the State agency for settling trade disputes that has now been established under Act of Parliament. It is hardly necessary to waste any time in trying to prove that strikes, when forced on an employer, are to him an immense loss and inconvenience, and that a lockout, when he thinks himself bound to enforce it, is a remedy only less desirable than the disease. Nor is it necessary to point out the great extent to which labor troubles have existed during the last quarter of a century, or their formidable character since labor has become intelligently and effectively organized. The strongest proof of that danger is to be found in the fact that employers have of late found it necessary to form unions of their own, to stand by each other, and form a united front against what they consider the excessive demand of labor. When we remember that the employers in each separate trade are rivals to each other, and that as amongst themselves the principle of competition is in full play, it is easy to see how strong must be the sense of danger when employers feel themselves compelled to make common cause together. The competition between those who are striving for profits is very much more intense than the competition between those who are struggling for employment, and it is therefore quite in accordance with the laws of nature and the process of evolution that class union should have developed itself much earlier amongst the wage-getting than amongst the wage-giving class. But though union amongst employers has come later in time, has been much more difficult to bring about, and has always to resist a stronger disintegrate force, it has come as a direct consequence of the enormous attacking power which trades unions have given to labor. This is a fact which all employers will recognize.

That being so it behooves employers, not only to recognize present facts but to look forward and cast the horoscope of the future. What is going to happen if labor becomes more and more organized and if employers are compelled reluctantly to draw closer and closer together? Will the fact, that both parties stand confronting each other armed to the teeth, be a preventive of social war, and will such an attitude stimulate private enterprise or tend to check it? Profit being the avowed aim of business and the object to be sought by employing labor, will the profit be larger or smaller in proportion as the economic hostility is intensified? Or will there be more gains to the individual and therefore more gain to the community at large in proportion as the economic warfare is kept down to its lowest practicable limit?

In considering what answer should be given to this question, we must lay special emphasis on the fact that there has been almost uniform testimony to the effect that enterprise is held in check by the fear of labor troubles. Prudent people look about for investments that will keep them free from the entanglements of labor quarrels. They steer clear of manufacturing companies and of all industries that place their investments at the mercy of the labor organizations. They say without disguise that they prefer a small income with some reasonable degree of certainty, to a larger dividend that may at any time be suspended by a calamitous strike and that may possibly cripple the business for years. It is to this cause more than any other that we owe the very large amount of money lying on deposit at the banks. In the Australasian banks taken together that amount now exceeds £100,000,000—a very large amount indeed for a young community occupying territory whose resources are not half developed.

Is it possible to have a kind of insurance against labor troubles? There is no idea that has more thoroughly entered into the minds of commercial men of the day than that of insurance against risks, and the practice has given a calculable certainty to commercial operations that without insurance would not have been possible. Hitherto dangers arising from labor troubles have been looked upon as those against which no insurance is possible. The risk springing out of the Employers' Liability Bill, and which was at first considered as a menace to employers, has been mitigated if not neutralized by the establishment of accident insurance, but it seems hardly within the range of probability that private companies will guarantee against losses and strikes, for the simple reason that the loss is not a calculable one. If we cannot look for relief in that direction then we must look for it in another, and at present the only direction in which we can look for it is in that

of conciliation and arbitration, and there is no way in which these two agencies can be made so effective as by having the arbitration a State department. This is a thought which ought to sink deep into the minds of all employers who have had experience of labor trouble and who never know when similar troubles may overtake them again. They carry on their business under the uneasy feeling that they are exposed to an undefinable risk, one in which they may possibly be involved from no fault of their own, possibly from that of some other employer, but in whose quarrel their whole class is entangled. Can nothing be done to insure against this risk? Can anything better be done than to cultivate the policy of conciliation and arbitration?

There is a natural dislike which all employers feel to anything like outside interference with their affairs. It is by the free play of the spirit of individualism that our industries have grown to such magnitude and have so increased in their number, and it would be torching the springs of industry to discourage in any way the free play of individual effort. But this same individualism which is the source of our progress is also often the cause of our disputes and difficulties. Arbitration comes into operation when such individual action has created a difficulty and a danger which forebodes disaster, and is therefore invoked only to check such free action when it is admittedly becoming injurious. It cannot therefore operate to diminish the intensity of industry—it can only operate to protect industry against one of its most threatening dangers. It is pre-eminently a protective policy and it only acts restrictively when there is danger ahead. Under these circumstances anything like resentment against outside interference is more a display of temper than of prudence. The good element in self-assertion would be left unchecked. It is only the wilful and reckless enforcement of arbitrary will that would be moderated.

Now, if this view is correct, and if it would be to the interest of all the employers in New South Wales to subject themselves voluntarily to some sort of control whenever they are threatened with a strike, is it not clearly to their interest to avail themselves of the services of the "Trade Disputes Act"? The law comes to them not as a limitation of their freedom of action but as a limitation of their dangers. It is in no sense whatever hostile to their interests, nor does it reflect on them as a class, but it offers them an opportunity of keeping down bad feeling between them and their employees, and of enabling them to carry on their business with a confidence that strikes may be prevented. If this can be done surely the conduct of business will be much more agreeable, the calculations of business will be so far safer, and the hostile attitude between the two great industrial classes will be greatly modified.

What then is the practical issue of these considerations? It is that employers should arrange forthwith to make it their policy to utilize the services of the Council of Arbitration. In nearly all disputes conciliation is the course precedent, and a frank and friendly discussion between employers and employed will often remove misconceptions and lay the basis for a satisfactory compromise. Under the Act as it stands employers can, if they like, take advantage of the Council of Conciliation as it is now organized. Or they can, under section V., have conciliators other than those which have been elected by the several unions. Or they can, if they like, have the conciliation quite outside the Act altogether. In the last case, however, there is no guarantee that the conciliatory discussion will lead to any practical result, and this can only be done by employers voluntarily making it part of their policy to include in their practice and to embody in their rules a reference of all insoluble disputes to the Council of Arbitration. If this is done, if it is made the rule in all trades, if it becomes the custom of the country, a strike will be the exception. What a gain that will be to all employers, and what can they possibly lose by sheltering themselves under the Council of Arbitration? The most erroneous award that could ever be given against them would be a trifle compared to the cost of a strike. If any serious error should be committed at any time in the adjudication of the council it is always possible to re-open the case on good cause shown, and as the law stands at present there is no compulsion attaching to the award. Nothing but its justice can make it operative. Anything like a scandalously wrong decision could be shown to be so. The fear, therefore, that employers might be putting their necks into a noose by consenting to submit to arbitration is a fear born of a needless suspicion.

And now what is the practical issue of these observations? To what do they lead up? Obviously to this: That if conciliation and arbitration are really in the interests of the employers it is to their interest to make effective the provisions of the "Trade Disputes Act." And they can do this by making it one of the rules of their union that they will take to the Council of Conciliation or Arbitration any dispute with their employees are likely to lead to a strike or lockout. A standing rule of this kind, even if it did not solve all difficulties, would be a guarantee that little troubles would not grow into great ones without some preventive being applied to the growth of the mischief. It would be a check, too, against individual employers embroiling the whole trade, and it would be a manifesto on the part of employers that their attitude towards labor was not one of oppression or over-reaching, and that they were willing at all times to settle differences of opinion or interests on a footing of justice. Objections have been made in the past by employers to improvised arbitrations on the grounds that they were unsatisfactory, and that good natured, well-meaning arbitrators simply split the difference. That objection is, to a large extent, obviated by the constitution of the Court of Arbitration.

The situation, therefore, is this: labor difficulties have been highly injurious to the prosecution of private enterprise. Parliament has now established a tribunal expressly to deal with these difficulties in a practical and equitable way. Is it not under these circumstances alike to the interest and duty of employers to lend a loyal hand towards making this new institution a success?

The only possible reason for fighting shy of the "Trade Disputes Act" is the fear that in some possible dispute employers might find their hands tied and be unable to assert their rights as they otherwise would. But this fear, as I have endeavored to show, is entirely groundless. What bondage can there be in conciliation, which is merely discussion under the circumstances best calculated to clear up difficulties? Every dispute must have some ground or basis, and what can be more to the advantage of the employer than to become thoroughly possessed of the causes of discontent. It is not possible for him to know too much of how his workpeople think and feel, and whatever promotes his education in this direction is a direct benefit to him. It is also a benefit to him that they should understand the dispute from his point of view. All this educative work conciliation does. As to any bondage in arbitration there is none where the award is not compulsory. If it is right, then submission is no evil; if it is wrong, and demonstrably so, then it can be rejected, and public opinion would sanction its rejection.

Later, on December 1st, he addressed a meeting of representatives of employees called together by the Council of Arbitration. On this occasion he said:

GENTLEMEN,—I have to thank you for your courtesy in being here to-night in response to the invitation of the Council of Arbitration. The object in view in securing your attendance was not that you might listen to an address or in any way be lectured. Our purpose is to excite thought and discussion and interchange of opinion, especially on this point—whether the time has not now arrived for the labor societies to take a definite step towards settling disputes by conciliation and arbitration. The Government has done something, the Parliament has done something, and to-day the question is a practical one whether the labor organizations should not also do something. The Government has prepared the ground by the appointment of a Royal Commission on which labor was fully and efficiently represented. The report of that Commission not only laid the basis for a Bill, but brought the passing of such a Bill within the range of practical politics. Parliament, with the full concurrence of the labor representatives, has passed that Bill which is now law, and the organization for working it complete. But one thing is still wanting, and that is that the parties to trades disputes should bring themselves in line with the law, and do their part to make it effective. At present it has not been thought expedient to force disputants before the Conciliation and Arbitration Councils. Is it not therefore expedient that both parties should put compulsion on themselves and so bind themselves to utilize the agency that Parliament has placed at their disposal instead of resorting at once to the arbitrament of a strike? As you are aware, this view of the case has already been put before the representatives of the employers' unions, and one object to-night is to press the same matter on your attention.

In some trades there are agreements, and in all unions there are rules. What is needed now is that there should be embodied in all agreements a clause to the effect that all disputes that cannot be settled by amicable conference should be made referable to the Council of Arbitration. Such a clause in an agreement would be equally binding on both parties. Where there is no agreement each union has its own rules, and it is open to every union to bind itself not to go headlong into a strike, but to utilize the State agency for the settlement of disputes. We are not meeting here to-night to discuss the way in which an Act should be framed, and therefore I will not go into any statement as to what other possible arrangement might be made. We have a particular law to work, and the immediate practical consideration is, what can we do to make that law workable? Can the unions acting singly but still acting harmoniously, superadd to their existing practice a rule to bring their disputes before the State tribunal?

There are many disputes which are of a trifling character, and which with a little good temper can be settled by a friendly discussion between employers, overseers and workmen. These need never make any noise outside the shop. Other disputes go down deeper and are more difficult to settle. Still in all cases conference is the first step towards settling a difficulty. It is for this purpose that the Act provides a council of conciliation, and there are two ways in which this council may be constituted. A board of conciliators has already been elected and will hold office for two years. Two from each side may be chosen to constitute a council for any particular dispute; if it is not possible to bring about an agreement, then either party can pass the dispute on the Council of Arbitration for final adjudication. If the disputants would prefer to work outside the Council of Conciliation, as directly established by the Act, and would rather choose special men for the work, then under section 5 they can choose their own conciliators. It may sometimes happen that a new dispute has turned up on a fresh topic, and that both parties would rather be represented by men who are closely connected with the question and fully apprised of all its details. The Act provides that conciliators so nominated must be persons approved by the Government. When so approved these conciliators may become a council of conciliation within the Act. It is important to notice this fact, because whenever there has been a council of conciliation within the Act, then on the failure of the council to do its work either party may send the case on to the higher court. You will understand therefore that there are two ways of forming a council of conciliation within the Act—one by making use of the conciliators already gazetted, and one by appointing fresh conciliators for each dispute. Of course there is a third way, and that is by having a conference outside the Act altogether. The Act does not provide for this, but of course it does not prevent it. Such conferences have been frequent in the past in different trades, and sometimes with good results and sometimes with no result at all, but as such conferences are not within the Act an unsettled dispute cannot be referred to the Court of Arbitration except by voluntary agreement. When a question is ripe for arbitration it is always possible to go straight to the arbitrators, but then both sides must agree to do so. Under the Act the arbitrators can only listen to an application from one of the parties when they have both been before a council of conciliators and have not succeeded in coming to an agreement. The great importance therefore of having the conciliation within the Act, is that in case of no satisfactory agreement being come to, the services of the Council of Arbitration can be made immediately available. Now, this being the way in which the Act is worked, the question for to-day is whether the labor societies would voluntarily bind themselves to make use of the Act in every dispute which they could not amicably settle without any such reference? Such a rule by itself would not necessarily prevent a dispute growing into a strike because the other side might refuse to come before the Board of Conciliation at all. But is labor willing to say that, for its part, it is always willing to try conciliation and arbitration in the way the law has provided before attempting a strike? or would you prefer to hold yourselves free to choose a strike whenever you think it might bring about a more favorable result? It is a serious question and one to be thoroughly considered. In the past strikes have been the main weapon that labor has used. Now that the State has established an agency for dealing with disputes, is labor willing to give that agency the preference, and only to fall back on a strike when that

agency has failed? Is labor willing to adopt a self-denying ordinance and formally put a restraint upon itself binding itself over to keep the peace until the appeal has been first made to the State tribunal? This can be done, as I said, by incorporating a new rule with the existing ones to the effect that where any dispute arose between the employees in a union and their employer or employers, and no settlement could be privately arrived at, then it should be referred to conciliation under this Act with a reference, if needed, to the Council of Arbitration, and in the latter case it might be added that the award of the arbitrators should be accepted.

It must be quite obvious that if a rule framed in this spirit were adopted by every trade union, labor in this colony would be in a position to say, "We at least are prepared for a pacific settlement of all disputes that are of a kind to be dealt with by conciliation and arbitration, and if we are forced to sterner measures, the fault does not lie with us."

If a similar rule were adopted by employers' unions, then the chances of hostile collision between the two industrial classes would be still further reduced. I do not go so far as to say that they would be prevented because there are many employers who are not in unions, and there may be some very profound social questions too big to be compassed by arbitration, but we should establish an enormous improvement on the present system.

It will be observed that I have suggested that the proposed rule should contain the words, "the award of the arbitrators shall be accepted." And it will be an immense gain if the rule can go as far as this. At the same time it is proper to note that the rule would have a great deal of value even if these words were left out. The law as it stands does not make any awards binding; it leaves them simply to their moral effects, and the unions would come quite abreast of the Act even if they abstained from promising to accept the awards of the arbitrators. It is a question I want you to consider and discuss whether by putting this additional limitation on your liberty you are doing your cause more good or harm. No award of course will ever be permanently binding. The conditions of industry are too much in a state of flux for that to be possible. Many awards may contain as a part of them that the settlement shall be for a time named, and even if there should be no such fixture a reconsideration would always be admissible after a reasonable time. The object of arbitration is to make a fair settlement, and if either party after a fair trial should satisfy the arbitrators that the award was not working equitably, there would be a reconsideration. Parliament has not thought it wise to make awards compulsory, but that does not prevent either employers or employees from accepting awards subject to reconsideration on good cause shown. Now, the practical and immediate question—and I particularly wish you to see that the question is both practical and immediate—is whether the adoption of some such resolution as this is not in the interest of the labor organizations. Will it not do something to commend their unions to public approval? Will it not do something to disarm suspicion? Will it not do something to satisfy employers that they desire nothing but what can commend itself to impartial adjudicators as fair and reasonable? It is well known to those who are concerned with placing the money of investors that there is just now in all the colonies a great distrust of all industrial undertaking. It is seen that the unions can precipitate strikes very suddenly, and can secure for them very widely extended and prolonged support. The consequence is a haunting fear that money invested in local industries may be placed absolutely at the mercy of federated labor, and there are many who would rather take four per cent. interest from a bank than run such a risk. Quoting the wise man they say, "Better a dinner of herbs where peace is than a stalled ox with strife." Now, it is the interest of all wage-getters to dissipate this apprehension as far as they can, to bind themselves over to push only reasonable demands, to accept on every claim the decision of reasonable and impartial adjudicators, and to show that the future of enterprise in this colony has nothing to fear from volcanic outbreaks from the labor quarter. There is no class in the community that has more to gain than the workers by setting capital free in industrial circulation. It has been its own enemy in shutting up capital; can it not be its own friend by disimprisoning it? There is obviously so much to gain by a pacific settlement of disputes, that it is necessary to ask what stands in the way of such a settlement. What has labor to fear in binding itself to accept arbitration? What ground is there for

suspicion? What can it lose? In what way does it tie its hands from doing anything that will be really in its own interest? These are questions I put plainly and fearlessly, because I want you to ponder them most thoroughly. I do not ask you to commit yourselves to any hasty expression of opinion to-night; but whatever objections there may be let them be brought out into the full light of discussion; let us see what they are, and how much they are worth, and how they can be met. The whole question is one of immense importance to every one in this colony who lives by wages, and it is the interest as well as the duty of everyone so circumstanced to give his hardest thinking to the question and then his vote for what he thinks the right policy.

In these few observations I have had no object but to put the case before you as clearly as I can. I do not of course conceal my own opinions, but I don't wish in the slightest degree to impose them on you. What I want is for the labor class to study the situation as it now is, and determine whether as a body they should or should not throw their influence in favor of making the law operative and beneficial. If they decide after a thorough consideration that the whole scheme will not do, that it is one they cannot avail themselves of, and that they will not attempt to patronize it, well and good, it must be so. The Royal Commission and Parliament will have labored in vain, and one more well meant failure will be recorded in history. But if they think that the scheme will be beneficial, then it is for them to try and make it so; and if they honestly do their best in that direction they will certainly have public opinion on their side, and they will go a long way towards bringing about that which they desire.

It is for you to determine whether you will make it a part of your fixed policy to exhaust the resources of the "Trade Disputes Act" before resorting to a strike, and whether you will by rule so bind yourselves as to make it impossible to be rushed into a strike before availing yourselves of the opportunity of a settlement which the law offers.

Mr. Thos. B. Clegg, already referred to, in the introduction to his Manual of "The Trade Disputes Conciliation and Arbitration Act, 1892," delivers his views most succinctly on the question in saying that

"It is not possible here to do full justice to a question of such universal interest, but some of the more apparent of the many advantages offered by a practical scheme embodying the principles of conciliation and arbitration may be briefly indicated. First, with regard to conciliation. The primary object of any scheme of this nature is to bring the parties to the dispute into contact. They meet upon neutral ground without distinction of dignity or privilege. The hostile attitude of the parties to a suit in our Courts of Civil Law is, so far as may be possible, eliminated from the meeting of disputants in a council of conciliation. It has been said truly that it appeals to and develops 'the higher human qualities of each.' Such a council is conceived in the spirit of concession and not of hostility.

"It also seeks to anticipate and avert the evil of strikes and lockouts without waiting till actual estrangement between master and man has embittered the feeling on either side. It secures the continuity of labor, preserving unbroken the relationship between employer and employed, upon which, under existing conditions, depends the existence of so many of our fellow-citizens.

"Again, it preserves the self-respect of men engaged in industrial occupations by keeping the settlement of disputes within their own hands, avoiding the interposition of the stranger from without. Also, it discourages litigation with its heavy bill of costs, necessarily making a court of law more difficult of access to the poorer members of the community. Conciliation costs relatively nothing; whilst on the other hand it aims directly at preventing the waste of valuable capital and wage in the maintenance of costly strikes which at best only attain after a long struggle, in which misery and destitution play a tragic part, the end that a few hours' frank discussion might have reached at once.

"Arbitration is the complement of conciliation. What conciliation may have left undone or failed to do arbitration undertakes. In its method it is more formal and judicial than conciliation, and is generally in its application limited to the larger matters of industrial dispute, such as those concerning the interests of a whole trade. There is,

of course, nothing to prevent appeal to arbitration, but as a general rule it is more suitably resorted to after conciliation has failed, or where the issue is of such a nature that the more effectual means of dealing with it is that of arbitration. 'There may,' says a writer on this subject, 'be arbitration without conciliation, but the converse is not true, at least there cannot be systematic conciliation without some form of arbitration.'

"It affords an expeditious and inexpensive means of reference to a disinterested third party when the two parties to the dispute fail to agree. Again—it is elastic. The award of such a body may be left to the parties to accept or reject as they think fit, or it may be made equal to a rule of the Supreme Court in its power to coerce the parties to obedience.

"The awards of a council of arbitration are determined wholly upon the merits disclosed in the dispute laid before it, and without regard to

'That codeless myriad of precedent
That wilderness of single instances,'

cumbering every step of the parties to an action-at law.

"Where, as in ordinary cases, the award is voluntary, it depends for its enforcement upon the moral influence exercised upon their members by the organizations of capital and labor. It appeals directly to the honor and forbearance of each party. Its force is moral as distinct from legal.

"The system of councils of conciliation is admirably adapted to the modern development of trades unionism. It has been pointed out by writers on the subject as a matter well worthy of note 'that their efficiency is greater in the ratio of the completeness of the organization on either side.' This is manifestly true. The moral coercion which a union, whether of employers or employed, exercises over its individual members is direct and all-powerful. It carries with it a force far more intense than any individual appeal. The more complete the organization on either side the more effectual will be the working of this system.

"Finally, it offers a means of bridging the gulf which at every industrial conflict divides the community into two formidable sections. It proposes to substitute calm deliberate discussion, amity and conciliation for the blind 'antagonism which exists between the separate concrete masses of capital and labor.'

"To Mr. Mundella, a Nottingham manufacturer* and a standard authority upon the subject, is due the credit of having initiated in England a systematic scheme of industrial conciliation. The proceedings of the first Board established by that gentleman are described as being 'very informal—not like a Court, but the masters and men sit round a table; the men interspersed with the masters. Each side has its secretary, the proceedings are without ceremony, and the matter is settled by what the men call a 'long jaw' discussion and explanation of views, in which the men convince the masters as often as the masters convince the men.'"

GOVERNMENT TO FIX THE MINIMUM RATES OF WAGES.

Following the trend of the conclusions of the Labor Commission of New South Wales—nay, going a long step farther—Mr. Henry Doherty, of the silk firm of Doherty & Wadsworth, of Paterson, N. J., U. S. A., in an address before the Board of Trade of that city on the 12th of April, 1892, expressed most advanced views respecting strikes, their causes and cure. Mr. Doherty's views are the more striking because of their being held and expressed by one who is himself a large employer of labor. His paper was as follows:

GENTLEMEN,—The subject to be discussed this evening is one of great magnitude, as it does not only concern the citizens of Paterson but the citizens of the whole United States of America.

It is not my purpose this evening to condemn the employee or the employer, for by changing either the results would be the same under the present system of supply and demand. The workman makes his purchases where he can get them the cheapest. The

* Now Rt. Hon. A. J. Mundella, President of the Board, in the Cabinet of Rt. Hon. Wm. E. Gladstone.

manufacturer, claiming the same right also, procures his help in the cheapest market. This system subjects the workmen not only to the scarcity of employment but also to the concentration of capital, which is sometimes used to compel him to take for his labor what the circumstances of the case do not warrant. Labor seeing this takes the only reasonable course to combat capital, which is united action. So far, I think, the two factions have been about even ; but let us for a few moments, consider the cost of some of their differences. It is said four hundred thousand miners struck work at one time in Great Britain to prevent a reduction in their wages. The result was that coal went up four shillings per ton and was the cause of several industries shutting down. Consider the loss in wages to the four hundred thousand miners, and consequently the uncalled-for tax on the public and the temporary stoppage of numerous other industries. And all to prevent a reduction which was not justifiable to offer. We might mention numerous other strikes, no less detrimental, that have taken place in this country, such as the railroad strikes and others which would be too numerous and tiresome to mention separately.

Even in our own city during the last few weeks, since the trade has commenced to show signs of improvement, there has been in some mills a constant agitation going on and in several others strikes. And who can blame the operatives ? They are only taking the same advantage that was taken of them some time ago by their employers during a depression in business, and when they mostly needed the succor of human kindness. But there is still a more dangerous time coming if its evil influence cannot be checked in time. That is the consolidation of the different firms engaged in the same industry. There probably is not an industry in this country of any magnitude but what has already approached to the final consummation of this end.

We have already the sugar trust, the oil trust, the cordage trust, the railroad trust, the coal trust, the brewers' trust and others, but these are sufficient to show how things are tending in this direction. Now, if combined labor has had all that it could do in the past to fight individual capitalists, what chance will it have of fighting a combination of capitalists which must be ten times stronger than any combination the workmen may ever expect to effect ?

Gentlemen, I claim that it is more dangerous to the community for capital to hold this power than it would be for labor. Capital can afford to be indifferent, while labor would be compelled to be just, for the welfare of themselves and loved ones is at stake. Under such combinations of capitalists labor might organize its strikes, but they would be of no avail except to hasten on the deplorable condition which always follows helplessness under the control of personal greed.

Now arises the question how to do away with strikes and the causes which produce nine-tenths of them. I should here suggest calling upon Government aid as it is very often called upon to suppress riots, which are frequently the result of beaten and enraged labor. If prevention is better than cure, then why not avoid the evils which riots are often the result of ? I would suggest making it lawful for the Government to protect labor when a majority engaged in any industry thought proper to come under its regulations—which should be to fix the minimum rate of wages to be paid to the operatives of said industry, and to settle all disputes by arbitration. Such settlements should be binding and become a law, unalterable by any other body than the party appointed for that purpose. Any infringement of the same, by either employer or employed, should be considered a criminal offence and punished as the law might direct. The Board of Arbitration ought to consist of three representatives of the employers and three representatives of the workmen and one appointed at large. The representatives appointed by the employers and workmen ought to be changed as the different bodies thought fit to do so, but the one appointed at large should be reappointed every year. Under this law strikes would be considered a criminal offence, as they would be a violation of the decision of the Board of Arbitration, and should be punishable as the law might direct. Also any employer, or combination of employers, discontinuing their works in order to get a more favorable decision of the board, without being able to prove it impossible to run without loss, should be considered as an intimidation and punished as the law might direct.

I will give some of the benefits that would be derived from such a law.

First: A better understanding of the protective policy of the Government, as it would be the only limit to the increase of wages. Workmen would be placed in a better position to know whether they were getting the full benefit of protection or not and in a position to demand the same.

Second: The evil effects of the large immigration to this country would be prevented, as the number would have no effect on wages, it being a criminal offence to pay them less than citizens for the same amount of labor performed, consequently old hands would naturally have the first call.

Third: In case of a panic caused by a lack of confidence, or over-production, it would not result in a reduction of wages as a present; consequently just as soon as confidence was restored the usual prosperity would exist. But under the present condition it takes years to regain the usual tenor of things owing to the purchasing power of the country being so reduced by the gradual reduction of wages, which takes years of agitation and strike to get back to their former condition. Consequently panics, if any, would be of short duration.

Fourth: A better feeling would prevail, as all labor disputes would have to be settled on a just and honorable basis, which would be a benefit to the whole community and would eventually abolish strikes.

THE LAW OF CRIMINAL CONSPIRACIES.

By R. S. WRIGHT, of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law, Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford,
England, (now Justice Wright).

The history of the law of criminal conspiracies and combinations may be conveniently divided into three periods, of which the first ends with the sixteenth and the second with the eighteenth century.

1200-1600.—There appears to be no evidence that, during the first of these periods, any other crime of conspiracy or combination was known to the common law than that which was authoritatively and “finally” defined in A.D. 1305 by the Ordinance of Conspirators, 33 Edw I., as consisting in confederacy or alliance for the false and malicious promotion of indictments and pleas, or for embracery or maintenance of various kinds. During the reigns from that of Edward III. to the end of that of Elizabeth, various statutes were directed against combinations for treasonable purposes or for breaches of the peace, against combinations by merchants to disturb the markets or prices, and against combinations by masons and carpenters, by victuallers to raise prices, and by laborers to raise wages or alter hours; but no mention has been found in any of the writers’ reports or abridgments of the period before the 17th century of any kind of conspiracy, confederation or combination being criminal at common law, except the crime of conspiracy as defined by the ordinance of 1305. The process by which this specific offence has been expanded into the comprehensive title of conspiracy or combination in the modern criminal law is now to be traced.

1600-1800.—The modern law of conspiracy has grown out of the application to cases of conspiracy, properly so called and as defined by the 33 Edw. I., of the early doctrine that since the gist of crime was in the intent a criminal intent manifested by any act done in furtherance of it might be punishable, although the act did not amount in law to an actual attempt. In accordance with this view it was determined in 1354 and again in 1574 . . . that although the crime of conspiracy, properly so called, was not complete unless in a case of conspiracy for maintenance, some suit had been actually maintained, or in a case of conspiracy for false and malicious indictment the party against whom the conspiracy was directed had been actually indicted and acquitted, yet the agreement for such a conspiracy was indictable as a substantive offence, since there was a criminal intent manifested by an act done in furtherance of it, viz.: by the agreement, and from this time, by any easy transition, the agreement or confederacy itself for

the commission of conspiracy came to be regarded as a complete act of conspiracy, although traces of the original distinction between a completed conspiracy and the mere agreement or confederacy to commit it long continue to be found. Moreover, since in the Poulterers' case nothing had been done which amounted to a complete crime under the statute, it followed that the criminality of the agreement must in some sense be a criminality by common law; and Lord Coke's observations on this point in his report of that case soon received an extended application, and grew into a rule that a combination to commit or procure the commission of any crime was criminal and might be prosecuted as a conspiracy, although the crime might have nothing to do with the crime of conspiracy properly so called. . . . The convenience of this mode of procedure in permitting the conviction of persons without proof of a complete crime had already been proved in indictments for treason in 1600, 1630 and 1683, and seems to have completely established the practice in the reign of George I. . . .

The procedure by indictment for conspiracy was during the 18th century applied to combinations for a great variety of purposes made criminal by these principles, (set forth in judgments in the courts from time to time). It is next to be seen how, in certain cases after the ordinary criminal law receded from a portion of the wide area over which it had thus claimed jurisdiction during the 17th century, the law of conspiracy continued to be applied to combinations for purposes which had ceased to be criminal by the ordinary law.

Throughout the 17th century the question most frequently agitated was whether as between the mere combination for criminal acts on the one hand, and the execution of the proposed acts on the other hand, the gist of the crime lay in such a combination or included the execution of the acts proposed. This was material for determining how far the proposed acts must be fully and correctly set out in the indictment, how far the combination must be proved to have been carried towards execution, and whether a court which would not have had jurisdiction to punish the acts themselves might punish the combination, and whether in cases in which the proposed acts were prohibited by statute, the offence must be laid to be *contra formam statuti*. In the course of the 17th century it became settled law that as between the combination to do the criminal acts and the acts themselves the gist was in the agreement or combination for all the above-mentioned purposes; and that, even where the proposed acts were statutory offences, the conspiracy to do them might be laid and punished as a substantive crime at common law; and it became the current phrase that the conspiracy was the "gist of the indictment." . . .

1800 1872.—The most prominent characteristic of the law of criminal combinations in the present century is its extended application to combinations of workmen. Acts had in former times been passed to prohibit combinations of workmen for altering wages or hours, and during the 18th century several Acts had prohibited combinations for controlling masters in particular trades. In 1799 the Act of 39 George III. chap. 81, by sec. 1, provided that all agreements by workmen of any kind for altering hours or lessening quantity of work, or for hindering masters from employing such persons as they should please, or for controlling or in any way affecting a master in the conduct or management of his business should be "and the same are hereby declared to be illegal, null and void" to all intents, and by subsequent sections it provided that workmen entering into such agreements, or subscribing or collecting money, or attending meetings for the purpose of such agreements, or bribing, persuading, or influencing other workmen not to enter into hirings, or to quit their hirings, or refusing to work with any other workmen, etc., should be subject to imprisonment. In the following year this Act was repealed and replaced by the 39 and 40 Geo. III., chap. 106, which contained provisions substantially similar to those of the Act of 1799, but which required in the case of some of the offences that the acts must be wilfully and maliciously done. In 1824, the Act of 5 Geo IV., chap. 95, repealed all the then existing Acts relating to combinations of workmen, and provided that workmen should not by reason of combination as to hours, wages or conditions of labor, or for inducing others to refuse work, or to depart from work, or for regulating "the mode of carrying on any manufacture, trade or business, or the management thereof," be liable to any criminal proceeding or punishment for conspiracy or otherwise under the statute or common law. By another section it extended a similar

immunity to combinations of masters. On the other hand it enacted a penalty of two months' imprisonment for violence, threats, intimidation and malicious mischief. It was repealed after a year's trial, and was replaced by the 6 Geo IV., chap. 129, A.D. 1825, which continued in force until 1871. This Act again repealed the older statutes but without mention of common law. It provided summary penalties for the use of violence, threats, intimidation, molestation or obstruction by any person for the purpose of forcing a master to alter his mode of business, or a workman to refuse to leave work, or of forcing any person to belong or subscribe, or to conform to the rules of any club or association. It did not expressly penalize any combination or conspiracy, and it exempted from all liability to punishment the mere meeting of masters or workmen for settling the conditions as to wages and hours on which the persons present at the meeting would consent to employ or serve. In 1859 an amending Act was passed (22 Vict., chap. 34) for declaring that agreements by workmen or others as to the wages or hours of work, whether of the persons present at the meeting or of other workmen, and peaceable and reasonable persuasions by workmen or others to abstain from work in order to secure such wages or hours, should not be deemed to be molestations or obstructions within the meaning of the Act of 1825; but with a proviso that this enactment should not authorize breach of contract by workmen or persuasion of workmen to break their contracts. This Act also was repealed in 1871.

These statutes were soon enforced, as their predecessors had been enforced, not merely by the summary proceedings which they prescribed, but also by the more stringent means of indictments for combinations to infringe their provisions. Moreover, in the discussions which took place upon them the question was raised, and became the subject of some doubt and difference of opinion, whether in any and in what cases combinations for purposes dealt with by the Acts, and for other analogous purposes, are criminal "at common law." The effect of the discussions and decisions is too doubtful to be stated here.

For the rest, during this period the doctrine that combinations to defraud by means not criminal in themselves may be criminal has been settled and perhaps extended, and the mode of proceeding by way of conspiracy against persons who combine to commit indictable offences has for the first time been applied to a combination to commit the common law misdemeanor of spreading false news with intent to disturb the public markets. In other respects the tendency of judicial legislation has been in general rather to narrow than to extend the application of the law of criminal combination, but no intelligible definition of "conspiracy" has yet been established.

"THE LAW OF CRIMINAL CONSPIRACIES AND AGREEMENTS, AS FOUND IN THE AMERICAN CASES."

BY HAMPTON L. CARSON, OF THE PHILADELPHIA BAR (1887):

"The result of all the cases which had been tried before the courts ignoring matters of detail or special circumstances appears to be as follows: Workmen may combine lawfully for their own protection and common benefit; for the advancement of their own interests; for the development of skill in their trade, or to prevent overcrowding therein; or to encourage those belonging to their trade to enter their guild, for the purpose of raising their wages, or to secure a benefit which they can claim by law. The moment, however, that they proceed by threats, intimidation, violence, obstruction or molestation, in order to secure their ends, or where their object be to impoverish third persons, or to extort money from their employers, or to ruin their business, or to encourage strikes or breaches of contract among others, or to restrict the freedom of others for the purpose of compelling employers to conform to their views, or to attempt to enforce rules upon those not members of their association, they render themselves liable to indictment. 'The rights of workmen are conceded, but the exercise of free will and freedom of action within the limits of the law is also secured equally to the masters.'

"Civil remedies have been enforced also both at law and in equity for injuries resulting from conspiracies belonging to the class.*

"It is deemed to be unnecessary to dwell upon the special features of each statute, as it would involve much repetition of matter. . . . It will be observed, however, that in some, as in New York, a definition of the offence is attempted. In others, as in Alabama and Delaware, no definition is given, and recourse must be had to the common law. In some, as in Florida, the statute is a concise epitome of the common law; in others it is simply declaratory, as in Pennsylvania and Kentucky, and covers but a part of the field. In New York no conspiracies are punishable except those expressly enumerated. In New Jersey the contrary has been held. In some, as in Arkansas as to all conspiracies, and in Alabama and Wisconsin as to those to commit misdemeanors only, an act to carry the conspiracy into effect is required to complete the offence; in others, as in Georgia, the contrary is stated. In some, as in Indiana, reference is only made to conspiracies to commit felonies, while silence is maintained as to conspiracies to commit misdemeanors. In some the statute is concurrent with the common law, as in Pennsylvania and New Jersey; while in others, as in Indiana, Iowa and Ohio, it is held that all crimes must be of statutory origin. In Minnesota it is said that a conspiracy to tar and feather a man, though not declared to be criminal by statute, is indictable as a common law offence. Some statutes are the result of careful study and codification, as in Florida, Tennessee and Texas, while others are evidently due to some local disturbance, such as the railroad troubles in Michigan and the political condition once existing in North Carolina, South Carolina and Virginia. Statutes relating to labor unions and conspiracies among workmen, either in express terms or by implication, are to be found only in Connecticut, New York and Pennsylvania."†

Chapter 266, Maryland Session Laws, 1884, details as follows:

SECTION 1.—That article thirty of the Code of General Public Laws of this State, title "Crimes and Punishments," be and the same is hereby amended by adding thereto the following additional section, under the new sub-title of "conspiracy":

SECTION A.—An agreement or combination by two or more persons to do, or procure to be done, any act in contemplation or furtherance of a trade dispute between employers and workmen shall not be indictable as a conspiracy if such act committed by one person would not be punishable as an offence; nothing in this section shall affect the law relating to riot, unlawful assembly, breach of the peace, or any offence against any person or against property.

SECTION 1 (chap. 267).—That any five or more persons, citizens of the United States, or a majority of whom are citizens of the United States, who are engaged in the same occupation or employment, or in similar occupation or employment, may organize and form as a corporation, to be known as a "Trade Union," with such additions to the said name as they may adopt and set forth in their certificate, to promote the well-being of their everyday life, and for mutual assistance in securing the most favorable conditions for the labor of its members, and as a beneficial society, under the provisions of article twenty-six of the Code of Public General Laws of this State, as the same was enacted by the Act of 1868, chap. 471, and its supplements, in the manner in which other corporations, provided for in said Act, are authorized to be formed; each of said trade unions so organized and found as a corporation shall possess all the powers and be subject to all

*Statutes relating to conspiracy exist in the States of Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Vermont, Virginia and Wisconsin.

None exist in California, Colorado, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Mississippi, Nevada, New Hampshire, Ohio, Oregon, Rhode Island and West Virginia.

†In Connecticut the statute of 1878, which had its origin in the widespread railroad labor trouble of 1877, provides that "every person who shall threaten, or use any means to intimidate any person, to compel such person, against his will, to do or abstain from doing any act which such person has a legal right to do," shall be punished as therein stated. Although not applicable in terms, it has been extended to a conspiracy to boycott a newspaper."

†Statutes relating to labor unions and conspiracies among workmen either in express terms or by implication are also to be found among the laws of Montana, Nevada, New Hampshire, Texas, Vermont and Wisconsin. In fact in every State where statutes as to conspiracies and misdemeanors have been enacted they have "reference by implication" to organized labor bodies.

the regulations in said Act, and in its supplements contained, affecting beneficial societies or associations authorized to be incorporated under the provisions of said Act and its supplements.

Michigan Session Laws (1885). SECTION 1.—That any number of persons, not less than five, may associate themselves together and become a body corporate and politic for the improvement of their several social and material interests, the regulation of their wages, the laws and conditions of their employment, the protection of their joint and individual rights in the prosecution of their trades or industrial avocations, the collection and payment of funds for the benefit of sick, disabled or unemployed members, the securing of benefits to the families of deceased members, and for such other and further objects of material benefit and protection as are germane to the purposes of this Act. The persons so associating shall execute articles of association as hereinafter provided, sign and acknowledge the same before some officer duly authorized by the laws of this State to take acknowledgments of deeds, and upon the execution and acknowledgment of said articles of association aforesaid the said association shall become a body politic for the purposes set forth in said articles of agreement.

SECTION 4.—Every association incorporated under this Act shall have power to make all needful by-laws for its government, and enforce the same by the usual penalties and forfeitures; may thereby establish a uniform system of dues, assessments, or benefits to be levied upon members, prescribe the duties of officers, require bonds of the same for the faithful discharge of their duties.

SECTION 7.—All societies, unions, or associations of tradesmen or laborers, actually existing and conducting their affairs under a constitution or articles of association may become a body corporate and politic for the general purposes of this Act upon filing a copy of their constitution or articles of the association, society or union, verified by the oath of one of the executive officers of such society, association or union, in the office of Secretary of State, and a like verified copy in the office of the county clerk of the county where such association, society or union is formed. All societies, unions and associations becoming corporations as above provided shall be subject to the provisions of this Act.

SECTION 8.—The constitution or articles of association of the society, union or association referred to in the preceding section of this Act, when filed as therein provided, shall stand in lieu of the articles of incorporation required to be executed under this Act, and such constitution or articles of association may provide for the election of the trustees and other officers required by this Act, naming the officers to act as the first incumbents: *Provided*, That nothing in this section contained shall be construed so as to legalize any provisions that may be contained in said constitution or articles of association repugnant to the general laws of this State or to the public justice.

New Jersey Session Laws (1883). SECTION 1.—That it shall not be unlawful for any two or more persons to unite, combine or bind themselves by oath, covenant, alliance or otherwise, to persuade, advise or encourage by peaceable means any person or persons to enter into any combination for or against leaving or entering into the employment of any person, persons or corporation.

SECTION 2.—That all Acts or parts of Acts inconsistent with the provisions of this Act be and the same are hereby repealed.

SECTION 3. That this Act shall take effect immediately.

New York Revised Statutes (1778 to 1881). SECTION 1.—The provisions of subsection six, of section eight of chapter one, title six, part four, of the Revised Statutes, shall not be construed in any court of this State to restrict or prohibit the orderly and peaceable assembling or co-operation of persons employed in any profession, trade or handicraft, for the purpose of securing an advance in the rate of wages or compensation, or for the maintenance of such rate.

New York Session Laws (1887). SECTION 1.—Any person or persons, employer or employers of labor, or any person or persons of any corporation or corporations, on behalf of such corporation or corporations, who shall hereafter coerce or compel any person or persons, employee or employees, laborer or mechanic, to enter into an agreement, either written or verbal, from such person, persons, employee, laborer or mechanic, not to join or

become a member of any labor organization as a condition of such person or persons securing employment, or continuing in the employment of any such person or persons, employer or employers, corporation or corporations, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor. The penalty for such misdemeanor shall be imprisonment in a penal institution for not more than six months, or by a fine of not more than two hundred dollars, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

PURDON'S DIGEST OF PENNSYLVANIA LAWS (1700-1883). CRIMES.

SECTION 213.—It shall be lawful for any laborer or laborers, workingman or workmen, journeyman or journeymen, acting either as individuals or as the member of any club, society or association, to refuse to work or labor for any person or persons whenever in his, her or their opinion the wages paid are insufficient, or the treatment of such laborer or laborers, workingman or workmen, journeyman or journeymen by his, her or their employer is brutal or offensive, or the continued labor by such laborer or laborers, workingman or workmen, journeyman or journeymen, would be contrary to the rules, regulations or by-laws of any club, society or organization to which he, she or they might belong without subjecting any person or persons so refusing to work or labor to prosecution or indictment for conspiracy under the criminal laws of this commonwealth: *Provided*, That this Act shall not be held to apply to the member or members of any club, society or organization, the constitution, by-laws, rules and regulations of which are not in strict conformity to the constitution of the State of Pennsylvania and to the Constitution of the United States: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall prevent the prosecution and punishment, under existing laws, of any person or persons who shall in any way hinder persons who desire to labor for their employers from so doing, or other persons from being employed as laborers.

The State of New York laws contain a statute "providing for amicable adjustment of grievances and disputes between employers and employees, and for the creation of a State Board of Mediation and Arbitration." Since the creation of the board just referred to its usefulness and advantages have, time and time again, been amply illustrated in the good work done throughout that State.

It may be added that laws providing for voluntary methods of arbitration are in existence in the States of Maryland, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts and New Jersey.

By the common law, as it is interpreted in Canada, according to Clarke's C. L. (1872), p. 401, "A conspiracy is an agreement by two persons or more to do, or cause to be done, an act prohibited by penal law, or to prevent the doing of an act ordained under legal sanction by any means whatever, or to do or cause to be done, an act, whether lawful or not, by means prohibited by penal law."

RECENT LABOR RULINGS BY (U.S.) FEDERAL COURTS.

"Review of Reviews," June, 1893.

Mr. Aldace F. Walker, chairman of the Commissioners of the Western Traffic Association, reviews in the *Forum* the decisions concerning the rights and obligations of workmen which have recently been rendered by Judges Ricks, Taft, Speer and Billings, sitting in various divisions of the United States Circuit Court.

JUDGE RICKS' DECISION.

Judge Ricks, in the cases which came up for hearing at Toledo, held that a mandatory injunction may be issued, requiring employees of railroads to fully perform their duties connected with interstate commerce so long as they remain in service. This

decision is based on the ground that employees who accept the service of a common carrier, knowing the exacting quality of its legal obligation, assume an implied undertaking to perform their duties in such a manner as to enable it to discharge those obligations faithfully. Judge Ricks is of the opinion that the least time which can be claimed for a term of service on a railroad is a day's run, and that an abandonment of service after an employee has responded to a call would be a breach of contract.

JUDGE TAFT'S DECISION.

Judge Taft, in the suit brought by the Ann Arbor Railroad Company against P. M. Arthur, Chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, ruled that acts tending to induce a boycott which would interrupt the movement of interstate commerce may be corrected and prevented by an injunction. Mr. Arthur, it will be remembered, was restrained by an injunction from issuing an order known as Rule 12, requiring employees to refuse to handle any cars or freight in the course of interstate transportation. Judge Taft's argument in brief is that connecting carriers are required by the Interstate Commerce Act to handle through freight offered for transfer. He admits that man has the inalienable right to bestow his labor where he will, and withhold his labor as he will, but subject to the provision that when the withholding of his labor is for the purpose of inducing, procuring or compelling his employer to commit an unlawful act, such withholding is unlawful.

JUDGE BILLINGS' DECISION.

The decision of Judge Billings in the Circuit Court of Louisiana was rendered in the suit in equity brought by the United States against the Workingman's Amalgamated Council of New Orleans and other labor organizations, which was instituted during the strike in that city in November, 1892. In his decision Judge Billings confirms the propriety of an injunction against a combination of laborers acting in restraint of trade or commerce. The defendants in this case claimed that the Anti-Trust law, which provides that "every contract or combination in the form of a trust or otherwise, in the restraint of trade or commerce among the several states or foreign nations, is hereby declared to be illegal," was intended to prohibit monopolies and combinations of capitalists and not of laborers. The Court construes the law otherwise, finding that the source of evil was not material; that the evil in its entirety was dealt with; and that all combinations in restraint of commerce are interdicted without reference to the character of the persons who enter into them.

JUDGE SPEER'S DECISION.

Judge Speer, in the Circuit Court of Georgia, approved of a receiver's contract for labor, but makes it subject to conditions which eliminate the boycott. He specially considers Rule 12 of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, and holds that there cannot be a doubt that the rule is in direct and positive violation of the laws of the land.

FROM THE STRIKERS' VIEW.

Mr. Frank P. Sargent, Grand Master of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, in an article in the *North American Review*, discussing the Ann Arbor strike from the strikers' point of view, gives his opinion thereon in the following language:

"The strike on the Ann Arbor and North Michigan Railway had no extraordinary features, but the interference of the United States judges have given it national prominence, and if the dictum of these judges is to stand as the law the dearest rights of the citizen are swept away and an autocracy is established. This view of the situation is not strained, but is strictly in consonance with the avowals of the press throughout the country. The questions of law involved are fundamental, and are commanding, as they should command, the best thought of the nation. It has hitherto been conceded that

railroad employees possessed all the rights as citizens which attached to their employers—that is to say, that if employers possessed the right to discharge employees when it pleased them to exercise such authority, the employee also possessed the right unchallenged to quit work when he elected to exercise that right. If a judge of a United States court may abolish this right of an employee, he remands him, unequivocally, to a servitude as degrading as the Spartans imposed upon their helots; and it is this phase of the strike which has aroused such intense concern and alarm.

"The learned judge, in his decision, finds it convenient to omit all reference to the duties of railroad magnates, and devotes his attention to employees, intimating to them that, having sought employment upon railroads, they have become, by some legal hocus-pocus, a part of the machinery, to remain during the pleasure of their employer. In handing down such a judicial opinion, the judge seeks to bury out of sight the inalienable right of a railroad employee to liberty and the pursuit of happiness. If an engineer, he is welded to the throttle of his engine; if a fireman, he can lay down his pick and scoop only when his master gives him permission. The Interstate Commerce Law is invoked, it is true, and the whys and wherefores of the boycott are involved; but the judge, disdaining to be exact, gives employees to understand that once becoming engineers or firemen, they part with their rights as citizens and are links in a chain-gang of railroad employees, because they are in some sense public servants, and the exercise of the prerogative to quit work is productive of inconvenience. But it will be observed that no reference is made to public needs or inconvenience when an official, without notice or warning, at his own sweet pleasure discharges an employee.

"It has been suggested that a railroad employee, when he accepts service, enlists—something after the manner of a private soldier in the regular army of the United States—placing himself under the control of officers, from corporal to the commander of the company, regiment or division, and therefore can neither quit nor resign, but is held by some mysterious power recently discovered by a United States judge. True, it may be that neither railroad men nor the public profess to clearly understand what the judge means; but the best efforts that have been made to comprehend his declarations lead to the conclusion that they restrict the rights of employees and indefinitely enlarge the rights of employers."

Mr George Gunton, in the *Social Economist*, interprets the decisions of Judges Ricks and Taft to mean that it is illegal for laborers to refuse to handle the products of striking concerns, or to resign their positions if forbidden so to do by the court, or even to take the advice of their leaders or friends regarding such action unless the advice is against it; and this, he declares, means nothing more nor less than the entire suppression of labor unions as active economic organizations.

But to imagine that "such ruthless suppression of laborers' rights, which it has taken centuries to acquire, will be tolerated in this age and country," says Mr. Gunton, "is to mistake the whole spirit and temper of the American people. If the decisions of Judges Ricks and Taft are finally sustained by the higher courts, instead of suppressing the organized action of workmen as intended, they will but divert it in the direction of government ownership and control of industry. Nothing could more effectively stimulate political socialism than the prohibition of industrial organization. Like the aristocracy of Belgium, American capitalists will have to learn that freedom, once acquired, will never be surrendered. If its natural expression is prevented, it will find vent in an unnatural and more dangerous form.

"Like trusts and other large capitalist organizations, it may be said with absolute certainty that trades unions are here to stay. There is no power in society that can suppress them without permanently disintegrating society itself. It is proverbial that the more perfect labor organizations become the more intelligent, conservative and responsible is their action and the less frequent the resort to strikes. The history of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers involved in the Ann Arbor strike, is a demonstration of this.

"The remedy for strikes and boycotts is not, as we have said, in suppressing labor organizations but in recognizing their social and economic legitimacy by putting them on

the same legal basis with organized capital. In order to do this it is only necessary: (1) To give trades unions a legal status by incorporation. (2) To make it a misdemeanor for any capitalists or corporations to institute a lockout or discharge laborers solely for the purpose of breaking up labor organizations. (3) To hold labor organizations responsible for the fulfilment of contracts made with employers by their members. (4) To hold capitalists and corporations entirely responsible for their contracts independently of their laborers. (5) When a strike occurs, to allow strikers the same right to interview new employees taking their places, and to use moral or financial inducements to prevent them from so doing, as the capitalists or corporations have to induce them to accept the vacated positions.

"If these propositions were made law they would restrict no one's freedom, but would simply put organized labor on precisely the same footing as organized capital. They would both occupy equal competitive positions. Laborers would have all the rights that capitalists possess and *vice versa*. Corporations would have no more advantage over their laborers in an industrial dispute than they now have over competing roads in freight war. Such remedies, besides being economic would be distinctly democratic, putting both parties on the same plane instead of as now legalizing away the rights of one to the monopolistic advantage of the other.

DECISION OF THE LORD CHIEF JUSTICE OF ENGLAND.

The Lord Chief Justice of England (Coleridge) and Mr. Justice Hawkins, sitting in the Court of Queen's Bench on the 22nd of last April, decided in favor of the Operative Bricklayers' Society of Hull and several other building trades unions, whose officers were charged with conspiracy by a contractor named Temperton, who sued for an injunction against being boycotted. The Lord Chief Justice, in giving his opinion, said that "Parliament has again and again declared that labor men have the right of combination, and if it is sought to put down trades unions it is for those who wish to do so to appeal to the Legislature and not to the courts." The following are the facts as well as judgment in the case referred to:

[IN THE COURT OF APPEAL FEB. 22-23, 1893.]

TEMPERTON vs. RUSSELL AND OTHERS.

Practice—Parties—Persons having the same Interest in One Cause or Matter—Suing One of a Number of Persons on behalf of all Trade Unions—Action for Maliciously Procuring Breaches of Contracts—Order XVI., r. 9.

Order XVI, r. 9, provides that, where there are numerous persons having the same interest in one cause or matter, one or more of such persons may sue or be sued, or may be authorized by the court or a judge to defend in such cause or matter, on behalf or for the benefit of all persons so interested.

The writ of summons in an action stated that the plaintiff sued the defendants, who were respectively the officers of several trade unions, as well on their own behalf as on behalf of and representing all the members of each of the societies to which they respectively belonged. The action was for maliciously and wrongfully procuring and coercing persons who had entered into contracts with the plaintiff to break such contracts and to refuse to enter into other contracts with the plaintiff, and for conspiracy to injure the plaintiff. The plaintiff claimed damages and an injunction.

Held, affirming the decision of a Divisional Court, that the case was not a case within Order XVI., r. 9, and the writ must be amended by striking out the words indicating that the defendants were sued in a representative capacity.

Order XVI., r. 9, applies only to persons who have or claim some proprietary right which they are asserting or defending in the cause or matter.

APPEAL from the order of a Divisional Court directing an amendment of a writ.

The action was by the writ expressed to be "between Joseph Temperton, plaintiff, and J. Russell, president, and H. Stephenson, secretary of the Hull branch of the Operative Builders' Society; J. Belt, president, and W. Byrne, secretary of the Hull branch of the Builders' Laborers' Society; C. Clark, president, and John Trueman, secretary of the Hull branch of the Operative Plasterers' Society; E. Annis, president, C. Clark, vice-president, and J. Devine, secretary of the joint-committee of the Hull branches of the

Operative Bricklayers, Builders' Laborers and Operative Plasterers' Societies (as well on their own behalf as on behalf of and representing all the members of each of the said societies and joint committee to which they respectively belong), and J. Russell, H. Stephenson, J. Belt, W. Byrne, C. Clark, John Trueman, E. Annis and J. Devine, defendants." It appears from the indorsement on the writ and also from the statement of claim, that the claim of the plaintiff, who was a builder at Hull, against the defendants, was in substance for damages for maliciously and wrongfully procuring certain persons to break contracts into which they had entered with the plaintiff, and not to enter into other contracts with the plaintiff, for maliciously and wrongfully enticing and procuring certain workmen in the employ of the said persons to leave the service of their employers and to break their contracts of service with intent to injure the plaintiff and to prevent the said persons from carrying out their contracts with the plaintiff, or entering into other contracts with the plaintiff; for maliciously and wrongfully intimidating the said persons and coercing them to break their contracts with the plaintiff, and not to enter into other contracts with the plaintiff, and intimidating the servants in their employ and coercing them to leave the service of their employers to the injury of the plaintiff; and for unlawfully conspiring together and with certain other persons to do the acts aforesaid with intent to injure the plaintiff; and the plaintiff also claimed an injunction to prevent the continuance and repetition of the matters complained of.

An application was made, on behalf of the defendants Russell and Stephenson, to strike out of the writ the words in brackets. The Master refused the application, and the Judge at Chambers on appeal affirmed his decision; but the Divisional Court (Lord Coleridge, C. J., and Hawkins, J.) on appeal to them granted the application.

Channell, Q. C., and Montague Lush, for the plaintiff. This case comes within the terms of Order XVI., r. 9. The members of the trade unions, whom the plaintiff seeks to sue through the defendants as their representatives, are in substance claiming a right in their own interests to interfere with the plaintiff's business in the manner complained of; while on the other hand the plaintiff asserts that the course pursued by them is an illegal infringement of his rights. There is, therefore, a question of legal right between the plaintiff and a numerous body of persons who have the same interest in the cause or matter. The words are not "the same interest in a subject matter," but "the same interest in the cause or matter." That means the proceeding that is pending. Here the societies, of which the defendants are officers, have the same interest with them in the proceeding. The object of the rule was, that in such a case a plaintiff might not be obliged to sue and set out the names of a numerous body of persons, which might be very difficult or impossible; and practically, if such a case is not within the rule a person injured through the action of a trade union can have no redress against them, for the case is not within the ninth section of the Trade Union Act, 1871 (34 and 35 Vict. c. 31), which in some cases permits the trustees of a trade union's property to be sued. The individual officers or members of such a society, who have actually done the acts complained of, may not be worth suing, and unless the society and its funds can be got at there will be no remedy. Of course it would be necessary for the plaintiff at the trial to prove that the members of the trade unions, as whose representatives he sues the defendants, really authorized the acts of which he complains. The action is mainly for an injunction. The rule was intended to embody the old Chancery practice, and in the Court of Chancery the course in such cases was to sue one of a body of persons who had a similar interest: see *Springhead Spinning Co. v. Riley* (1), where the prayer of the bill was that the defendants, as well on their own behalf as on behalf of all other the members of their association, might be restrained from interfering with the plaintiff's business; see also *Pare v. Clegg* (2); *Bromley v. Williams* (3); *Commissioners of Sewers of the City of London v. Gellatly* (4); *Commissioners of Sewers of the City of London v. Glasse* (5).

E. Morten and L. G. Pike, for the defendants Russel and Stephenson, were not called upon.

The judgment of the Court (Lord Esher, M.R., Lindley, L.J., and Bowen, L.J.) was delivered by

LINDLEY, L.J. The question whether the defendants can be sued in the manner in which they have been sued depends on the terms of Order XVI., r. 9, which provides

that "where there are numerous persons having the same interest in one cause or matter, one or more of such persons may sue or be sued, or may be authorized by the court or a judge to defend in such cause or matter on behalf or for the benefit of all persons so interested." The question really turns on the meaning of the words "having the same interest in one cause or matter." This expression only extends, we think, to persons who have or claim some beneficial proprietary right which they are asserting or defending in the cause or matter. The plaintiff in this case sues for damages, and the action, assuming it to lie at all, as to which we pronounce no opinion, is founded on tort. The old Court of Chancery had no jurisdiction to grant relief in such an action, and, although its rules as to parties to actions or suits maintainable in it have now to be applied in all divisions in the High Court when exercising the old jurisdiction of the Court of Chancery, the rules ought not to be construed as creating a jurisdiction in one Division, which was never exercised by any court in the country before the rules were made. But then the plaintiff asks for an injunction. This is an equitable remedy. But a suit for an injunction in such a case as this, even if maintainable at all, certainly could not be so framed as to bind persons not actually parties to it. What right is it which the plaintiff asserts? It is a right not to be molested in the conduct of his business. Who are the persons against whom he seeks redress? They are a number of persons belonging to various trade unions acting more or less in concert, but the persons assumed to be represented by the officers of those trade unions have no such interest as is contemplated by the rule as above explained. The truth is that this is an attempt to stretch the rule in cases to which it is wholly inapplicable, and the attempt is only plausible by reason of the ambiguity of the expression "same interest." The case of *Springhead Spinning Co. v. Riley* (1), relied on by the plaintiff's counsel, is no authority for them. In the first place the case was overruled by the Court of Appeal in *Prudential Assurance Co. v. Knott* (2), and in the next place the suit was not in form a suit against the defendants as representing others, although the prayer was for an injunction against them in that character. The point now raised could not arise, and did not arise in that case on demurrer, for it was no objection to a bill in equity that, besides a relief which might lawfully be claimed, it claimed also a relief which was impossible.

The words struck out by the Divisional Court ought never to have been inserted, and the appeal ought to be dismissed. *Appeal dismissed. Law Reports: 1893. — Vol. I., Q. B.; Part IV., April 1.*

THE NEW LABOR DEPARTMENT OF GREAT BRITAIN.

Early in 1893 a joint deputation from the Parliamentary Committees of the Co-operative Union of Great Britain and of the Trades Union Congress, was accorded an interview by the Right Hon. A. J. Mundella, a Cabinet Minister and President of the Board of Trade. This deputation was for the purpose of impressing upon the honorable gentleman, as a colleague of Right Hon. Wm. E. Gladstone, the desirability of making the labor department of the Board of Trade a comprehensive and perfect piece of machinery. Mr. Mundella was accompanied by Mr. Burt, M.P., Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade; Sir Courtney Boyle, K.C.B. (in the absence of Sir Henry Calcraft, K.C.B.); Mr. R. Giffen, C.B., of the Commercial Department; Mr. John Burnett, Labor Correspondent, and Mr. F. J. S. Hopwood, private secretary.

Mr. John Wilson, M.P. for Mid-Durham, introduced the representatives of the Co-operative Union, and Mr. Benjamin Jones, Mr. J. C. Gray, and Mr. F. Hardern (Oldham) spoke on their behalf.

Mr. O. Fenwick, M.P. introduced the representatives of the Trades Union Congress. He looked with some degree of pleasure to the prospect of a development of the labor department which Mr. Mundella so wisely created in 1886, and he was glad to think that, instead of a centralization, there was to some extent to be a decentralization of power in the way of collecting and marshalling the labor statistics.

Mr. Mundella, in reply, said: It is with very great pleasure to me, and a very great encouragement to those who sit around me, to receive these two deputations, and it is a great satisfaction to me that you are at one with us in the ideas which we have on

the construction of this new organization. You have asked me for an extension of what you call the labor bureau, but what I should prefer to call the labor department. Before we part with the old department, which has been only an appendage of the Commercial Department, let me say a few words in justice to the men who have had the conduct of the business of the labor work during the last seven years. When Mr. Bradlaugh brought his idea before the House of Commons, I had already arranged with him that, if we could get the House of Commons on our side, we would make a start in that direction, which I hope to-night we are met here to complete. It was a bold thing to go to the Treasury and ask that I should appoint one of the secretaries of the leading trades unions of England as a member of the Government department. Well, no better appointment ever was made, or ever could have been made, than that of Mr. Burnett as the labor correspondent of the Board of Trade. I am speaking not only the opinion of officials, but also of political chiefs who have gone before me, and who have from time to time expressed to me the invaluable services which he has rendered with so much tact and judgment, not only in connection with labor statistics and labor reports, but also in respect to work of the Government and in respect of information which the Government itself required in relation to that work. Mr. Burnett has had a very insufficient staff—what has been described as a one-horse machine, but some most admirable work has been done. Having referred in detail to the work accomplished, Mr. Mundella went on to say: When Mr. Gladstone invited me to take my place again as President of the Board of Trade, I put before him the importance of making this labor department an independent department and a reality. Mr. Gladstone gave me as my colleague a man of whom we are all proud. You must know that Mr. Burt made it a condition almost with the Prime Minister that we should be able to undertake this work and carry it through. I cannot tell you how much I am indebted to him for his wise counsel, his great energy and experience, and his eminent good sense and reasonableness, which he always brings to bear upon every subject with which he deals. There has been much speculation in newspapers as to what our new department is to be. It is very difficult to keep anything back from the newspapers, but we have not tried to keep our secret too strenuously, because my friend, Mr. Burt, told the whole story when he addressed his constituents, and we have been at it ever since we entered this department. England is the greatest industrial nation of the world. She has the most important body of laws dealing with industry and with the regulation of various industries. What we hope to do is to create a department which shall make this a board of trade in reality—a board of trade without labor is a very odd board of trade after all. We are determined that the Labor Department shall have all the advantages which can be derived from our existing departments, but that it shall not be a mere appendage of any department, but shall be an independent department having a local habitation and a name. Now I hold in my hand what has been up to this moment a confidential memorandum. This memorandum is one that I have submitted to my colleagues in the Government, and which has been accepted, and which we are about, as rapidly as possible, to bring into operation. The right hon. gentleman then read the memorandum, which is as follows:

THE NEW BRANCH OF THE BOARD OF TRADE.

The work of collecting, digesting and publishing statistical and other information bearing on questions relating to the conditions of labor will in future be intrusted to a separate branch of the Board of Trade. This branch will take over the work of the present Commercial Department at the Board of Trade, and will consist of three distinct departments—commercial, labor and statistical—the whole being under the superintendence of Mr. Giffen as Controller-General.

THE SPECIAL STAFF.

The special staff in the central office of the labor department, which will occupy separate buildings of its own (temporarily in No. 43 Parliament street), will consist of a commissioner for labor (in the general direction of the department), a chief labor correspondent, three additional labor correspondents (one of whom will be a lady), and about thirty clerks of all grades.

LOCAL CORRESPONDENTS.

Local correspondents will be appointed in a number of large provincial towns, so far as possible in the same centres as are contemplated for factory inspection. These local correspondents will be charged with the duty of informing the department of important events affecting labor which take place in their districts, and of supplementing, where necessary, the inquiries of the central office by local investigation. It is possible that in the future the local centres thus established will have additional duties cast upon them.

BRANCHES OF THE WORK.

The main branches of work contemplated at present, besides the continuation and extension of the work hitherto carried on by the labor correspondent and others in the commercial department of the Board of Trade in regard to wages, strikes, trades unions, immigration, hours of labor, etc., are the following :

A "LABOR GAZETTE."

1. A *Labor Gazette* will be issued, at first monthly, but perhaps more frequently hereafter. Its object will be to supply accurate information on subjects of special interest to workmen and workwomen. Thus Mr. Burnett's monthly reports on the state of the skilled labor market will appear in a more well developed form in the *Gazette*. There will be also an account of trade disputes begun, closed or in progress during the month, and of important industrial negotiations such as arbitrations, changes of sliding scales, apportionment of work between different trades, etc.

MONTHLY DIGEST OF REPORTS.

A monthly digest will be published of reports from factory and mines inspectors to the Home Office, on the state of labor in their districts so far as it comes within their province, on accidents, proceedings under the Factory and Workshops' Acts and Mines Regulation Acts, and it is hoped, so far as practicable, to refer to important proceedings under the Employers' Liability Act, to action taken by local authorities with regard to the sanitary condition of workshops, and by local authorities under the Acts bearing on the housing of the poor. Important meetings and conferences, *e.g.*, the Trades Union and Co-operative Congresses, the meeting of the Miners' Federation, international congresses on labor questions, etc., will be noticed. It is proposed to obtain from the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies a monthly account of all trades unions, workmen's co-operative societies and friendly societies registered or dissolved during the month.

DIFFERENT BRANCHES OF LABOR.

It is hoped, by arrangement with the Board of Agriculture and otherwise, to obtain for the *Gazette*, from time to time, particulars as to the working of the Acts for providing allotments and small holdings, and other matters bearing on the condition of agricultural labor. At frequent intervals reports on matters specially affecting women's labor will be prepared for the *Gazette* by the lady labor correspondent. An effort will be made to supplement the report of the chief labor correspondent on the state of the skilled labor market by obtaining each month accurate particulars as to changes in the volume of employment in certain irregular trades, *e.g.* (possibly), London dock labor (in continuation of the inquiry completed for the Royal Commission on labor by Mr. Charles Booth); besides treating of these and similar special labor subjects, it is hoped to give statistics in the *Gazette* on such subjects as pauperism, savings banks, education (especially in its industrial aspects), exports and imports, and the retail price level of the chief articles of ordinary consumption by workmen, as well as comparative tables of the wholesale prices of leading articles in the chief markets of the world. Notices will be inserted of the more important events affecting labor in various foreign countries, and a list will be periodically published of Government publications, both in the United Kingdom and

abroad, which treat of labor matters, with a short popular abstract of the contents of the more important of these documents and of important legislation at home and abroad passed from time to time having an important bearing on labor.

THE "LABOR GAZETTE."

The *Labor Gazette* will be published at Id., and a large number of copies will be gratuitously distributed to free libraries, workmen's organizations, mechanics' institutes, chambers of commerce, and other institutions.

SPECIAL INQUIRIES.

2. Special inquiries will be undertaken from time to time by the labor department into important subjects bearing on labor on which adequate information is not at present available. Among the subjects requiring such special inquiries, which the Department hopes to enter upon shortly, are:

(a) The amount and causes of fluctuations of employment in certain seasonal and irregular trades, and their effects on the conditions and efficiency of the labor employed.

(b) An account of actual attempts made in the United Kingdom or abroad to relieve distress by providing public work either by relief works, municipal or national workshops, farm colonies, or the like, and the causes of their failure or success.

(c) Certain questions bearing on the conditions of child employment both in and out of factories and workshops.

(d) An account of the effects on labor of noxious processes in use in certain typical groups of unhealthy trades, *e.g.*, potteries, white lead works, cutlery, chemicals, etc., treated so far as practicable both from the statistical and the scientific and medical points of view.

Other important matters which may also probably demand special inquiries are the economic effects of alien immigration, various methods of wages, payment and adjustment (*e.g.*, sliding scales, profit-sharing, co operation, etc.), work of married women, cost of living, hours of labor, overtime, etc.

3. The Department also will be prepared to carry out such special inquiries as may be ordered from time to time by Parliament into labor questions.

AN ANNUAL REPORT.

4. The Department hopes to publish an annual report of its proceedings, framed as far as possible so as to be a handy book of reference for workmen to the principal labor questions which have engaged the attention of the Department during the year.

Mr. John Wilson, M.P., thanked the right hon. gentleman for the very full and complete statement which he had made to them.

Subsequent to the above interview, and as indicated by the Right Honorable the President of the Board of Trade, a Department of Labor was created under the superintendence of Mr. R. Giffen, as controller-general, Mr. L. Smith (author of the "Story of the Dockers' Strike,"), as chief commissioner, and Mr. John Burnett, as chief labor correspondent. As an evidence of the sincerity on the part of the Government to prosecute the aims elucidated by Hon. Mr. Mundella, it may be observed also that the publication of the *Labor Gazette* has been begun, while Mr. Burnett and a colleague have been commissioned to the United States to inquire into and report upon certain phases of the labor movement and matters incidental thereto in that country.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR.

[ABSTRACT of Précis of Evidence of DR. ELGIN R. L. GOULD, of the United States Labor Department, given before the Royal Commission on Labor, Great Britain, 1892-3.]

Dr. Gould, as statistical expert of the United States Labor Department for the preceding five and a half years, in reply to certain questions pertinent to the statistical systems of the Republic, said that

"In connection with the federal government of the United States there are six cabinet offices or departments, and under each department there are grouped different bureaux having different functions. The Department of Labor was originally created in

1885 as a bureau under the Department of the Interior; but in 1888 it was placed into an independent position, though without being raised to the dignity of a cabinet office. By this arrangement the Commissioner of Labor, as the chief of the department is called, has the double advantage of being responsible to the President of the United States and of being at the same time independent of the vicissitudes of party warfare for continuing in office. By the law of 1885 the functions of the department were set forth as follows: 'There shall be at the seat of government a Department of Labor. The general duties of the Commissioner of Labor are to acquire and diffuse amongst the people of the United States useful information on subjects connected with labor, in the most general and comprehensive sense of that word, and especially upon its relation to capital, the hours of labor, the earnings of laboring men and women, and the means of promoting their material, social, intellectual and moral prosperity.'

"The same law goes on to specifically oblige the commissioner to issue a report every year, but leaves him to choose its subject. He is also permitted to issue additional reports on his own responsibility, such as the report on the Scandinavian liquor legislation (upon which the witness is at present engaged); but with this exception the only special reports yet issued have been drawn up at the invitation of Congress.

"In conducting its inquiries the department keeps in view the following principles: First, to collect all information at first-hand through the personal investigation of one of its own accredited agents. Secondly, to procure for this purpose the services of skilled experts, who, previously to conducting their inquiries, shall have set themselves to study the subjects which they are about to investigate with a view to ascertaining what information is required, and what information is possible to obtain. Thirdly, to avoid making specific recommendations, but simply to publish the facts and leave the public and the persons interested to draw their own conclusions.

"The first annual report issued by the department was on the subject of industrial depressions. It was a study of the various commercial and industrial crises from 1815 to 1885. The second annual report was on convict labor. It was the result of an inquiry into the effects of the different systems of employing prisoners practiced in different States. The third report was on strikes and lockouts for the five years 1881-6. The fourth was on the social condition of working women in the larger cities. The fifth was on railway labor, and the sixth, published nine or ten months ago, was on the cost of production in the iron and steel industries.

"In addition to these annual reports on subjects chosen by the Commissioner of Labor, Congress has twice ordered the department to conduct special investigations, the first on marriage and divorce statistics in the United States for the 20 years ending in 1887, and the second, the result of which is shortly to be published, on the progress of manual training and trade organizations in the United States and Europe.

"For the financial year 1891-2 the permanent staff of the department consisted of 75 persons, 55 of whom formed what may be called the interior and 20 what may be called the exterior staff, the latter consisting of special agents employed outside the office in the investigation of certain subjects. The total appropriation for the same year, exclusive of the bill for printing the annual reports, for which a special appropriation is made in proportion to the bulk of the volumes issued, was \$168,720, or about £33,600. Of this sum, \$191,020 were expended in salaries to the permanent staff, \$47,500 in travelling and subsistence allowances and in the salaries of temporary employees, \$5,000 in rent, \$1,000 in stationery, \$250 in postage to foreign countries, \$8,000 in extra printing and binding, etc., \$1,000 on the library, and \$4,000 in miscellaneous items, such as furniture, advertising, telegraphs and telephones, expressage, fuel, lighting, etc. When Congress orders the department to conduct special inquiries it makes special appropriations to meet the expenses connected with them; \$22,500 have been so appropriated in connection with the two special inquiries already made by order of Congress.

"The United States Department has been the means of substituting inquiry by a skilled permanent body for inquiry by committees of the Legislature, much to the general advantage. It has provided the country with a body of trustworthy statistical information in the absence of which the people would be certain to use statistics that were not trustworthy.

"In addition to the Labor Department of the Federal Government, labor bureaux have been established in 27 of the States. Of these, the oldest is that constituted in the State of Massachusetts in 1869. In 16 States, viz.: California, Connecticut, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Nebraska, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Dakota and Utah, the functions of the labor bureaux, like those of the United States Department, are purely statistical. In 7, viz.: Illinois, Maine, Minnesota, Missouri, Rhode Island, Tennessee and Wisconsin, the control of mine and factory inspection is added. In 2, viz.: Idaho and [New] Mexico, certain duties in regard to emigrants are assigned; and in 2, viz.: Colorado and North Dakota, the Commissioner of Labor is obliged to intervene on the petition of 15 of the workmen in the event of a strike taking place at a firm employing 25 or more hands. The State bureaux follow the same principles of conducting their inquiries as the United States Department, as far as their means allow; but in many cases they cannot afford to send out agents to collect information at first hand. Unfortunately, too, the Labor Commissioner's tenure of office depends, in many of the States, upon the continuance of a particular political party in power.

"There is absolutely no organic relation between the State bureaux, *inter se*, or between them and the United States Department, and owing to the strength of the sentiment of State autonomy it would be impossible to institute any such relation. Up to the present time the United States Department has not called upon the State bureaux to supply it with information; but the State bureaux have made such communications to each other, and every year a convention is held of the various labor commissioners of the various States in order to discuss matters of common interest.

"All the State bureaux originated in response to the directly expressed wishes of the principal labor organizations, each of which has a legislative committee formed for the purpose of urging the passage through the State Legislature of enactments in which it is interested. These committees have always bestowed part of their efforts upon securing liberal appropriations for the labor bureaux.

"The United States Department reporting to the Federal Government does not make recommendations as to labor legislation, etc., because to do so would be considered an infringement of the prerogatives of the separate States to whom the formation and administration of the industrial codes, except in relation to *employees* of the Federal Government, solely belong. But it is clearly within the province of the State bureaux, reporting to the State Government, to do so, and they frequently do exercise this function.

"It would in all cases be better to confine the functions of a labor department or bureau, wherever established, to the compilation of statistics. In exceptional cases indeed it is advisable for the head of such a department to intervene in a dispute; but he should always be allowed to use his own discretion in so doing, and should not be fettered with any legal obligation in the matter. Under no circumstances, moreover, should he be empowered to issue an award. His interference should be limited, as is the case in Colorado and North Dakota, to the task of mediation, that is to say, to the work of a peacemaker without power of adjudication. A parliamentary head of a labor department might be tempted to utilize his power, as arbitrator, if such power were conferred on him, for the benefit of the class that possessed the greatest influence in the political party for the time being in power.

"Although there are only two of the State labor bureaux that are charged with the duty of mediation, there are in several of the States boards of arbitration established as separate departments."

UNIONS AND SYNDICATES IN FRANCE.

Since the enactment of the law of 1884, legalizing the formation of commercial, industrial and trade associations in France, upwards of 1,300 such bodies have sprung into active existence in that country. They are usually classed as agricultural employers, industrial syndicates, workmen's industrial syndicates and mixed syndicates. Laborers are not, as a rule, taken into the agricultural syndicates; nor is there any general combination against labor on the part of the employers' syndicates. The agricultural syndicates

have been mainly useful as a means of protecting the farmers from fraud in the purchase of fertilizers and other supplies; the employers' syndicates have managed to keep prices up in certain lines of business, but the efforts in this direction have not been generally successful enough to excite either comment or alarm.

TRADES UNIONS.

Mr. A. Condie Stephen, in his elaborate report to the British Government on the labor question in France, in referring to the trades unions in that country, says:

"The first thing that strikes attention in examining the statistics of workmen's trade unions is the disproportion between the number of syndicates (1,250) and the number of members (205,152). According to the opinion of those best qualified to judge, the percentage of syndicated workmen does not at present exceed 6 to 7 per cent. On the other hand, that their number is gradually increasing there cannot be any doubt; but up to the present time the desire on the part of the working classes to join these institutions has not been at all in proportion to the alacrity displayed by the advocates of unions in forming them. This may be accounted for in two ways—either French workmen in the mass are generally skeptical as to the practical personal advantages to be obtained by such associations or the individualism referred to is still very strong in French nature and disinclines a good workman in times of prosperity to restrict his freedom of action by obligations which, though perhaps conducive towards raising the wages of his neighbor, may, for all he knows, steadily lower his own. It is difficult, in a highly vigorous nation, where some skilled workmen can occasionally earn by individual energy from 15 to 20 francs a day, to rapidly convert the laboring population to more than a lukewarm belief in the merits of unselfish combination, particularly where the whole question is mystified and complicated by countless political and social considerations which they do not understand. It is interesting to note how many employers, to whom it is essential to get work punctually done, having been quick to observe such hesitation on the part of their best workmen, have indisposed them for and prevented them from joining unions by the encouragement they have given to personal energy and by the judicious distribution of gratuities. But, although the total amount of workmen already syndicated is comparatively small (the average number in a syndicate is about 164) the network which has been formed is widespread and very formidable; and these syndicates may be regarded as half empty *cadres* into which the vast labor forces of the country could at any moment be drafted.

"The well-to-do-workman, in fact, approves at present of the 1,250 syndicates, with their well-planned organization and extensive ramifications, much in the same way as an equipped standing army, to which he does not think it necessary to attach himself while all goes well. Were bad times to come and good and steady workmen, as well as bad ones, to be thrown out of work, it is more than likely that the numbers would soon rapidly swell; for, though still shy of combination in practice, the majority may be said to have been thoroughly won over to it in theory. What they would probably like would be to employ it as an occasional weapon against their masters, whenever they saw an immediate personal advantage to be derived from its use. Moreover, trade unions and strikes are still so inseparably connected in the mind of a Frenchman that to belong to the former seems necessarily to involve an immediate and unavoidable resort to the latter, and, as the majority regard strikes with disfavor, it is probable that, while trade continues, the violent language of noisy extremists will prevent the syndicates filling as rapidly as they would if the policy preached were a little less militant. This cautions behavior and reluctance to commit themselves is perhaps also due, in some measure, to the remarkable common sense of the French lower classes. That their influence, as a rule, is used towards deterring workmen from joining syndicates is probable, and it is interesting to observe, in talking with them how shrewdly they seem to have grasped the situation and how needless they consider it to make personal sacrifices or unnecessary financial risk when the tide of itself is running so high in their favor."

Mr. F. B. Loomis, United States Consul at St. Etienne, in France, in his report dated November 28, 1892, to the Secretary of State, says that the foregoing quotations from the report of Mr. Stephen on the labor question in France would give an inaccurate view of the

situation "if he had not happily called attention to the fact that, notwithstanding the limited membership of the workmen's syndicates, their effect upon the minds of the working classes is enormous. Every large employer realizes this and understands what the power of organized labor would be if discontent became general and a majority of the working people went into the syndicates and arranged themselves against capital."

Mr. Loomis also says in explanation that "the aim of the workmen's syndicates is to secure high wages, to assist members out of work and to find employment for them without charge. The fee for becoming a member of one of these organizations is generally 15 or 20 cents; the dues vary from 10 to 30 cents a month, the larger sum being exacted where there is a benefit fund attached to the syndicate. In some syndicates unemployed members receive a franc or two per day. These syndicates are widely distributed, having been organized in some 325 districts. In Paris there are 167; in Lyons, 107; in Marseilles, 75; in Bordeaux, 61; in Toulouse, 26; in Nantes, Rouen and Roubaix, 20; in St. Etienne, 43."

CATHOLIC LABOR UNIONS.

Mr. Stephen also discusses this phase of the labor movement in France. He says:

"There is another class of syndicates to which it may be well to allude, namely, Catholic syndicates or unions. Since the introduction into France of universal suffrage, and more especially of late, the Catholic Church and the party supporting it have been directing their attention to extending the influence they already possess over portions of the rural community to industrial classes. Whether there be in reality any ulterior political motive connected with this movement is beyond the range of this report to decide, but the most casual observer of existing labor problems cannot fail to be struck with the fact that the two extreme political parties in France, by whatever motive they are actuated, are equally straining every nerve to weld the wage-earners into formidable battalions. Perhaps the distinction between the policy of the two may be described by saying that while the one is endeavoring to convert by holding out prospects of an order of things that may never be realized the other is seeking to enroll recruits by a system of patronage and privilege of which the ordinary workman is prepared occasionally to avail himself without necessarily being converted to the doctrines preached. If kept free from politics, the counteracting effect to the extreme views of this latter may be beneficial, but if on the contrary it should prove that there is a hidden motive it will probably do more harm than good so far as a peaceful solution of the social question is concerned."

United States Consul Loomis takes occasion to remark that

"The foregoing remarks from Mr. Stephen's report to the British Government on the Labor question (in France) do not, in my estimation, do exact justice to the scope and work of the Catholic syndicates. This part of France, which is one of the great industrial centres of Europe, has many Catholic syndicates; they accomplish a great deal in a quiet way for the good of the working people, and I consider them efficient as a barrier against the advancing tide of socialism. The church, so far as I can learn, organizes these unions on a practical, liberal scale, and invites the working people to make them their own and enjoy their benefits."

LABOR EXCHANGES.

As one of the results arising out of the development and growth of labor unions in France, labor exchanges (*Bourse du Travail*) have been erected in many centres of population. In Paris the exchange is a municipal institution. The building in which its business is transacted cost about \$600,000 and the exchange receives, in addition, a sum of \$10,000 per annum to defray expenses, supplemented by some small gratuities. Last year this exchange in Paris found employment for some 29,000 workmen. It is also to its credit that it is conveniently arranged and that its internal affairs are well managed. It has two hundred and twenty syndicates attached to it.

COUNCILS OF PRUD'HOMMES.

The councils of Prud'hommes or experts, and which numbered 166 in 1891, are of legal creation. Each council is divided into two committees, of which one is termed the bureau of consultation, the other the bureau of judgment. The duty of the first bureau is to effect a conciliation, if possible, between the contending parties. In the event of failing to do this the case goes to the judgment committee for settlement, and where the sum involved is under \$40 there is no appeal from the judgment of this committee.

The bureau of conciliation is composed of two members—one an employer, the other a workman—chosen from different industries. They preside in rotation and meet at least three times a week. The secretary calls the cases in the order of their enrollment. Default in appearance is not ordered till one hour after the time of meeting. If in any event those composing the bureau of conciliation do not feel competent to decide a case before them it may be referred to an expert. When both parties have been listened to the two prud'hommes do what they can to effect an agreement. They have power to compel the production of witnesses and documents. This committee as a rule deliberate before proposing a plan of settlement. If the settlement proposed is accepted by the parties affected, the secretary draws up the conditions agreed upon and the president insists upon their honest fulfilment.

In the event of failure in bringing about an agreement the case is referred to the committee of judgment, to the secretary of which body it is submitted in writing. The bureau of judgment is composed of not less than two workmen and two employers—equal numbers being essential. This bureau meets once a week and more frequently if deemed necessary. If either of the parties summoned fails to appear at the time indicated he is judged by default. When the respective parties are called they are heard in turn and the president questions them. After the case has been stated the council of prud'hommes comes to an understanding in secret as to the verdict to be rendered, and the secretary draws up the judgment and it is binding. In cases involving a larger sum than \$40 appeal can be made to the tribunal of commerce.

It appears to be an admitted fact that the tribunal of prud'hommes has been of much service in reducing the volume of litigation, promoting a better feeling between employer and employee and in saving money. During the year 1891 the one hundred and sixteen councils of prud'hommes in France disposed of sixty thousand cases. On an average about 70 per cent. of cases are settled by the committee of conciliation and about 30 per cent. are dealt with by the bureau of judgment. As at present constituted the councils of prud'hommes are called into existence by Government decree on the request of the local chambers of commerce, and have jurisdiction over disputes between employers and employees in the metal, textile, chemical and building trades.

HIGHER COUNCIL OF LABOR.

This body was organized in 1892 and consists of fifty members, who are chosen from members of parliament, workmen, employers, syndicates, councils of prud'hommes, and experts on economic questions. Besides these, the director-general of public works for Paris, the president of the municipal council of Paris, the director of local commerce, director of technical instruction, commissioners of railways, and other public functionaries who have to deal in a particular way with the labor problem, are members *ex officio*. This council meets at the call of the Minister of the Interior, and its main function is to deliberate upon and throw all possible light on such phases of the labor question as may come before the parliament of France for discussion.

A LABOR BUREAU.

A Labor Bureau, in connection with the Department of Commerce, was also organized by law in 1892. Its functions are to collect, edit and publish statistics bearing on the relations between capital and labor, and the work is to be non-partizan and without bias. It will neither argue nor offer conclusions—merely state facts. The present cost of this bureau is about \$30,000 a year.

LAWS CONCERNING WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

According to the provisions of a law enacted last year, after January 1, 1893, no children less than 12 years of age can be employed in workshops or factories, children under 16 may not work more than six hours per day, children between 16 and 18 shall not work more than 11 hours per day. The law also provides that there shall be recesses during the day amounting in the aggregate to sixty minutes. Henceforth no woman or child under 18 years of age can be employed more than six days in any one week, or on any of the legal holidays. Children of either sex under 13 years of age cannot be employed on the stage in theatres in any capacity.

Another law of 1892 prohibits women in workshops and factories who may be in an advanced state of pregnancy from working therein for one month, [before confinement] and provides, at the same time, that the employers shall continue their regular salary during the enforced absence.

STRIKES IN FRANCE.

According to the statistics published by the Government of France on the question of strikes for the year 1889, there were 321 strikes in that country, in which 66,637 workmen took part. Out of these 321 strikes there were 33 in which the workmen secured an increase of wages, 63 were compromised, and in 166 cases no definite results were obtained.

From 1852 to 1889 (inclusive) there were 1,813 strikes in France. Out of these 539 were among weavers, 157 among spinners, 109 among metal workers and 88 among miners. In the majority of these cases the strikes were the result of demands for increased wages or by refusal to accept lower wages. Of the total number of strikes referred to 163 resulted favorably to the men.

CO-OPERATION AND PROFIT-SHARING.

United States Consul Francis B. Loomis, at St. Etienne, France, in his report to the Secretary of State, dated November 28, 1892, deals at length and ably with the question of co-operation and profit-sharing not only in France but in other European countries as well. He holds that co-operative societies, of which the success has been prodigious in the short time that has passed since their definite adoption by work-people, have already transformed the economical conditions of modern labor. To what do they owe their success? Plainly to the fertile and correct principle on which they are based, that of self-help—what the French call *assistance par soi-même* and the Germans *selbsthilfe*. They are, in a way, the direct application of the great principle of mutuality, to the success of which the world of to-day renders homage. The time has long gone by (1850) since M. Thiers, the eminent French statesman, said that workmen's associations were nothing else than anarchy in the commerce of the country. The fallacy of that assertion has been proved to-day, as co-operative societies have received at the hands of political economists a very warm reception for the last thirty years, who have given them a large place in their writings. Co-operation, as understood in France—or in any other country—has nothing in common with the doctrines of Saint Simon, Fourier, and other so-called reformers. If it be a species or degree of socialism, it is that bearing the stamp of the Academy of Social and Political Science; it develops and produces fruit without the intention of working harm to the fundamental principles of social order. Such is the opinion of those great political economists, B. Bandrillart, Wallaski, Horn, Claval, Charles Robert, Cheysson, Charles Gide and others. It is, in short, that of all those who have at heart the future of co-operation, of those who are at the head of the movement and whose desire is to break down the antagonism existing between capitalists and laborers.

Elsewhere in Europe, as in France, all those who are not more in favor of revolutionary utopias than of state socialism, consider co-operation and profit-sharing as the best means of transforming the social conditions of the people. At a conference held at Nîmes in 1883, M. de Boyne, in a speech advocating co-operation, said :

"The co-operative system has nothing in common with communism, which is but state tyranny in its most aggravated form. The aim of communism is to convert the community into a gigantic workshop, from which would be banished all individuality and responsibility—it is the negation of co-operation. This latter encourages production and develops economy, while communism paralyzes the one and discourages the other in substituting the action of the state to that of the individual. Co-operation makes men, trusting in themselves ; communism makes children, who remain all their lives in tutelage."

"Every century has had one or more problems to solve. The present one has to solve economical and social questions, but the solution will not be furnished by revolutionary socialists, nihilists, anarchists or other violent demagogues. Their aim is not to build, but to demolish ; hatred of anything that exists is their principle ; negation of the right to possess, of all religious sentiment, of the liberty of man, destruction and carnage, is their programme. Practical socialists and co-operators do not desire to throw down but to build, and they hope thus to peacefully succeed in resolving many social difficulties. Associations of workmen to improve their material, intellectual and moral situation is their principle ; the right of capital to receive an interest in proportion to the risks incurred, an equitable division of the profits of production between those who have contributed to realize them, either by intellectual power or by talent, or by manual effort, liberty of conscience, love and fraternity is their programme."

Some years after M. Charles Gide, a distinguished professor of political economy at Montpellier, in dealing with the same subject, drew a very distinct line between co-operation and collectivism, in the following terms :

"We differ from the collectivist party on two important points. The first is that we see no necessity to abolish individual property, even in instruments of production ; we desire, on the contrary, to be able by association to make the workman the owner of such instruments. The second point wherein we differ from collectivism is that we entertain a certain distrust of the state, of the government of authority, of societies with a capital S, although we admit the intervention of the state as regards the protection of the individual, yet we do not believe much in the efficacy of law in the creation of a new social order. We are a little afraid of this great collectivist machinery, I must confess, which would draw us into its wheels in spite of ourselves. . . . When I represent to myself the organization of the future society it appears to me under the aspect of a multitude of associations of every kind and proportion, some immense in size and importance, others small, but in all of which the workmen receive the entire product of their labor, because they will possess the instruments of production : associations which suppress middlemen, because—and yet without suppressing that emulation indispensable to all progress—they will attenuate competition and strife by suppressing the cause of all conflicts. . . . Such is my dream, and I hope it is also yours. I have been frequently reproached with looking at co-operation in the far perspective and not, as some would have it, in the near future. The criticism may be merited, but the people must not be lulled by chimeric delusions. I believe in co-operation, but it can not be built up nor adopted in a day."

The principle of co-operation is generally recognized and dealt with under the following heads, viz. : Co-operative association for supplies, which permits the co-operator to procure for the wants of his family the best food at low prices ; loan societies, the design of which is to lend to short purses a certain amount of capital on the most favorable conditions possible ; societies of production and distribution, which permit the workmen to increase his daily salary by a part of the profits which habitually belonged to the employer.

As to profit-sharing, M. Charles Robert gives, perhaps, the best definition when he says "it is an agreement, express or tacit, by which the employer gives to his workman, in addition to his regular salary, a share in the profits, irrespective of losses." In view of the fact, however, that almost everywhere in which profit-sharing prevails the workers are given to understand that it is only by reason of the generosity of the employer that they are

allowed to share the profits, a strong point is made as accounting for a certain amount of apathy and objection to the system on the part of workmen, which finds expression in the assertion that they ought to have a right to some portion of the profits, and not be put in the position of accepting a gift when they receive their share of them.

FRANCE.

The first societies of supply in France date from 1848. In 1851 there were 38 in that country, but with the advent of the Empire they were dissolved. The year 1892, however, found some 1,100 in existence, with a membership of about 600,000. Until quite recently co-operative societies were not as successful in Paris as they were found to be in the provinces. Now, however, several in that city are reported as very prosperous and the volume of business transacted considerable. Last year all these supply societies formed a federation with M. Clavel as president, and M. Charles Robert as secretary.

There are only about eighty societies of production throughout all France, and of this number forty are to be found in Paris.

In spite of most active efforts in that direction only eighteen loan societies exist, of which the principal are those of Paris, Angers, Mentone and St. Chamond (Loire). The only co-operative building society is to be found at Marseilles, and bears the name *Pierre du Foyer*, or "hearthstone."

ENGLAND.

For all practical purposes only three classes of co-operation exist in England, and these may be rated as societies of production, supply associations and building societies. The loan societies are not, properly speaking, co-operative, and are spoken of as diminishing in number.

The societies of production, which obtain for the workman all the profits of his work, are 106 in number, with 27,528 members, and a paid-up capital of \$3,478,100.43, and \$1,338,198.08 deposited.

One would be justified in saying that the English working class has had for its principal object the solution of the problem of co-operation in supplies. As early as the year 1777 a co-operative workshop was opened in Birmingham, and in a few years afterwards another at Wengeve by the the Bishop of Durham. But the movement did not distinctly take hold of the classes until 1848, when the Rochdale Pioneers was founded. This society progressed rapidly, owing to the active collaboration of Kingsley, Vansittart Neal, John Stuart Mill and others. The society was founded by a few workmen out of work, who had only a very limited capital to commence with. In 1882 the society reckoned 10,613 members, and possessed a capital in shares of \$1,424,815.90; in 1889 the net profits exceeded \$242,282.50. At the close of the year 1892 this society possessed twenty co-operative stores in the town of Rochdale alone.

The total number of supply stores was, according to last statistics, 1,516, of which 1,170 were in England and Wales, 334 in Scotland, and 12 in Ireland. The number of members was 967,828. The capital in shares was \$50,327,672.05 and \$11,023,615.12 were deposited. The business transacted during 1887 figured for the sum of \$167,935,964.77, and the value of goods in stock was \$212,336,168.72, giving a profit equal to \$16.55 to each member. In 1883 the co-operatives created by shares the wholesale co-operative society, with its headquarters in Manchester. This society made marvellously rapid strides; it created a transport service between England and France, and an insurance company for its buildings, its ships and its goods. It possesses its own manufactories of soap, boots, biscuits, etc. On the 31st of December, 1888, it had a membership of 634,196.

Each year the delegates of the different co-operative societies hold a congress, and, according to the balance sheet made out in 1890, the situation was as follows: Societies belonging to the union 1,621; number of members, 1,074,724; capital and deposits, \$71,549,027.04; reserve fund, \$2,991,884.50; grants for education, \$126,361.89; value of buildings, \$28,931,267.44; net profits, \$18,467,137.40.

In 1890 there were 1,940 building societies in England, with a membership of 600,000. The receipts for that year rose to \$92,530,000, and they had lent on mortgage \$253,240,000, giving a total of \$345,770,000.

GERMANY.

In 1890 there were 5,950 co-operative societies in Germany—loan societies, 2,988 ; industrial societies, 2,714 ; supply societies, 760 ; and 28 building societies. The industrial co-operative societies are classed as follows : Societies for the purchase of raw material for different trades (shoemakers, tailors, carpenters, wheelwrights, locksmiths, blacksmiths, weavers, tanners, etc.), 113 ; societies for the purchase of everything appertaining to agriculture, 843 ; societies of butchers, 9 ; co-operative stores, 59 ; co-operative manufactories, 138 ; for agricultural produce (milk, cheese, fruits, etc.), 689.

ITALY.

Co-operation is making rapid progress in Italy. While that country had only 250 loan societies in 1883, the number in 1888 had reached 662, and the social capital was 110,000,000 lire. The co-operative stores are nearly as important, while the societies of production—dairymen, masons, carpenters, tailors, shoemakers, etc.—number in the neighborhood of 500.

SWITZERLAND.

Co-operative societies have taken a firm foothold in Switzerland. The supply societies number 138, and their net profits exceed 4,000,000 francs. The most important of these are at Zurich and Geneva. The loan banks number 60. These give a dividend of five per cent.—a small dividend, it is true, but it must not be forgotten that these were not established for speculative purposes, but to lend to those who are in need of a small capital and which it would be difficult for them to secure the use of in any other way.

BELGIUM.

In Belgium co-operative societies are fairly numerous. That of Liege pays a dividend of from 10 to 30 per cent. ; in five years its capital produced 105 per cent. These societies pursue various lines of business : lending money, furnishing guarantees, buying or constructing dwellings, co-operative chemists' shops, etc.

Consul Loomis, in recapitulation of his most valuable data, takes occasion to say that profit-sharing is a French idea. It was in 1842 that Leclaire invented the system and his example was followed by several houses ; but it was not until 1864 that the principle was seriously studied and put into practice. Since the year 1872 sixty-eight large business firms adopted it, and for several years the system has become international. The following table shows the number of profit-sharing establishments in the countries therein mentioned :

Countries.	Number.	Countries	Number.
France.....	92	Portugal	1
Austria.....	3	Spain.....	1
Sweden.....	4	England.....	62
Italy.....	4	Denmark.....	4
Switzerland.....	16	Holland.....	5
Germany.....	26	Russia.....	1
Belgium.....	5		
United States.....	35	Total.....	255

No doubt the laws which govern co-operative societies in the several countries have a material influence, in favor or otherwise, on the development of co-operation, and a passing reference to such laws may not be uninteresting or uninteresting.

 ENGLISH LAW.

English co-operative societies are controlled by the Industrial and Provident Act of 1876. The provisions of this law allow societies a choice between that of companies or that of industrial societies. The first have a limited or unlimited responsibility, and in the former case the members are only responsible for the amount of their shares. This form has been adopted by all the co-operative supply associations. Each society must be composed of at least 17 members, and the constitution and by-laws governing must be deposited with the registrar, who delivers a certificate of registration. The capital is composed of shares, of which the number may be limited. The names of the shareholders and the number of shares held by each must be on record in a special registry kept at the office of the society and open to public inspection. Every year a list of all the shareholders, together with a statement of the capital, must be deposited with the registrar. The books are examined by an accountant named by the Home Minister when asked for by a third or a fifth of the members, according to the nature of the society. Ex-members are responsible for one year after they have left the society.

The laws governing industrial and provident societies have a great analogy with that of the friendly societies. They are under the control of a regularly appointed registrar, and, in fact, are treated in this respect similarly to the trade unions. The laws governing each society must specify the name of the society, indicate that it is limited, fix the mode of admission and withdrawal of associates, and everything that concerns the capital, the dividends, the administration, liquidation, or dissolution of the society. Industrial and provident societies are exempt from income tax and stamp duties.

GERMAN LEGISLATION.

German law as to co-operative societies is mainly derived from the law of 1889. Prior to 1867 the societies formed in Prussia, needing a large credit on account of the doubtful success of the innovation, followed the system of unlimited liability on the part of the members—the creditors could proceed against them either as individuals or collectively. But the Saxon law of 1868 allowed the formation of limited liability co-operative societies, and that wise principle was recognized by the German Empire law of 1889. The second article of this law defines the liability of the associates as follows :

“(1) Each of the members is liable on all his goods, not directly to the creditors of the society itself, and is obliged to furnish to the bank of the society the sum necessary to pay its debts.

“(2) Each member is responsible to the society and to the creditors of the society (unlimited company) for all his goods and property.

“(3) The liability of each of the associates is limited both towards the society and the creditors.”

Such are the three clauses which the law recognizes. Articles 6, 7 and 8 declare that lending societies cannot furnish funds to non-members. The administration and control of the associations are also specified by the new law, which in article 51 provides for the annual inspection of the business of each society by an auditor chosen by a certain number of societies assembled in congress ; but this auditor must not be a member of any co-operative society, and his name must be submitted to the approval of the State. Each society must be composed of at least 17 members and a tenth of the shares be paid in before the society is registered. Any member can withdraw on giving three months' notice and can claim his part in the profits of the society, according to the latest inventory. He has no claim upon the reserve fund, however. His liability continues two years.

BELGIUM'S LAWS.

The Belgian law of 1873 gives no special definition of co-operative societies. It simply says they are composed of members, of which the number may vary, as well as that of the shares, and that the privileges are inaccessible to outsiders. By this latter provision the transformation of co-operative societies into anonymous companies is ren-

dered impossible, and consequently speculation is avoided. However, if a member withdraws from the society he can give up his share to a third party, provided that he be admitted as a member of the association.

The lowest number of members is fixed at 7, and the administration of the society may be conducted by non-members if thought advisable. This is an important stipulation, inasmuch as through it many intelligent men devoted to the co-operative cause can be chosen outside of the society. The yearly publication of the inventory and balance sheet, abatements, reserve fund, and list of members, with the amount of their shares, is rendered obligatory. The amount of capital is not fixed by law, nor is there any limit placed on the number of shares of each member. If a member withdraws his liability remains in force for six years. The Belgian law is considered both prudent and liberal, and as a consequence co-operative societies have done well in that country.

ITALIAN CODE.

The Italian law as to co-operation is somewhat akin to that of Belgium. The amount of shares that each member can possess is fixed at 5,000 lire, as in the English law; but if the capital is divided into shares none of them can exceed 100 lire. A general meeting of the members must be held each year; each member has but one vote, and can represent but one absent member. Every three months the directors of the association must send to the clerk of the court a statement showing the number of new entries, withdrawals, and the total number of existing associates. The association may dissolve itself when the capital has diminished by two-thirds, unless the members, convoked to a general assembly, decide to the contrary.

SWISS LAW.

Co-operative societies in Switzerland have almost all adopted the form described under the name of "Association" contained in the Federal code of 1883. The name of "co-operative society" does not appear in that code. To form an association a deed must be signed by seven persons at least and duly registered. The Swiss law does not limit the amount of capital nor the number of members, and leaves the admission or withdrawal of members optional to the parties interested. The liability of the members does not exceed the assets of the association, and in any case cannot extend beyond two years for any member who resigns. A balance sheet must be published every year, and the court advised when the assets are not equal to the liabilities. The dissolution of the society can take place at the request of the court, or of any member, creditor, or other competent authority. After payment of the liabilities the remaining assets, if any, are divided among themselves.

PAST, PRESENT AND PROPOSED LAW IN FRANCE.

In the past, and up to the end of 1892 at least, the co-operative societies in France were subject to the law of 1867, which did not intend to create a new and particular form of society, but to modify in certain points the ordinary regulations applied to societies got up by shares. The capital was divided into shares of 50 francs each, instead of 100 or 150 francs as in other societies; and the tenth part only, instead of the fourth, is required to be paid up before the society can be registered. The initial capital was limited to 200,000 francs and the possible annual increase to a similar amount. Such were the salient features of the law. While it contained nothing relative to the entry or withdrawal of members, the societies were obliged to conform to the obligations exacted of anonymous societies—publications of constitutions and by-laws in the daily press, registration at the office of the clerk of the court, taxes, stamp duties, and other fiscal exactions—which discouraged co-operative enterprises. Consequently while the co-operative movement progressed rapidly in other countries it was retarded in France by defective legislation, and especially as concerned co-operative supply associations.

The existing law (1892) exposes co-operative societies, and other societies of like character, to all manner of difficulties, sometimes even to ruinous procedures with the financial administration of the State, and yet gives them no definite legal status. It is

for this reason that a certain number of co-operative associations have adopted the anonymous forms, for if French jurisdiction admits that a society can assume one of the commercial forms, it exacts in each case the fulfilling of all the prescriptions of the law of 1867, which constitutes an expense to the society of at least 400 francs; besides this they have to pay stamp duties, a tax on the revenue of each share, wine and liquor licenses, and those on wholesale and retail.

Article 49 of the law of 1867 limits the initial capital to 200,000 francs and allows an annual increase of a similar sum; but this legal maximum is not sufficient for certain co-operative societies, such as building societies. Societies of production labor under the same difficulties.

A new Bill will be legislated upon in 1893, and in which special attention will be devoted to overcoming the defects of previous legislation in respect of profit-sharing and co-operation.

FREE PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT OFFICES.

PENNSYLVANIA.

While the State of Pennsylvania in the Republic of the United States was the first to establish a Bureau of Labor Statistics in the year 1872, it remains to the credit of Ohio as being the first State to create free public employment offices in connection with the Bureau of Statistics. As these free public employment offices are the only ones in existence on this continent at the time of writing, some knowledge of their creation, mode of operation and the results and advantages, as well as their defects, as developed through experience, will not be out of place here.

OHIO.

On the 28th day of April, 1890, the House of Representatives and Senate of the State of Ohio enacted as follows:

AN ACT TO AMEND SECTION 308 OF THE REVISED STATUTES OF OHIO.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, that section 308 of the Revised Statutes be so amended as to read as follows:

SECTION 308. The commissioner shall have an office in the State House, which shall be a Bureau of Statistics of Labor, and he shall collect, arrange and systematise all statistics relating to the various branches of labor in the State, and especially those relating to the commercial, industrial, social, educational and sanitary condition of the laboring classes. Said commissioner is hereby authorized and directed, immediately after the passage of this Act, to organize and establish in all cities of the first class and cities of the first and second grade of the second class in the State of Ohio, a *free public employment office* and shall appoint one superintendent for each of said offices to discharge the duties hereinafter set forth. Said superintendents shall cause to be posted in front of their said offices on a sign board, or in a suitable place on the building where such offices are located, the words "free public employment offices." It shall be the duty of such superintendents to receive all applications for labor of those desiring employment and those desiring to employ labor, and record their names in a book kept for that purpose, designating opposite the name of each applicant the character of employment or labor desired, and the address of such applicant. Each of said superintendents shall be provided with such clerical assistance as in the judgment of the commissioner may appear necessary for properly conducting the duties of their several offices. No compensation or fee shall, directly or indirectly, be charged to or received from any person or persons seeking employment, or any person or persons desiring to employ labor through any of said offices. Said superintendents shall make a weekly report on Thursday of each week to said commissioner of all persons desiring to employ labor and classes thereof, and all persons applying for employment through their respective offices and the character of employment desired by each applicant, also of all persons securing employment through their respective offices and character thereof, and a semi-annual report of the expense of maintaining such offices. Said com-

missioner shall cause to be printed weekly a list of all applicants and the character of employment desired by them, and of those desiring to employ labor and the class thereof, received by him from the respective offices aforesaid, and cause a true copy of such list on Monday of each week to be mailed to the superintendent of each of said offices in the State, which said list by the superintendent shall be posted immediately on receipt thereof in a conspicuous place in his office, subject to the inspection of all persons desiring employment. Said superintendent shall perform such other duties in the collection of labor statistics as said commissioner shall determine. Any superintendent or clerk as herein provided who directly or indirectly charges or receives any compensation from any person whomsoever in securing employment or labor for any other person or persons as provided in this Act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and be fined in any sum not exceeding fifty dollars and imprisoned in the county jail or workhouse not exceeding thirty days. The superintendent of each of said offices shall receive a salary, *to be fixed by the council of such city*, payable monthly. The clerk or clerks required in any of such offices shall receive a salary of not more than fifty dollars per month, provided that the compensation of such superintendents and clerks so appointed shall be paid out of the city treasury in which such free public employment office may be located.

SECTION 2. That said original section 308 of the Revised Statutes be and the same is hereby repealed.

SECTION 3. That this Act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

State Commissioner John McBride, in his annual report on labor statistics for the year 1890, referring to this Act creating free public employment offices in Ohio, and his work as authorized thereby, takes occasion to say :

"The objects sought to be obtained by the law are good, but the law itself is one of those curiosities which are sometimes born of loosely constructed or hastily considered legislative enactments. The law, it will be observed, both authorized and directed the commissioner to proceed immediately to organize 'Free Public Employment Offices,' and to appoint superintendents and clerks for the same.

"To organize the offices necessitated the securing of salaries for those who were to fill them, and as the law provides that salaries shall be paid out of the treasury of the several cities in which the offices are located, yet leaves it optional with said cities as to whether they shall or shall not pay, I sent certified copies of the law to each of the city councils and, either in person or by letter, asked that an ordinance be passed fixing salaries of superintendents and clerks. All of the cities complied with my request, although some of them were late in doing so, and Toledo only provides for a superintendent."

After stating that free public employment offices were established in the cities of Toledo, superintendent, salary \$1,000 per year; Cleveland, superintendent \$1,200, female clerk \$600; Dayton, superintendent \$1,000, female clerk \$600; Cincinnati, superintendent \$1,200, female clerk \$600; and Columbus, superintendent, \$1,200, female clerk \$600, Mr. McBride said that there being no provision made by the Legislature for expenses, other than salaries connected with free public employment offices, and not knowing whether the law contemplated that the State or the cities should defray them, he tells his readers that he wrote the State Attorney-General pointing out the circumstances and requesting a deliverance thereon. In replying, the Attorney-General said :

"I have examined the Act to which you refer, and while its provisions are not as plain and positive as they should have been, I am, nevertheless, of the opinion that the spirit of the Act requires the State to pay the necessary expenses connected with the establishment of 'Free Public Employment Offices,' except the salaries of superintendents of such offices and clerks in the same."

On the strength of this opinion the Governor of the State authorized the commissioner to create a deficiency in the sum of \$2,000, being the estimated sum required to meet such expenditure, and to the extent of this sum offices were rented and furnished.

The commissioner in elaboration, continues as follows :

"In making appointments I selected men for superintendents and ladies for clerks. This was done because of the belief that women and girls out of work would prefer to approach one of their own sex when in search of employment. The wisdom of this course has since been demonstrated by the operation of the offices.

"As the law now stands the commissioner has the power to appoint, but has no authority to remove the superintendents and clerks. This evidently was an oversight, but it should be remedied so that the good work of the different offices may not be interfered with by the bad services of an appointee. Another bad feature of the law is that which leaves it optional with councils of the different cities to make and unmake salaries. This provision endangers the existence of the offices and has a tendency to bring the superintendents and clerks into collusion with members of the city governments as against the commissioner.

"During the short time that the 'Free Public Employment Offices' have been in operation the superintendents have rendered material assistance to this bureau in the way of collecting statistics, yet if the employment offices are to continue as auxiliaries to the bureau, the State should either assume all expense in connection with the offices or make it obligatory upon the city governments to do so.

"The superintendents of the 'Free Public Employment Offices' are required by law to report to this bureau on Thursday of each week the work done by them during the preceding week. The reports commence with the appointment of superintendents and are given as reported weekly. 'Situations wanted' means those wanting work to do; 'help wanted' refers to employers wanting employees; and 'positions secured' indicates the number who have secured work through the office.

REPORT OF TOLEDO OFFICE FROM JUNE 26, 1890, TO JANUARY 1, 1891.

		Total.
Situations wanted	Males	2,334
	Females	719
Help wanted	Males	2,885
	Females	1,083
Positions secured	Males	1,329
	Females	497

REPORT OF DAYTON OFFICE FROM JUNE 30, 1890, TO JANUARY 1, 1891.

		Total.
Situations wanted	Males	2,944
	Females	1,083
Held wanted	Males	1,384
	Females	878
Positions secured	Males	399
	Females	418

REPORT OF CLEVELAND OFFICE FROM JULY 1, 1890, TO JANUARY 1, 1891.

		Total.
Situations wanted	Males	2,523
	Females	1,277
Help wanted	Males	3,189
	Females	1,231
Positions secured	Males	1,333
	Females	847

REPORT OF CINCINNATI OFFICE FROM JULY 25, 1890, TO JANUARY 1, 1891.

		Total.
Situations wanted.....	Males	4,763
	Females	1,818
Help wanted.....	Males	2,803
	Females	2,787
Positions secured	Males	1,830
	Females	1,126

REPORT OF COLUMBUS OFFICE FROM SEPTEMBER 2, 1890, TO JANUARY 1, 1891.

		Total.
Situations wanted.....	{ Males	1,965
	{ Females	710
Help wanted.....	{ Males	1,192
	{ Females	722
Positions secured	{ Males	684
	{ Females	525

"The total number of persons wanting situations was 20,136, and of this number 14,529 were males and 5,607 females. The total number of employees wanted by employers was 18,154, and of this number 11,453 were males and 6,701 females. The total number of persons having secured situations through the offices was 8,982, and of this number 5,575 were males and 3,407 females. The amount of 'help wanted' was 90.2 per cent. of 'situations wanted.' 'Positions secured' was 44.6 per cent. of 'situations wanted.'

"If the 8,982 persons who secured work through the 'Free Public Employment Offices' had obtained employment through the private employment agencies, it is fair to assume that the cost of such services would have averaged \$3 per capita for males and \$1 for females, or a total of \$20,132, and by deducting from the latter sum the cost of maintaining the 'Free Public Employment Offices,' there is a balance of \$15,132, which has been saved to the willing, yet poor and needy, working men and women by the State law. This saving in dollars and cents may appear large in the eyes of those not familiar with the patronage given to employment agencies, but as there are at least twelve well known private employment agencies now running in the cities in which the 'free' offices are located, and as many more scattered over the smaller cities of the State, it is evident that nearly one hundred persons live and thrive through the profits derived from such private agencies. This would indicate that nearly one hundred thousand dollars is annually spent by working men and women in efforts to secure employment through the assistance of employing agencies, and if this sum can be saved to the honest toilers of Ohio by the expenditure of about ten thousand dollars annually on part of the State for the maintaining of 'Free Public Employment Offices' that will be run by officials obligated to make honest and energetic efforts to furnish help to employers of labor, and to aid idle labor in securing honorable employment, it should be done.

"Ohio being the first state to create 'Free Public Employment Offices,' their establishment by legislation was looked upon as being an experiment, which many predicted would only be productive of evil results. The friends and advocates of the measure were very sanguine that a trial would demonstrate the utility of the offices in every way, and the result has but emphasized the correctness of their claims. From nearly all States in the union, and from several foreign countries, have come inquiries as to the working of the law, and although copies of the law were sent to all parties who requested them, time and a limited office force would not permit of an extended written explanation, either as to the causes leading to the law's enactment or the result of its practical operation. So much interest has been manifested, however, that I deem it best to give some of the salient points connected with the enactment of this law.

"The Municipal Labor Congress of Cincinnati, an organization composed of all the trade and labor unions in that city, started the agitation in favor of 'Free Public Employment Offices' being established by the State Government in all of the large cities of the State. It was this organization that drafted the Bill which was introduced by Senator M. T. Corcoran, of Cincinnati. The Bill, as drafted and introduced, made the employment offices branches of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, fixed the salaries of superintendents and clerks, and placed the entire expense upon the State. Senator Corcoran and the friends of the Bill fought hard to have it passed in its original form, but the Senate refused to pass it until amended so as to place the expense upon the cities in which the offices were located. The House took a different view of the matter, amended the Senate Bill by substituting the original Bill. The Senate refused, however, to accept the House amendment and the measure went into the hands of a conference committee, which

finally submitted a report embodying the present law, which was adopted by a unanimous vote in the Senate and with but one dissenting vote in the House. The members of the Legislature were of the opinion that inasmuch as the offices were to be located in certain cities, that only those cities would derive the benefit accruing from their labors; hence they believed that the city governments should defray the greater portion of the expense connected with the office. The law, however, is general in its application, and the offices are intended to help employers and employees in all parts of the State. Its prime features provide, first, for the collection of statistical data relating to the industrial interests of the State; second, to assist employers to secure employees; third, to furnish our working men and women, when out of employment, free and reliable information as to the kind and character of employment to be had. By the carrying out of the objects of the law, the collection and compilation of industrial statistics, something in which all our people are interested, will be more complete and the entire State benefited, and the State Government certainly can not undertake a more charitable or a more honorable and praiseworthy act than that of securing employment for her willing yet needy citizen laborers.

"Prior to the establishment of the 'Free Public Employment Offices' there were 'Employment Agencies' in nearly all large cities in this State, but they were run for private profit rather than for public good. They were leeches engaged in sucking the life-blood from the poor. These private agencies charged men and women anywhere from \$1 to \$15 for securing them employment, and in most cases they demanded and received a price for accepting an application whether they secured a place or not. This every honest-hearted citizen knows to be wrong, because it is evident that when men and women are willing to work, and are unable to find it to do, it is sufficient for them to suffer the hardships which are inseparable from enforced idleness without taxing them for the privilege of securing work, or for the promise to secure work."

In the State of Ohio, where these "Free Public Employment Offices" are in operation, many able and critical thinkers and writers have expressed themselves as very favorably impressed with the principle involved in such a law as that under the provisions of which the offices in Ohio were established.

Hon D. J. Ryan, Secretary of State for Ohio, for instance, gives his views as to the Ohio law in the following letter in the *Illustrated Frank Leslie's Paper* (New York), dated October 25, 1890:

OHIO'S NEW EXPERIMENT.

The General Assembly of Ohio, on the 28th day of April last, passed a law providing for the establishment of free employment bureaus in the five principal cities of the state, viz.: Cincinnati, Cleveland, Toledo, Columbus and Dayton. The law provides for the appointment of a superintendent by the Commissioner of Labor Statistics, and for such clerical assistance as may be necessary. The primary object of these bureaus is to secure employment for the unemployed and to assist employers in procuring such help as they may apply for, and such other free and reliable information as relates to such applications. An additional duty is also imposed, and that is to collect statistical facts and figures relating to the industrial interests of the respective cities bearing upon employers and employees. Provision is made also for weekly reports to the Commissioner of Labor Statistics, and a consolidated report by him of the returns of all the agencies, which is to be sent by him to each of the five employment offices weekly. The compensation of the superintendent and clerk is to be paid by the city council of the municipality in which the employment agency is established. Superintendents are forbidden, under penalty, from charging or receiving compensation from any applicant to their respective offices.

This law is essentially an "Ohio idea," it being the first of the kind passed in this country, and with the possible exception of the intelligence office in France, there is nothing with which it can be compared. It has for its mission as proper and as legitimate an object of State legislation as can be well thought of—that is, the reduction of unemployed labor to a minimum. Legislation of this character is usually received by the average citizen with distrust and debate. It strikes him as a direct interference of the

State with private affairs, and as being beyond the legitimate province of legislation. Public opinion in Ohio has not passed such a judgment on this law. It has been generally received with approbation in the cities where it has been put into effect. This is due to two reasons: first, that the law is not a piece of political legislation—it passed both branches of the legislature with practical unanimity, receiving with equal strength the support of both political parties. It was as clear and clean a piece of non-partisan legislation as ever passed our General Assembly. The second reason is that the law has been economically enforced, and has proved successful in its operation. I need but give the record of the various agencies to demonstrate this fact. The following tables give the applications for situations and help and the positions secured from the establishment of each office to August 14. Owing to complications arising in the appointment of a superintendent at Columbus, no office has been established at that place at this writing:

Cleveland—July 1 to August 14.

Situations wanted.....	652
Help wanted.....	1,031
Positions secured.....	357

Cincinnati—July 23 to August 14.

Situations wanted.....	1,831
Help wanted.....	773
Positions secured.....	523

Toledo—June 1 to August 14.

Situations wanted.....	570
Help wanted.....	1,087
Positions secured.....	356

Dayton—June 26 to August 14.

Situations wanted.....	774
Help wanted.....	698
Situations secured.....	332

These figures, in the formative and experimental period of the law, augur the richest prospect of success in a short time. It will be observed that fully forty per cent. of all applications were successfully answered. The distinguishing merit of this system is that the information given is free and reliable. As a rule private employment offices are a fraud. They accept fees and applications from all quarters whether there is any probability of filling the demand or not, and in too many cases they have developed into downright swindles. The desire for gain on the part of the proprietors is the greatest temptation to be false to the unemployed. Applications are taken and fees received where there is not the slightest prospect of success in finding the idle workman a place for his anxious hands to labor. On the other hand, applications are received from employers and men and women recommended for work who are useless and without character, so that for the workman on one side it is a swindle, and for the employer on the other side it is a cheat. When the agent of an employment office is clothed with official character, as under the Ohio law, and rendered absolutely independent of the necessity to recommend anybody and everybody and promise anything and everything, we reach the highest stage of success in employment agencies. It is this condition that gives character and standing to the officer in charge.

The incidental reference heretofore made in this paper to the duty of the State to lessen as much as possible the number of the unemployed is the strongest reason for the establishment of free employment agencies. Idle hands are prone to mischief, and the disturbances possible from unemployed labor, willing to work and yet with no prospect of obtaining it, are historical in their danger. As a rule the unemployed gravitate to

the cities, and the larger the city the larger the gravitation of unemployed labor. It is proper, therefore, that these agencies should be established in the great cities of the State, because there they come in contact with the men and women who most need them. The capitalist who owns the mine, the factory or the mill, or the farmer that desires hands for his harvest, can send to this centre of labor and procure the necessary help to carry them through the necessity of their demands.

The present efficient Commissioner of Labor Statistics of this State, Hon. John McBride, gives as his opinion that it is "destined to become one of the most valuable and beneficial laws ever passed in the interest of employers and employees." The prospects justify the opinion, and it needs but a conscientious and faithful discharge of duty on his part to reach the condition which he prophesies.

Are there any objections to the law as it stands in its present shape? Yes; the provision which places in the power of the cities wherein the employment agent acts, to fix his salary, is detrimental to a wholesome operation of the law. It places it at the mercy of municipal politicians and induces official disturbances that will materially destroy its efficiency. The purpose of the law is to benefit the entire people of the State. It is to the advantage of every citizen, whether he lives in the city or the country, that as many men should be employed as possible. Industry and employment conduce to the peace and prosperity of all, and all should bear the expense of a machinery which has that for an object or tends to that end. The expenses, therefore, of salaries and clerical work attendant upon the operation of free employment agencies should be paid from the State treasury and should not be dependent upon the whims of a city council.

Is there any danger in the law? Yes; improperly administered in the hands of men who have not the good of all in view it can become a political machine of advantage to the party in power and an absolute injury to the innocent parties for whose benefit it was established. Happily there are no evidences yet in this State of this danger. The law has been administered honestly and with profit, and the indications are that it will continue to be so. Viewed from every standpoint at this time "Ohio's new experiment" can be regarded as a law which benefits the people at large, and as one which is especially profitable to the employer and the unemployed.

Columbus, Ohio, Sept. 21, 1890.

DANIEL J. RYAN.

MICHIGAN.

In the tenth annual Report of the Bureau of Labor of the State of Michigan (1893), Commissioner Henry A. Robinson (since appointed Statistician of the U. S. Department of Agriculture at Washington), in dealing with the subject of "Free Public Employment Offices," takes occasion to say that "in the month of April, 1890, the Government of Ohio established free public employment offices in the cities of Cincinnati, Cleveland, Columbus, Toledo and Dayton, *i.e.*, in five several cities. The idea was borrowed from France, the only government in the world that had adopted that paternal function. It has only one office of the kind, however, which is located in the capital city, Paris, and goes by the name of 'Public Intelligence Office.' Of its workings there we have little knowledge. From Ohio we have considerable data of an *ex parte* nature, however, though official, from which conclusions more or less satisfactory may be drawn. It may be well to say that the facts developed from the Ohio experiment, which to date has extended over a period of three years, were presented to the National Convention of Labor Commissioners held in the city of Denver, May 24, 1892, fifteen States and the United States being represented, with the result that the following resolution was adopted—not unanimously however—by the convention:

"*Resolved*, That the commissioners of labor of the different States recommend to the legislatures of their different States the consideration of the advisability of creating free public employment offices under State control and supervision."

Mr. Robinson continues to say: "It will be observed that the resolution does not commit the commissioners to recommending the establishment of such offices, but merely to call the attention of their respective State legislatures to the 'consideration of the advisability' of creating such offices. In accordance with the instructions of the reso-

lution your commissioner does, therefore, recommend the proposition of establishing such agencies in this State as worthy of the serious attention of the legislature for the reason that, according to the official statements made by the Commissioner of Labor in Ohio, the establishment of such agencies in that State has given almost complete satisfaction not only to the patrons of the offices created but to the public generally. To the former because of the superiority of the services rendered by the State institution as compared with similar institutions operated by private parties for mere personal gain, and to the latter because of certain incidental effects morally and economically beneficial to the public.

"These figures are official and undoubtedly correct and tend strongly to support the assertion of the commissioner above quoted that the assumption by the State of the function of assisting the unemployed to find employment is no longer an experiment. Of course there are those who are so strongly imbued with the '*laissez faire*' form of government that they cannot tolerate the thought of adding to the functions of the State even the things that possibly can be performed by it better than by private enterprise. Such go so far as to assert that the State can do nothing, or scarcely anything, so well as the same can be done by private parties under the stimulus of competition. However this may be, the modern trend of governments seems to be toward extension of functions. We believe that in the field of governmental science, no less than in other fields, there is still both necessity and room for experiment and the facts herein presented point very strongly toward the advisability of accepting the 'Free Public Employment Agency' as a suitable candidate for trial at least, if not for permanent adoption into the sisterhood of State functions.

"It may be said, in conclusion, that a vast amount of fraud and vantage-taking seems to be indigenous to the business of private intelligence or employment purveyance. A large proportion of those who need to resort to these places for assistance in procuring the opportunity to work are on the verge of necessity, and are in no condition or spirit to parley or resist extortion nor any other form of encroachment upon their rights. Their condition in this respect, if not precisely alike, is at least partially analogous to the classes whose need of and right to public protection and aid is denied by none except the scientific malevolent. That the public is as deeply interested in seeing all who are able and willing to work provided with the opportunity as it is to compel the vagabond classes to comply with the mandate, 'In the sweat of thy brow thou shalt earn thy bread,' goes without saying. How to provide employment for the people is, in these modern times, and even in this great Republic, a question of vital importance. That there should be any idle from need of opportunity to work in a country with a population of less than sixty-five millions, whose cultivable area is capable of maintaining in comfort a billion of souls and bodies, is indicative of something radically wrong in the social constitution, of disease which, in the absence of the intelligence to diagnose properly or the courage to apply remedies appropriate to its radical nature, must be treated with some such palliatives as are herein suggested."

Continuing in the train of reasoning engendered in the matter just quoted, Commissioner Robinson, in reviewing the effect of immigration upon the labor market of the United States and the general opinion that a greater restriction thereof would result in steadier employment and higher wages for the working classes in that country, and while combatting the idea of such a movement, feels justified in asserting that "the people of the United States do not desire and will object to receiving cripples and those who are in any way afflicted with contagious or other serious diseases. It is plain that such classes are undesirable both economically and socially. They are consumers and not producers and consequently their presence lessens the average wealth of the nation and burdens the wealth-producing classes with their maintenance. They can do nothing but inflict an injury; they can be nothing but incubuses and poverty producers."

"The true remedy," Mr. Robinson says, "for lack of work and poor wages does not lie in the direction of restricting healthful [European] and natural immigration. . . . What is needed is not restriction on liberty, but the abolition of those restrictions that make the laborers beggars for employment and destroy their manhood from very love of their wives and children. . . . The apparent over-supply of labor arises from a very different cause than immigration. It has its foundation in the fact that the natural outlet to labor is clogged. This outlet is the land. The United States census of 1880 shows that 20 per cent of those engaged in all the occupations were foreign born. . . . Yet 14.69 per cent. of the farmers and planters were foreign born. This seems to indicate that whenever their finances allow foreigners go upon the land, so that it is safe to assume that were fertile and accessible land practically free a much larger percentage of foreigners than now would go upon the land, thus relieving the congestion in the cities. The bar to the land is its legal possession by those who do not occupy it or work it and who demand toll from everyone who is willing and anxious to exert his strength and intelligence in making it fruitful."

In another part of his report Commissioner Robinson points out that "the people of the United States are paying over \$5,000,000 in royalties annually to the owners of certain mines and pine lands for the privilege of working the mines and going upon the lands and cutting down the trees. The divergence of this great sum from natural channels—the pockets of the producers—to unnatural ones—the pockets of the non-producers—must necessarily hamper production and discourage enterprise. As a result there is less demand for labor and in consequence greater competition among laborers, two evils that rest heavily on wage-workers and that seem to prove that there are too many workers in the world and too many good things being produced. Too many good things in the world? What a ridiculous statement! In no one line of human activities are there too many good things. There may be a disproportion of one good thing compared to another good thing but it is not because there are too many of the one but because there are too few of the other. Where there is an apparent over-supply of one article investigation will develop an under-supply of others. There cannot be too much wheat or too many shoes produced while one person has not tested white bread or one person goes barefooted. In all probability half the human race does not know what wheat bread is, while another half is innocent of the possession of shoes or anything but the rudest and most primitive kind of foot covering. Make it easy for the people to reach fertile land without paying toll and the immigration flurry will assume its due proportions in the labor problem. The congestion in the commercial centres will find a natural outlet; the manufacturing interests of the land will have broader and better markets for their wares; and mechanics, artisans, tradesmen and laborers alike will feel the throb of quickened commerce; and poor-houses, soup-kitchens, and all kinds of eleemosynary institutions will have to search for patrons on which to bestow their charity. There are dangers from immigration. The workers of each nation have their rate of life, that is to say, their social customs that regulate the cost of rearing a family and supplying its members with those things necessary for their existence and which enables them to 'be as good as their neighbors.' This rate of life regulates the rate of wages. As a rule people will work for what will enable them to keep up this rate. The satisfaction of their desires is obtained by this wage. Now it is plain that were a nation with a high rate of life to be suddenly deluged by intelligent and capable laborers whose rate of life was much lower the competition would bring a hardship on those of more expensive tastes. There are sections of the United States where such a state of affairs has existed. One is California, another is Massachusetts. In the one the Chinese have worked evil to the native American; in the other the French-Canadians have driven those of other nationalities from the cotton factories. The only economic basis for Chinese exclusion is the fact of their slow assimilation; they seem to be the same yesterday, to-day, and forever. Therefore they menace civilization and their exclusion becomes an economic and social necessity. There is no other nation seeking our shores of which this can be said. All others almost immediately raise their rate of life and become as tenacious of their 'rights' as those to the manor born. They acquire more expensive habits and demand a wage sufficient to enable their indulgence. But

under those conditions which would practically give labor unoccupied land free and that would give to society, for society purposes, those values created by the community, the dangers of any trouble arising from a conflict by reason of different rates of life by different nationalities would be reduced to a minimum as no one would work for any one else at a less wage than he could earn working for himself. The employers would be compelled to pay that rate of wage which would satisfy those of the highest rate of life seeking employment in that particular calling; and as the tendency of humanity under natural conditions is to progress the tendency of wages would be steadily upward and the wages paid was the equal in value to the labor performed. This is the highest rate wages can attain. . . . The history of the world tells the story of comparatively high wages, prosperity, steady employment and absence of poverty wherever an intelligent and industrious people enjoy the blessings of a free and fertile soil and an economical and honest government. . . . Not restrictions but liberty is the true remedy for the congestion of human beings in the commercial centres of the land."

Mr. Robinson in a chapter on sociology—socialism, communism, anarchism, and electricism—opens the subject in the following terse language when he tells his readers that "He who to-day shuts his eyes to the human suffering that besets his pathway on every side and who refuses to listen to the cries of distress and the appeals for relief is simply inviting a social cataclysm. This great suffering which seems to be on the increase and which already has assumed alarming proportions, especially in the larger cities of the world, cannot all be due to voluntary idleness of the sufferers. Much of it undoubtedly is due to these, but we must look further for causes when poverty becomes so general that strong men plead piteously for work to relieve the misery of themselves and families, that great brawny fellows ask to be sent to prison so they can get food and shelter, and that men and women commit suicide to escape the gnawings of hunger and the bitter blasts of winter. It is encouraging, however, to see here and there one of the 'better class' recognizing the importance of the solution of the problem of poverty who dares brave the jeers and taunts of the upper tendom and devotes some of his talents to its study and raises his voice in behalf of the burdened masses. There is no lack of remedies proposed for social suffering, but it is the part of the student, the scientist, the men and the women of heart and brain, to carefully investigate and separate the true from the false. All of the remedies proposed cannot be true. There may be some truth in each, and it is the act of wisdom to extract that which is true and make use of it." Then, after a detailed reference to the several phases of the subject which to him seem pertinent, Mr. Robinson concludes with the assertion that "One thing is certain. Great social and industrial changes must occur before long. The monopolization of land, the perfection and use of machinery, the uncertainties of business and employment, and the scarcity and dearth of the mediums of exchange make the lot of the farmer, the mechanic and the merchant precarious indeed. The problems presented for solution require the application and the earnest, conscientious thought and action of the best of our race. Not to solve these problems leaves the future dark and gloomy enough."

MINNESOTA.

Mr. L. G. Powers, Commissioner of the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the State of Minnesota, in his Third Biennial Report, also deals at length with the subject of "Free Public Employment Offices," and in favor of the principle. In doing so he quotes from a message of the Governor of Iowa. Governor Boies, in the message referred to, says:

"Few of our people are cognizant of the expense to which laboring men and women are often subjected in seeking employment through private intelligence offices. It is not, I am told, unusual for those securing work through these agencies to be required to enter into written agreements by which, in addition to a fee paid when they become an applicant for a position, they are required to pay to the agent a considerable per cent. of their earnings for a long period of time.

"In nothing is the State more deeply interested than in the continuous employment of its laboring classes. Any system which would furnish reliable information to both employers and employees could not fail to prove of great value to both. The Com-

missioner of Labor Statistics recommends the establishment of a free employment agency in connection with his office, through which it shall be practicable for those seeking employment and those in search of employees to obtain reliable information without expense to either.

"I most heartily concur in this recommendation. The expense of this office, in connection with the Bureau of Labor Statistics, can be confined within the limits of an appropriation sufficient to pay the necessary stationery and the salary of a single clerk. In my judgment the system should be so extended as to allow cities of the first-class to establish, at their own expense and in their own discretion, like agencies in connection with some one of the city offices, and give them the right to demand of the State office, without expense, information upon any matter of record in that office, which may prove of value in conducting the business of these local offices."

Commissioner Powers also contributes yet another most powerful argument in favor of the establishment of free public employment offices when he points out that "These offices are of great value in lessening the chance of simple country girls being led into lives of shame. As these free agencies become known and trusted these country girls more and more depend upon them, and their liability of falling into the hands of dishonorable villains is greatly lessened. This fact alone commands these institutions to the consideration of all those who are concerned in protecting the innocent and unwary from the wiles of the unprincipled."

MISSOURI.

Hon. W. C. Hall, Commissioner of the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the State of Missouri, made the subject of free public employment offices an exhaustive study, and in a lengthy report thereon, as operated in the State of Ohio, he says, among other things:

"The practical results of the free employment office may be summarized and recapitulated briefly. . . . In spite of hindrances incident to the establishment of a new departure, without a model on this continent, the percentage of situations secured is gradually getting higher, and the general efficiency of the offices has been in every way advanced. The character of employment provided has been of a better class, and the average skill and intelligence of the applicants materially raised. . . . Viewing labor as a commodity, for the sake of illustration, the system conforms strictly with the plan of dealing with all standard articles on the basis of supply and demand. In order that the largest amount of a commodity may be disposed of with the least possible waste of time and energy, it is necessary that there should be some common ground where supply and demand meet, and where, as near as possible, one may be adjusted to the other. If there were no established places of buying and selling, no public markets, no union stock yards, no boards of trade, all commodities of life would have to be hawked about the streets or await a customer at an established office or private place of business. Such an arrangement would be going backward fifty years, entailing an unnecessary amount of time and energy. Yet, in the absence of the public employment office, he who has the commodity of labor to dispose of must trudge from door to door trusting to chance for a purchaser. His failure to find one is not so often due to lack of demand as to his ignorance of where the demand exists. If there were some source of information to which he might apply, the time spent in looking for employment could be utilized in money-making, and unnecessary waste of time avoided."

Commissioner Hall, in the same connection, also says:

"A great deal might be said from the humane standpoint, where labor is considered something more than a commodity. . . . Next to assisting the unemployed in procuring the means of livelihood, the chief benefit is the protection afforded them from the unscrupulous employment agents, so-called, who prey upon their misfortunes. Their nefarious practices and the great amount of money taken each year from the laboring classes by these leeches in Missouri is fully set forth in the last annual report of this department, and to which I respectfully call attention in this connection, to avoid repeating the information there contained."

SUMMARY OF THE ENCYCLICAL OF POPE LEO XIII., DATED MAY 15, 1891, ON "THE CONDITIONS OF LABOR."

From the *Review of Reviews* for June, 1891.

The figures at the end of each paragraph in parenthesis refer to the pages of the official translation from which the extracts are made.

I. *The Question of the Hour.*

At this moment the condition of the working population is the question of the hour ; and nothing can be of higher interest to all classes of the State than that it should be rightly and reasonably decided. (37).

If we turn to things exterior and corporeal, the first concern of all is to save the poor workers from the cruelty of grasping speculators, who use human beings as mere instruments for making money. (26).

II. *Urgency Demanded.*

All agree, and there can be no question whatever, that some remedy must be found and quickly found, for the misery and wretchedness which press so heavily at this moment on the large majority of the very poor. (4).

Everyone must put his hand to the work which falls to his share, and that at once and immediately, lest the evil which is already so great may by delay become absolutely beyond remedy. (38).

III. *The Masses little better than Slaves.*

It has come to pass that workingmen have been given over isolated and defenceless to the callousness of employers and the greed of unrestrained competition. That evil has been increased by rapacious usury, which, although more than once condemned by the Church, is nevertheless under a different form but with the same guilt, still practiced by avaricious and grasping men. And to this must be added the custom of working by contract, and the concentration of so many branches of trade in the hands of a few individuals, so that a small number of very rich men have been able to lay upon the masses of the poor a yoke little better than slavery itself. (4).

IV. *Communism not the Remedy.*

To remedy these evils the Socialists, working on the poor man's envy of the rich, endeavor to destroy private property. (4). . . . Their proposals are so clearly futile for all practical purposes, that if they were carried out the workingman himself would be among the first to suffer. Moreover, they are emphatically unjust, because they would rob the lawful possessor. (5). . . . Thus it is clear that the main tenet of Socialism, the community of goods, must be utterly rejected, for it would injure those whom it is to benefit, it would be contrary to the natural rights of mankind, and it would introduce confusion and disorder into the commonwealth. Our first and most fundamental principle, therefore, when we undertake to alleviate the condition of the masses, must be the inviolability of private property. This laid down, we go on to show where we must find the remedy that we seek. (10-11).

V. *Nor Land Nationalization Minus Compensation.*

We are told that it is right for private persons to have the use of the soil and the fruits of their land, but that it is unjust for anyone to possess as owner either the land upon which he has built or the estate which he has cultivated. But those who assert this do not perceive that they are robbing man of what his own labor has produced. For the soil which is tilled and cultivated with toil and skill utterly changes its condition ; it was wild before—it is now fruitful ; it was barren, and now it brings forth in abundance. That which has thus altered and improved it becomes so truly part of itself as to be in

great measure indistinguishable and inseparable from it. Is it just that the fruit of a man's sweat and labor should be enjoyed by another? As effects follow their cause, so it is just and right that the results of labor should belong to him who has labored. (7-8).

VI. *The Right to a Minimum Wage.*

Wages, we are told, are fixed by free consent; and therefore the employer, when he pays what was agreed upon, has done his part, and is not called upon for anything further. . . . This mode of reasoning is by no means convincing to a fair-minded man, for there are important considerations which it leaves out of view altogether.

Let it be granted that, as a rule, workman and employer should make free agreements, and in particular should freely agree as to wages. Nevertheless there is a dictate of nature more imperious and more ancient than any bargain between man and man, that the remuneration must be enough to support the wage-earner in reasonable and frugal comfort. If through necessity or fear of a worse evil the workman accepts harder conditions because an employer or a contractor will give no better, he is the victim of force and injustice.

VII. *The Condemnation of the Sweater.*

The employer must never tax his workpeople beyond their strength, nor employ them in work unsuited to their sex or age. His great and principal obligation is to give to everyone that which is just. Doubtless before we can decide whether wages are adequate, many things have to be considered; but rich men and masters should remember this—that to exercise pressure for the sake of a gain upon the indigent and the destitute, and to make one's profit out of the need of another, is condemned by all laws, human and divine. To defraud anyone of wages that are his due is a crime which cries to the avenging anger of Heaven. "Behold the hire of the laborers . . . which by fraud hath been kept back by you crieth, and the cry of them hath entered into the ears of the Lord of Sabaoth" Finally the rich must religiously refrain from cutting down the workmen's earnings, either by force, by fraud or by usurious dealing; and with the more reason because the poor man is weak and unprotected, and because his slender means should be sacred in proportion to their scantiness. (13-14).

VIII. *The Crime of Black-legging.*

Self-conservation is a law of nature, which it is wrong to disobey. Now if we were to consider labor merely so far as it is personal, doubtless it would be within the workman's right to accept any rate of wages whatever, for in the same way as he is free to work or not, so he is free to accept a small remuneration, or even none at all. But this is a mere abstract supposition; the labor of the working man is not only his personal attribute, but it is necessary, and this makes all the difference. The preservation of life is the bounden duty of each and all, and to fail therein is a crime. (28.)

IX. *The Duty of Trade-Unionism.*

The most important of all are workmen's associations. . . . We have spoken of them more than once, but it will be well to explain here how much they are needed, to show that they exist by their own right, and to enter into their organization and their work. The experience of his own weakness urges man to call in help from without. We read in the pages of Holy Writ: "It is better that two should be together than one; for they have the advantage of their society. If one fall he shall be supported by the other. Woe to him that is alone, for when he falleth he hath none to lift him up." And further: "A brother that is helped by his brother is like a strong city." It is this natural impulse which makes men band themselves together in associations of citizen with citizen. (31).

For to enter into "society" of this kind is the natural right of man, and the State must protect natural rights, not destroy them; and if it forbids its citizens to form associations it contradicts the very principle of its own existence, for both they and it exist in virtue of the same principle, viz.: the natural propensity of man to live in society. (32).

X. *The General and Perpetual Law of Trades Unions.*

Speaking summarily, we may lay it down as a general and perpetual law that workmen's associations should be so organized and governed as to furnish the best and most suitable means for attaining what is aimed at, that is to say, for helping each individual member to better his condition to the utmost in body, mind and property. (35).

XI. *Organization and Purposes.*

The offices and charges of the society should be distributed for the good of the society itself, and in such manner that difference in degree or position should not interfere with unanimity and good will. Office-bearers should be appointed with prudence and discretion, and each one's charge should be carefully marked out—thus no member will suffer wrong. Let the common fund be administered with the strictest honesty, in such way that a member receive assistance in proportion to his necessities. If it should happen that either a master or a workman deemed himself injured, nothing would be more desirable than there should be a committee, composed of honest and capable men of the association itself, whose duty it should be, by the laws of the association, to decide the dispute. Among the purposes of a society should be to try to arrange for a continuous supply of work at all times and seasons; and to create a fund from which the members may be helped in their necessities, not only in cases of accident, but also in sickness, old age and misfortune. (36-37).

XII. *To the State: "Hands off Trade Unions."*

Let the State watch over these societies of citizens united together in the exercise of their right; but let it not thrust itself into their peculiar concerns and their organization; for things move and live by the soul within them and they may be killed by the grasp of a hand from without. (35).

XIII. *The Province of the State.*

The first duty of the rules of the State should be to make sure that the laws and institutions, the general character and administration of the commonwealth shall be such as to produce of themselves public well-being and private prosperity. . . . It is the province of the commonwealth to consult for the common good. And the more that is done for the working population, by the general laws of the country, the less need will there be to seek for particular means to relieve them. (21).

XIV. *The Obligations of the State to the Poor.*

When there is question of protecting the rights of individuals, the poor and helpless have a claim to special consideration. The richer population have many ways of protecting themselves and stand less in need of help from the State; those who are badly off have no resource of their own to fall back upon, and must chiefly rely upon the assistance of the State. And it is for this reason that wage-earners, who are undoubtedly among the weak and necessitous, should be specially cared for and protected by the commonwealth. (24).

In all well-constituted States it is by no means an unimportant matter to provide those bodily and external commodities, the use of which is necessary to virtuous action. And in the provision of the material well-being the labor of the poor—the exercise of their skill and the employment of their strength in the culture of the land and in the work-

shops of trade—is most efficacious and altogether indispensable. Indeed their co-operation in this respect is so important that it may be truly said that it is only by the labor of the working man that States grow rich. Justice, therefore, demands that the interests of the poorer population be carefully watched over by the administration, so that they who contribute so largely to the advantage of the community may themselves share in the benefits they create—that being housed, clothed and enabled to support life, they may find their existence less hard and more endurable. (22-3).

XV. *The Duty of the State as to Strikes.*

When workpeople have recourse to a strike it is frequently because the hours of labor are too long or the work too bad, or because they consider their wages insufficient. The grave inconvenience of this not uncommon occurrence should be obviated by public remedial measures, for such paralysis of labor not only affects the masters and their workpeople but is extremely injurious to trade and to the general interests of the public; moreover, on such occasions violence and disorders are generally not far off, and thus it frequently happens that the public peace is threatened. The laws should be beforehand and prevent these troubles from arising; they should lend their influence and authority to the removal in good time of the causes which lead to conflicts between masters and those whom they employ. (25).

XVI. *Shorter Hours.*

It is neither justice nor humanity so to grind men down with excessive labor as to stupify their minds and wear out their bodies. Man's powers, like his general nature, are limited, and beyond these limits he cannot go. His strength is developed and increased by use and exercise, but only on condition of due intermission and proper rest. Daily labor, therefore, must be so regulated that it may not be protracted during longer hours than strength admits. How many and how long the intervals of rest should be will depend on the nature of the work, on circumstances of time and place, and on the health and strength of the workman. Those who labor in mines and quarries, and in work within the bowels of the earth, should have shorter hours in proportion, as their labor is more severe and more trying to health. Then, again, the season of the year must be taken into account, for not unfrequently a kind of labor is easy at one time which at another is intolerable or very difficult. (27).

As a general principle it may be laid down that a workman ought to have leisure and rest in proportion to the wear and tear of his strength; for the waste of strength must be repaired by the cessation of work. In all agreements between masters and workpeople there is always the condition, expressed or understood, that there be allowed proper rest for soul and body. To agree in any other sense would be against what is right and just. (27).

XVII. *Sunday Rest.*

If the owners of property must be made secure, the workman, too, has property and possessions in which he must be protected; and, first of all, there are his spiritual and mental interests. (25).

No man may outrage with impunity that human dignity which God Himself treats with reverence nor stand in the way of that higher life which is the preparation for the eternal life of Heaven. Nay, more—a man here has no power over himself. To consent to any treatment which is calculated to defeat the end and purpose of his being is beyond his right; he cannot give up his soul to servitude, for it is not man's own rights which are here in question but the rights of God, most sacred and inviolable. From this follows the obligation of the cessation of work and labor on Sundays and certain festivals. (26).

XVIII. *Child Labor.*

Work which is suitable for a strong man cannot reasonably be required from a woman or a child. And in regard to children, great care should be taken not to place them in workshops or factories until their bodies and minds are sufficiently mature. For

just as rough weather destroys the buds of spring so too early an experience of life's hard work blights the young promise of a child's powers, and makes any real education impossible. (27).

XIX. *Women's Work.*

Women are not suited to certain trades, for a woman is by nature fitted for home work, and it is that which is best adapted at once to preserve her modesty and to promote the good bringing-up children and the well-being of the family.

XX. *When the Law Should Intervene.*

If by a strike or other combination of workmen there should be imminent danger of disturbance to the public peace ; or if circumstances were such that among the laboring population the ties of family life were relaxed ; if religion were found to suffer through the workmen not having time and opportunity to practice it ; if in workshops and factories there were danger to morals through the mixing of the sexes, or from any occasion of evil ; or if employers laid burdens upon the workmen which were unjust, or degraded them with conditions that were repugnant to their dignity as human beings ; finally, if health were endangered by excessive labor, or by work unsuited to sex or age—in these cases there can be no question that within certain limits it would be right to call in the help and authority of the law. The limits must be determined by the nature of the occasion which calls for the law's interference—the principle being this, that the law must not undertake more or go further than is required for the remedy of the evil or the removal of the danger. (24).

XXI. *Boards of Conciliation and Arbitration.*

In these and similar questions, however, such as for example the hours of labor in different trades, the sanitary precautions to be observed in factories and workshops, etc.—in order to supersede undue interference on the part of the State, especially as circumstances, time and localities differ so widely—it is advisable that recourse be had to societies or boards, such as we shall mention presently, or to some other method of safeguarding the interests of wage-earners, the State to be asked for approval and protection. (29).

It is gratifying to know that there are actually in existence not a few societies of this nature consisting of either workmen alone, or of workmen and employers together ; but it were greatly to be desired that they should multiply and become more effective. (31).

XXII. *Multiplication of Peasant Proprietors.*

If working people can be encouraged to look forward to obtaining a share in the land, the result will be that the gulf between vast wealth and deep poverty will be bridged over and the two orders will be brought nearer together. Another consequence will be the greater abundance of the fruits of the earth. Men always work harder and more readily when they lean to the soil which yields in response to the labors of their hands, not only food to eat but an abundance of good things for themselves and those that are dear to them. It is evident how such a spirit of willing labor would add to the produce of the earth and to the wealth of the community. And a third advantage would arise from this : Men would cling to the country in which they were born, for no one would exchange his country for a foreign land if his own afforded him the means of living a tolerable and happy life. (29).

XXIII. *Against Excessive Taxation.*

These three important benefits, however, can only be expected on the condition that a man's means be not drained and exhausted by excessive taxation. The right to possess private property is from nature, not from man ; and the State has only the right to regulate its use in the interests of the public good, but by no means to abolish it altogether. The State is therefore unjust and cruel if in the name of taxation it deprives the private owner of more than is just. (32).

XXVI. *The Obligations of the Church.*

No practical solution of this question will ever be found without the assistance of religion and the church. It is we who are the chief guardians of religion and the chief dispenser of what belongs to the church, and we must not by silence neglect the duty which lies upon us. (11).

As far as regards the church, its assistance will never be wanting be the time or the occasion what it may ; and it will intervene with the greater effect in proportion as its liberty of action is the more unfettered ; let this be carefully noted by those whose office it is to provide for the public welfare. Every minister of holy religion must throw into the conflict all the energy of his mind and all the strength of his endurance. (39).

In concluding its article the *Review of Reviews* takes occasion to say that "as for the rest of the Encyclical it speaks for itself." Broadly speaking, it asserts that Cardinal Manning, Cardinal Gibbons and Archbishop Walsh have rightly interpreted the mind of the church as to the social obligations of its pastors, and such a declaration cannot fail to be productive of immense good far beyond the pale of the Roman Communion.

POPE LEO. XIII., ENCYCLICAL LETTER ON LABOR, 1893.

[Translated for the New York *World*.]

Constitutions and laws have their foundation in the character and traditions of nations and peoples, and they are the work of God through the centuries as the history of every country shows. But no law which wanders from religion or tends to subvert it can be otherwise than defective and in time must come to naught. Society is not a human invention but a divine inspiration, for the real social contract is not merely a right between man and man but between man and God. Where the individual fulfils his duty to God he cannot fail in performing his duty to society.

Property is an essential element to social order for the preservation and development of human life, and the divine law has declared property sacred and inviolable—"cursed is he who removeth his neighbor's landmark."

But the poor have, nevertheless, a right to be assisted by the rich ; not by indiscriminate alms-giving but by preparing such employment for them as will be useful. "If a man will not work, neither shall he eat." But if he have no work, it is plainly the duty of those who can do so to provide it for him.

This legitimatises property. No so-called right has any sanction if not sanctioned by God, and no usurpation of others' rights can expect the blessing of Heaven.

Men talk of reason as their guide. But the theory of the sovereignty of reason is the source of all injustice, for each pretends to have reason for himself, and each arrogates to himself the right of making his own ideas triumphant as the most useful to his country. Each has a plan of action or reform.

Reform to be useful and to produce salutary and lasting effects must be opportuned and matured, and should be imposed by circumstances and should progress with due regard to time, which is the first minister of the Creator, for man is the unconscious instrument of God.

Men act with inextricable confusion of ideas, passions and interests. They impose unceasingly upon each other acts of which they can appreciate neither the course nor the result.

Each individual is free in the execution of an infinitesimal detail of an immense work, ignorant of the general plan. His horizon is a cloudy atmosphere, hiding the skies beyond.

Rulers stand toward their people as magistrates of Heaven. How great, then, is their responsibility ! How much it behooves them to seek the welfare of the toiling masses who appeal to them for justice !

The social question should be placed on a religious basis if we would obtain at once a philosophical and practical solution of the difficulty.

The divine decree is that man shall eat bread by the sweat of his brow, and the apostolic injunction declares that if a man will not work neither shall he eat.

Having then established these premises, it becomes an absolute necessity in human society that legislation in accordance with the commands of God and religion should follow and keep pace with the time for the protection of those who obey the universal order of the Creator and Preserver of all things.

Atheism and a departure from the Christian faith are the great aids and stimulants of anarchy and socialism. The Christian faith alone is the bulwark of social order. Where Christian institutions and customs are not maintained in a State there must be disorder, bewilderment and decay.

At this moment Europe is in the throes of an immense upheaval of society, in which one violent struggle succeeds another unceasingly. In many cases the reason is to be found in the fact that legislation has not been duly enacted, for every person should have his legitimate part in the benefits of society according to the order of Providence.

This state of unrest is not confined to the working classes, properly so called. It has taken root and is bearing nefarious fruit in the more cultivated part of society.

The masses who do not perceive the niceties of light and shade, seeing those moving in a superior condition of life adherents of the principles of socialism, allow themselves to be blindly led by agitators who have no real interest in the cause they so loudly uphold beyond a sordid or a selfish one.

And this is why strikes are so unproductive of beneficial results. Placed on a basis more social than economic ; being more of a struggle than a pacification, more of aggression than defence, the strike loses its natural aspect and hides its essence.

A strike can be justified only as a means of defence when an individual's interests are attacked. Never can it be justified as a collective arm of aggression.

Man has a natural right to live and to work. As a means of procuring a living he has a right to remove every obstacle to his work and to get the value of his labor. And, therefore, when his labor is neither productive nor remunerative he has a right to refuse to continue it.

But an individual right cannot be transferred into a collective right, nor can an arm of defence be changed into an arm of aggression to cause a means of good to degenerate into a source of harm. An aggressive strike is not reciprocal between operative and operative but an instrument of attack upon the proprietor and property.

The operative on strike is a passive and dominated instrument, not an intelligent and free being. While his action lessens the capital of the employer it puts no money into his own pocket.

The struggle of illegal coercion is one of the glories of the Catholic Church, and this, as well as the welfare of the people, should always be uppermost in the minds of every government.

If the discontented operative is to be detached from anarchic socialism, his wants must be understood by his rulers, who must not leave to unscrupulous agitators the monopoly of social reform.

Nor should it be forgotten that many who range themselves under the banner of socialism repudiate everything illegal in the programme of anarchy, excepting only those things which regard the resolving of the urgent difficulties of economical and political reform demanded by the exigencies of society. The chaff must be separated from the wheat and just demands must be satisfied if a still more terrible upheaval is to be avoided.

Nor should the danger be considered improbable when we see what rapid strides anarchic socialism is making. The demonstrations which have taken place and the tumults and riots which have followed are most grave symptoms of the situation and call for the serious attention of the most astute economists and law-makers who must acknowledge that democratic socialism has ripened into a power of which it is necessary to take count, and in the face of which it is incumbent to adopt wise and prudent tactics in order to bring about spontaneously those economic reforms which are favored by equity, justice, mercy and religion.

Nor can anyone fail to recognize what grave errors have been committed by those governments which are hostile to the church, and which would deprive her of her power-

ful prestige—the great buckler and shield of ruler and people. The potency of religion and charity opposes an insurmountable obstacle to the dangerous movement which human force and human repression can only make more grave.

The right of protecting the operative, whether in the factory or in the field, should be admitted. And for this purpose the maximum of labor as well as the minimum of salary should be fixed. The hours of labor should be arranged, giving due attention to days of rest and abstention from labor.

Institutions should be founded and maintained for the sick, the old, the feeble and for those who are unavoidably unoccupied, while punishment should be meted out to the drones of society.

Laws have been made almost universally for the protection of women and children laboring in factories and elsewhere, but in how many cases have those laws been enforced? Inspectors of work should be appointed everywhere whose duties should be to see that these laws are not infringed.

Thus the blessing of Heaven would rest upon nations and a more calm and equitable state of things might be expected.

LABOR LEGISLATION IN ENGLAND.

By R. S. Viktorov, in the Engineering Magazine, Aug., 1893.

“Labor Legislation” is notoriously a perpetual topic of all contemporary law-making bodies. Everywhere labor loudly demands “protection” against the encroachments of the employers; and politicians, making a virtue of necessity, grant more and more of the demands. A bold minority of the workmen go to the length of agitating for the total suppression of private competitive enterprise and the assumption of all industrial functions by the State. Few practical and active men of affairs sympathize with this utterly impracticable revolutionary plan, but there is as yet scarcely any recognition of the fact that the same vicious principle underlies most of the less radical proposals advanced in the interests of “labor,” and hence even among business men of experience the opposition to paternal legislation is but feeble. In truth, labor’s implicit trust in legislation is no anomaly. Most of us are addicted to the habit of appealing to government for aid and salvation. The feeling is widespread that “the law” can and should eliminate all existing evils and rectify all surviving wrongs. It is to politicians that manufacturers look for profits, farmers for low interest and high prices, and workmen for high wages and short hours. This universal faith in the efficacy of legislation persists in spite of overwhelming adverse evidence. The absolute failure of one law does not prevent us from clamoring for another of the same kind; the mischief following one legislative excursion into the business sphere does not serve as a warning against inviting another.

Look at recent federal legislation in the “people’s interest” in the United States. The present financial crisis is generally attributed to the Sherman Silver law—a law that was passed to secure the benefits of an abundant currency. Will the pernicious consequences of this act teach the lesson of less government tampering with currency and more financial freedom? Hardly. Or take the tariff. Whether we are theoretically protectionists or free-traders, the absurdity of a large class of business men anxiously watching every move of a lot of politicians in Congress must be manifest to all. Frequent changes breed confusion, uncertainty, distrust, while business requires stability and confidence above all things. As long, however, as the tariff remains “in politics” no permanent condition is possible. The Interstate Commerce law is another abortive effort to check certain objectionable practices that competition alone is competent to deal with. The “protective” features of the law are successfully evaded, while new evils are called into being by it that are offset by no advantage whatever. And where are the great results of that other popular measure, the anti-trust law? The few attempts at its enforcement have only furnished amusement and political capital.

The important consideration is that every restriction tends to cripple industry and hurt both employers and employed. Blind interference with the laws of industrial development attempts to accomplish results which in the nature of things cannot be arbitrarily and summarily accomplished, retard the increase of wealth and the spontaneous adjustment of the relations between the co-operating forces in production. Industry needs freedom, opportunity. Business men need to learn the lesson that industrial freedom is the first condition of prosperity and stability, and that politics is fatal to business.

The whole history of English labor legislation—the parent of all paternal and socialist proposals—enforces the truth that the true interests of labor cannot be promoted by political measures. The record is one of failures, abortions, farcical results and disappointments. No proper history of the rise and growth of the factory system and the concomitant legislation has yet been written, but the facts afforded by the historians of this system are instructive enough to be reviewed here.

The first English factory (in the modern sense) was the celebrated silk “throwing mill” erected in Derbyshire in 1719 by Sir Thomas Lombe. It is certain, however, that factories of a primitive kind were in existence before that date. In 1340 one of the chief promoters of cloth-making in Bristol was ordered by a local court to pay a fine “for having caused various machines for weaving and making woollen cloths to be set up in his houses, and for having hired weavers and other workmen for this purpose.” Lombe’s patent for the machinery expired in 1732, and the “industrial revolution” was started upon its way. In 1832 the change in industrial method had spread so wonderfully that we find parliament and the country debating the first comprehensive scheme of legislation devised to modify some of the results of the new system.

There was violent opposition to the early factories on the part of the working people, and the popular literature of the day gives expression to the feelings of the dissatisfied operators. “When the first factories were erected,” says Alfred, the historian of the factory movement from 1802 to 1847, “it was soon discovered that there was in the minds of the parents a strong repugnance to the employment thus provided for their children, and for a long period it was by the working people themselves considered to be disgraceful for any father who allowed his child to enter the factory.” As early as 1779 a spinning mill of Arkwright’s was wrecked. Somewhat later Peel’s printing works were gutted and the machinery destroyed. When the first steam engine for spinning was erected by Mr. Hall he was obliged to convert his mill into a garrison and keep the gates locked both by day and night. These are samples of what occurred in Lancashire and similar scenes were enacted in Yorkshire, and in the Midland counties. Factories were destroyed, manufacturers attacked and one manufacturer was shot near his own home. As late as 1835 opposition was encountered when steam was first applied to ribbon-weaving. The interesting fact may be recorded, that in the case just mentioned the very remarkable experiment was tried, in the hope of conciliating the workmen and combining the advantages of the factory with those of domestic industry, of having a central engine to supply power to a number of cottages grouped round. The experiment naturally failed.

Froude quotes the curious statute passed in the reign of Philip and Mary which was directed against factories. The statute is called “An Act Touching Weavers,” and runs thus: “Forasmuch as the weavers of this realm . . . complained that the rich and wealthy clothiers do in many ways oppress them, some by setting up and keeping in their houses divers looms, and keeping and maintaining them by journeymen and persons unskilful, to the decay of a great number of artificers which were brought up in the said service of weaving, with their families and their households, some by engrossing of looms into their hands and possession and letting them out at such unreasonable rents as the poor are not able to maintain themselves; . . . some also by giving much less wages and hire for weaving and workmanship than in times past they did, whereby they are enforced utterly to forsake their art and occupation, . . . it is therefore, for remedy of the premises and for the avoiding of a great number of inconveniences which may grow if in time it be not foreseen, ordained and enacted by authority of this present Parliament that no person using the feat or mystery of cloth-making and dwelling out of a city, borough, market-town or incorporate town, shall keep or retain, or have in his or their

houses or possession any more than one woollen loom at a time, nor shall by any means, directly or indirectly, receive or take any manner of profit, gain or commodity, by letting or setting any loom or any house wherein any loom is or shall be used or occupied, which shall be together by him set or let," etc. A provision follows limiting weavers living in towns to two looms. The intention of course was to prevent the cloth manufacture from falling into the hands of large capitalists, and to enable workmen to earn their living in their own separate homes.

It is instructive to recall the 'pathetic preference for "home work" and bitter opposition to the factory in these days of popular and philanthropic clamor *against* home work. Labor reformers who are so anxious to force all workers into the factories are probably unaware of the attitude of the early factory workers and their champions towards the new arrangements that faced them.

Whether the anti-factories statute was formally repealed or simply disregarded and consigned to oblivion, is not stated by the historians. It was never vigorously enforced, though there is no doubt that the legislation which was directed against labor was faithfully carried out. It was not till 1795 that a workman could legally travel in search of employment out of his own parish, it was not until 1812 that the power of the magistrates compulsorily to fix the laborer's wages was withdrawn, and the famous statute of apprentices was not repealed until 1814.

In 1796 the first protest against "unregulated factories" was raised by a committee called the "Manchester Board of Health," which enumerated the evils of the factory system, and proposed an application for parliamentary aid to establish a system of laws for the government of cotton factories. By that time the repugnance of the operatives to factory labor had been largely overcome, and some had actually begun to live on the wages of their children. The first Bill dealing with the subject of child labor was that prepared by Robert Owen, and presented to members of Parliament in 1816. It forbade the employment in factories of children under ten years of age, and limiting their hours of work up to eighteen years to 10½ hours a day. It further prohibited them from night-work, and provided for half-an-hour's instruction daily at the expense of the employer; it was to apply to all "cotton, woollen, flax and other mills, manufactories, and buildings in which twenty or more persons shall be employed under the age of eighteen years." Sir Robert Peel at first pretended to favor the measure, but subsequently he declined to father it, and introduced instead a Bill to apply exclusively to cotton mills, which was far less stringent in its provisions. This, however, was not the first factory Bill brought before Parliament. Sir Robert Peel had already passed one important measure through that body—the Factory, Health and Morals Act of 1802. This first English factory Act applied principally to *apprentices* in cotton mills, and in no way affected *free labor*. Its principal provisions point to a time when the employers stood in a sort of paternal relation to their apprentices, and indicate that the new industrial system had not yet emerged from that phase when mills were built in unfrequented places and supplied with apprenticed workers from a distance. The apprentices' hours of work were not to exceed twelve a day, and they were to be instructed every day during the first four years in reading, writing and arithmetic, the time to be counted out of their work hours. They were likewise to be instructed in the principles of the Christian religion, and made to comply with the various religious ordinances. Other provisions relate to their food, apparel and health.

This law, by placing the apprentice law at a disadvantage, constrained the manufacturers to abandon it. They now preferred *free labor*. This effect of the law, coupled with the adoption of a new motor, which by removing the necessity of building factories in remote and water-abounding districts, and permitting their establishment in populous places, rendered the apprenticeship system unnecessary, was in turn the cause of the next move of the factory reformers. In 1815 Peel proposed a new measure applying to all children alike. What he proposed was that no child should be employed under the age of ten years and that the duration of children's labor should be limited to twelve hours and a half per diem, including the time for education and meals, which would leave ten hours for work proper. In presenting this Bill, Peel regretfully acknowledged that the inspectors appointed under his previous Bill had been very remiss in the performance of their

duties. But this Bill met with vigorous opposition, and its author was induced to alter the form of his motion into a proposal for a committee of inquiry to ascertain the conditions of child labor and report to Parliament. This proposal was accepted and a parliamentary inquiry—the first of its kind in English history—was authorized. The committee commenced its sittings in 1816. Its proceedings and conclusions were alike contemptible. It was in fact a complete fiasco. The value of the testimony taken by it may be judged from the fact that, whereas the average death rate in England at that time was 1 in 50, it appeared from the “evidence” that in the cotton factories it was 1 in 445! The reformers generally exaggerated the evils of the state, while their opponents indulged in preposterous eulogies of factory labor. On the one hand medical men and other witnesses spoke of the absolute impossibility of supporting healthy life under the circumstances that existed in the factories, while on the other tabulated statements and documents signed by clergymen and magistrates were presented showing the superiority of the health and *morals* of children employed in factories over those of children employed in other trades. One witness, a surgeon, was not sure that the inhaling of dust and cotton fibre was injurious to health, suggesting that the bad effects in this case might be counteracted by “constant expectoration.”

The upshot of this “investigation” was a new law, passed in 1819, applying exclusively to cotton mills. It forbade the employment of children up to nine years of age, limited the hours of work for all persons under sixteen years of age to twelve per day, less $1\frac{1}{2}$ for meals, and made some provisions for recovering time lost by defect of water. The law, however, contained no adequate provisions for inspection and attendance of witnesses in cases of prosecution, and hence was easily set at naught. Several amendments of the law followed, the last being that passed in 1831, which prohibited night-work in the case of persons under twenty-one years of age in cotton factories.

Discouraging as these results were to the promoters of factory legislation in Parliament, the operatives and the reformers outside of Parliament found in them a stimulus to further agitation. Demands were boldly made for a work-day of ten and even eight hours for children. But the Government had now determined to take the initiative themselves and stave off radical legislation by moderate proposals. A motion was made on behalf of the Government for the appointment of a Royal Commission to visit the factory districts and collect information. It was adopted and the commission was appointed. The operatives and their friends resented the presence of the commissioners in their districts and protested against the proceedings. They asserted that full evidence on all important points had already been collected and that the real object of the Government was to procure evidence unfavorable to further legislation. The commission, however, reported in favor of further legislation on behalf of the factory children, and in 1833 the Government offered and passed the important Bill commonly spoken of as Lord Althorp's Act, which has formed the basis of all subsequent legislation. The Act prohibited the employment of children under nine years of age in all mills and factories except those for the manufacture of silk. It was made unlawful to employ children in any mill for a longer than forty-eight hours in one week, or nine hours in one day. Two whole and eight half holidays in the year were provided for, as well as daily attendance at school for at least two hours. Surgical certificates of age were required, and factory inspectors were given large powers. No person under eighteen was to be employed at night. Compulsory education was for the first time formally recognized as a function of government.

But scarcely was Lord Althorp's Act in operation when numerous and grievous imperfections in it were indignantly pointed out by the factory reformers. Several of the clauses were so drawn as to be absolutely incomprehensible, and the important item of administration was a total failure. The provisions respecting meal times were insufficient, and a wide margin was allowed in the selection of the working hours of the protected employees. A regular system, known as the Relay System, was at once devised for defeating the intention of the Act. To keep their machines going longer than twelve hours, the manufacturers established relays, which commenced work at different times of the day; and the factory inspectors declared that so long as the employers had the power to work relays, to fix irregular meal hours, and to alter continually at pleasure the working time of every individual, no legal restriction of the time of labor could be enforced.

The regulations respecting certificates of age did not work well. The expedients for gauging the ages of children applying for work were all unreliable, and parents obtained certificates for immature children by substituting older ones for them. When inspectors visited the works, the doubtful cases were hidden under large baskets or otherwise concealed, or their shoes and clothing were stuffed to make them appear stouter and taller. There were other defects in the law. The time within which an information for an infringement of the law might be laid was only fourteen days. Manufacturers were not prohibited from sitting in judgment on factory cases. The over-working of any number of children simultaneously by an employer was construed as one offence and punished accordingly. Hence it was more profitable to break the law than to obey it.

Under these circumstances the agitation was renewed, and several unsuccessful attempts were made to amend the Bill which had proved so ineffective. In 1840 a resolution was passed providing for a children's employment commission. In 1843 the commission made its report, urgently favoring legislation with reference to certain trades and manufactures. The only result, however, was an Act applying to print works which pleased nobody.

A new factory Bill was passed in 1844. This Bill embraced precautions against the devices which had defeated the previous measure, and contained some novel and striking features. It was now proposed to extend the protection of the law to adult women; and machinery and mill gearing were to be fenced. The hours of work for children were reduced to six and a half per day, to be taken either in the morning or afternoon. In 1847 the Ten Hours' Act was passed, which limited the hours of labor for women and young persons to ten hours a day and fifty-eight a week. But the relay system was again introduced, and it was impossible for the inspectors to enforce the law, especially since the courts had declared the relay system legal. To surmount these difficulties a compromise Bill was passed which established a different limit to the working day, namely, from six a.m. to six p.m. in summer, and from seven a.m. to seven p.m. in winter, with one and a half hours for meals, and till 2 p.m. on Saturday. This statute brought the ten hours' dispute to a close, and remained in force for fourteen years. In 1860 bills were passed regulating bleaching and dyeing industries, and soon afterward legislation was applied to lace works and bakeries.

In 1862 a second children's employment commission came into existence which "nearly exhausted its subject," and issued numerous reports. The first important result of its labors was the new Factory Act of 1864, in which the previous legal conception of a factory as a place where only textile fabrics are produced and mechanical power employed, was formally abandoned. The new Act applied to four kinds of manufacture not textile, and to two kinds of "employment." The agreement was that in those particular industries and employments—the manufacture of earthenware, lucifer matches, cartridges, etc., and the employments of paper staining and fustian cutting—hardships prevailed, and therefore required to be regulated and looked after. Naturally this argument justified interference with numerous other occupations, and in 1867 the Factory Acts Extension Bill was passed, whose provisions applied not merely to factories in the old sense, but to any premises in which fifty or more persons were employed in any manual labor incidental to the making of any article. The transformation was almost complete, and it only remained to add places where less than fifty persons were at work to cover every material industry.

And this was actually undertaken within the same year by the Workshop Regulation Act. A workshop was defined to mean any place or room in which any handicraft is carried on by any young person, woman or child under the direction of another. The Act differed little from the Factory Acts. At first the local authorities were charged with the supervision of the workshops, but their failure to perform the new duties subsequently led to the handing over of the Act to the factory inspectors for enforcement.

In 1874 an Act was passed which amended the factory laws in certain particulars. Labor in textile factories was reduced by half an hour per day, the minimum age for children was raised to ten, and it was made illegal to employ a young person under fourteen who had not passed a certain educational test.

Of course these Acts did not close the factory controversy. No sooner had they become law than new agitation sprang up on several new subjects. Shop-labor, wandering

occupations, even domestic labor, began to clamor for protection. At the same time the laws relating to factories and workshops, and the practices and judicial decisions in regard to the relation between them, had reached an intolerable pitch of confusion. To consider the new claims and reduce the conflicting and contradictory statutes to order, a Royal Commission was appointed in 1875. The commission was to consider the consolidation and amendment of existing laws, and decide whether any of their provisions might be properly extended to other trades and occupations. But the commission disappointed the factory reformers by dealing almost exclusively with the first half of its task. They brought together existing laws into one statute, but recommended no new legislation of consequence. They excited indignation by announcing their purpose to be the relief of minor industries from the pressure of legislation and the securing of more independence to adult labor. The Factory and Workshop Consolidation Act of 1878, which was the outcome of the commission's labors, is the one still in force. It deals with five classes of work—textile factories, non-textile factories, workshops, workshops in which only adults are employed, and domestic workshops. Certain industries—straw plaiting, pillow-lace making and glove-making—are left free, and the exemption extends to any handicraft exercised in a dwelling house by a family at irregular intervals. Workshops where men only are employed are, unlike factories, always exempted. A factory, under this Act, is a place in which machinery is moved by some mechanical power. The works where manual power is made use of exclusively are workshops.

The demand for legislation at present is precisely in those directions which the current law leaves free. The cry is now for regulation of adult labor and for interference with minor industries. Laws are demanded against "sweating," home work being regarded as the citadel of the evils summarized under that term. It is held to be imperatively needful to force all workers into the factories. Strenuous efforts are made to bring all home industries under inspection. Thus Mr. Charles Booth has been giving evidence before the English Labor Commission, and he has been suggesting ways of getting rid of the "sweating evil." A good deal might be done, he thought, by a "sufficiently wide extension of the Factory and Workshops Act." He favored a provision that home workshops should be registered and made subject to inspection and supervision. He would define a workshop as any room or place where any person joined another person in manufacturing, and *that would include a man and his wife*, while two men working in partnership would be considered as employing one another. The industries that would be most effected by this legislation would be tailoring, boot-making, cabinet-making, and upholstery, with seamstresses' work of all kinds. The larger number of persons employed in home workshops are women, but Mr. Booth thought it would be a desirable thing to see home work superceded by work in factories to a very considerable extent, though not to the extent of driving it out altogether. There were thousands of cases, according to Mr. Booth, in which registration and inspection would at once begin to apply, where the rooms in which two or three persons worked were used also as living rooms and sleeping apartments.

A word may now be said on the subject of the effects of factory legislation. All the English economists were opposed to the sweeping Act of 1844, and warned Parliament that its passage would surely cause diminution of production, rise in cost of production, fall in rate of wages and profits, rise in prices, and loss of foreign trade. It is true that hardly any economists of to-day would wish to see that Act repealed. The results they feared and expected nowhere came to pass. Instead of dwindling, the English textile industries developed enormously during the years 1850-63, and English industry flourished during the twenty years immediately succeeding the introduction of the Factory Acts. But no economist claims that this prosperity is *due* to the factory legislation. On the other hand, there are economists who trace certain evils to the operation of the factory laws. The sweating system has for a chief cause this labor legislation. As one writer says: "On the whole, factory legislation tends to press heavily on the very weakest class of workers. Their last asylum is some hitherto unregulated branch of domestic industry. Such a refuge, for instance, has been the wearing apparel trade." Factory legislation has also injured the weaker elements of the capitalist class, and everything that hurts the small business man hurts the workman. During the decade 1853-63 no less than three

hundred cottage factories were shut up. The struggle between the cottage factories and the factory system proper naturally ended in the complete ruin of the smaller works. This concentration of industry was unquestionably accelerated by factory legislation.

The probability is that the improvements in the condition of the operatives would have gradually taken place even if Parliament had not interfered at all. It is easy to mistake coincident circumstances for cause and effect, and those who claim that factory legislation has been an unmixed blessing fall into this error.

MEMORANDUM.

The LABOR GAZETTE is issued monthly by the Labor Department of the Board of Trade of Great Britain. The July, 1893, number of this official publication contains the following :

EXPLANATION OF THE REGULATIONS AFFECTING HOURS OF LABOR, MEAL HOURS AND OVERTIME IN FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

"The following memorandum has been prepared for the GAZETTE by one of the labor correspondents of the Board of Trade, assisted and advised by the Chief Inspector of Factories :

"One of the rules strictly observed in the Factory Department of the Home Office is that every complaint made to a factory inspector shall be investigated. The incredulity with which this statement is frequently received has its origin (in so far as it springs from experience) in most cases in ignorance of the provisions of the Acts. H. M. Chief Inspector of Factories states that a very considerable proportion of the communications received deal with conditions of employment which are either permitted by the Acts or do not come within their scope. Many of the letters informing the inspectors of these alleged violations of the Acts are anonymous, and it is therefore impossible to answer the writers, who are of necessity left to suppose that their complaints have been neglected. With a view to diminishing this cause of mutual vexation, a few points have been selected on which error is most frequent, and the following brief explanations of the Acts respecting them are given :

TEXTILE FACTORIES. The hours of work permitted in textile factories are shorter than those allowed in non-textile factories. Women and young persons in *textile* factories may work from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m., or from 7 a.m. to 7 p.m. on ordinary days, with at least two hours' interval for meals, of which one hour must be given before 3 p.m. On Saturdays the hours may be from 6 a.m. to 1.30 p.m. if one hour be allowed for a meal, and from 6 a.m. to 1 p.m. if only half an hour be allowed ; or if work begins at 7 a.m. it may be continued until 2 o'clock, with at least half an hour for a meal. No young person or woman may be employed continuously for more than $4\frac{1}{2}$ hours without an interval of at least half an hour.

In textile factories, therefore, young persons and women may not work more than 10 hours a day on ordinary days, and six and a half hours on Saturdays, exclusive of meal times. In textile factories overtime is not permitted.

NON-TEXTILE FACTORIES. In non-textile factories the hours of work may be from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m., 7 a.m. to 7 p.m., 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. (in a great number of cases), and in a few exceptional cases from 9 a.m. to 9 p.m. with only $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours for meals. On Saturdays the hours may be from 6 a.m. to 2 p.m. with half an hour for a meal, from 7 p.m. to 3 p.m., or from 8 a.m. to 4 p.m. with one hour for a meal. Here, also, of the time allowed for meals, at least one hour must be given before 3 p.m. No young person or woman may be employed continuously for more than five hours without an interval of at least half an hour.

In non-textile factories, therefore, young persons and women may work ten and a half hours a day on ordinary days and seven and a half hours on Saturdays, exclusive of meal times. In non-textile factories overtime is permitted in certain classes of factories.

WORKSHOPS. Young persons in workshops are subject to the same regulations as young persons and women in non-textile factories. Women employed in workshops in which children or young persons are employed are subject to the same regulations as young persons. But a workshop where only women are employed (notice of such an arrangement being necessary) they may be employed for a specified period of 10 hours between 6 a.m. and 10 p.m. on ordinary days with $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours for meals, and of 8 hours on Saturday between 6 a.m. and 4 p.m. with half an hour for a meal.

In workshops, therefore, where no persons under 18 are employed, if due notice has been given, women over 18 years of age may be employed from 9 a.m. to 9 p.m., or from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m. on ordinary days. But if the occupier of the workshop after such notice intends to employ children or young persons, he must give notice of his intention to the Inspector, and he may not change his system oftener than once a quarter.

The Workshops Act, 1867, contained a clause exempting workshops where not more than five persons were employed from a certain regulation. This clause was afterwards repealed, but it seems to have given rise to a widespread belief that workshops where fewer than five persons are employed are not subject to regulation. Any workshop in which a woman or young person not a member of the family of the employer, is employed, is subject to the regulations given above.

DOMESTIC WORKSHOPS. Even in domestic workshops, in which only members of the family are employed the hours of young persons are subject to regulation. Such young persons may be employed from 6 a.m. to 9 p.m. on ordinary days, with intervals of at least $4\frac{1}{2}$ hours for meals and absence, and from 6 a.m. to 4 p.m. on Saturdays with at least $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours for meals and absence. Overtime is not permitted.

Therefore parents employing young persons, members of their family, in domestic workshops after 9 p.m., are liable to a penalty.

WHEN OVERTIME IS PERMITTED. Overtime is permitted for 48 days in the year in some factories and workshops (1) where the material worked upon is liable to be spoiled by weather ; (2) where press of work arises at certain recurring seasons of the year ; (3) where the business is liable to sudden press of orders arising from unforeseen events.

In factories and workshops, therefore, in which articles of wearing apparel are being made, as well as in a large number of others, young persons and women may be employed from 8 a.m. to 10 p.m. with 2 hours interval for meals, for 48 days in the year, provided due notice is given to the factory inspector.

CANADA.

AN ACT TO PROVIDE FOR THE COLLECTION AND PUBLICATION OF LABOR STATISTICS.

[Assented to 16th May, 1890.]

Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows :

1. There shall be a branch of the Department of Agriculture known as the "Bureau of Labor Statistics," and the Minister of Agriculture for the time being shall be the Commissioner of Labor Statistics.

2. The Governor-in-Council may, from time to time, appoint an officer who shall be called the "Assistant Commissioner of Labor Statistics," shall hold office during pleasure, and shall receive a salary to be determined by the Governor-in-Council.

3. The duties of the commissioner shall be to collect, classify and arrange, and present in quarterly bulletins and in yearly reports to Parliament, statistics relating to all kinds of labor in Canada, and such statistics may be classified in the manner set forth in the schedule to this Act.

4. It shall be the duty of the commissioner to collect from Dominion, Provincial and municipal officers, and from all officers of any public institutions in the nature of boards of trade, harbor commissioners, and of all trades unions, mutual benefit associations, master builders' associations and other workirgmen's associations, all the information in their power necessary to assist in carrying out the objects of this Act; and he may for that purpose examine witnesses upon oath; and the evidence so taken shall be filed and preserved in the office of the commissioner.

5. The sum of ten thousand dollars per annum is hereby appropriated out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund for the expenses of the bureau, including the cost of printing the annual report of the commissioner, but not including the salary of the assistant commissioner.

This Act shall be construed as enacted in addition to and not in derogation of chapter fifty-nine of the Revised Statutes, intituled "An Act respecting Statistics."

SCHEDULE.

Classification of Statistics.

- (a) Agriculture.
- (b) Mining.
- (c) Mechanical and manufacturing industries.
- (d) Transportation.
- (e) Clerical and all other skilled and unskilled labor.
- (f) The amount of cash capital invested in lands, buildings, and machinery, respectively ; and the means of production and distribution generally.
- (g) The number, age, sex and condition of persons employed, the nature of their employment ; the extent to which the apprenticeship system prevails in the various industries requiring skilled labor ; the number of hours of labor per day ; the average time of employment per annum, and the net wages received in each of the industries and employments in Canada.
- (h) The number and condition of the unemployed, and their age, sex and nationality, together with the cause of their idleness.
- (i) The sanitary condition of lands, workshops and dwellings ; the number and size of rooms occupied by workers, etc., the cost of fuel, rent, food, clothing and water in each locality in Canada ; also the extent to which labor-saving processes are employed, the extent to which they displace hand labor, and their effect upon the wages of adult laborers.
- (j) The number and condition of the Chinese in Canada ; their social and sanitary habits ; the number of married and of single ; the number employed and the nature of their employment ; the average wages per day in each employment, and the gross amount yearly ; the amount expended by them in rent, food and clothing, and in what proportion such amounts are expended for foreign and home productions respectively ; to what extent their labor comes into competition with the other industrial classes of Canada.
- (k) The number and condition of, and the nature of the employment of the inmates of prisons, county jails and reformatory institutions in Canada, and to what extent their employment comes into competition with the labor of mechanics, artisans and laborers outside of these institutions.
- (l) A description of the different kinds of labor organizations in existence in Canada, and what they accomplish in favor of the classes for whose benefit they are organized.
- (m) All such other information as the commissioner deems essential to further the objects of this Act.

ELEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
ONTARIO BUREAU OF INDUSTRIES.

PART VII.

1892.

To the Honorable the Minister of Agriculture :

SIR,—I have the honor to present herewith Part VII. of the eleventh annual report of the Bureau of Industries for 1892, containing tabulated statements of statistics of the municipalities of Ontario.

The tables have been compiled from statutory returns made to the Bureau by municipal officers on schedules furnished—the clerk supplying statements of population, assessment and taxation, from the assessment and collectors' rolls, and the treasurer the financial statement of receipts, disbursements, assets and liabilities. These were checked over with reports received from the municipal auditors, the detailed statements of the latter proving an invaluable factor when the classification of the items by the treasurer was incorrect. Another very important return was that specially relating to the debts of municipalities, without which it would sometimes be impossible to get at the actual debenture liability. This item was the greatest source of trouble, and the best efforts were put forth to determine the principal of the debenture debts and the amount of interest paid by municipalities. To do this it was necessary for the Bureau to make calculations for over one thousand sets of debentures, the customary mode of payment being by coupons which include both principal and interest.

The municipal officers as a rule have been prompt and accurate in making their returns, and to them the thanks of this Bureau are cheerfully tendered ; yet, in too many cases, it was necessary to send repeated requests to get any returns at all.

The last previous report on municipal statistics was published in 1889. It contained the statistics to the end of the year 1887. A few municipalities were lacking in that report. The present volume gives the statistics complete for all municipalities. Those relating to assessment, taxation and population are brought down to 1892, while the financial statements are to December 31, 1890. The Bureau has delayed publishing the report until satisfied by investigation that the statistics here given are as accurate and reliable as it is possible to do so from the returns at hand.

A vast amount of correspondence has been rendered necessary by our desire to free the statistics as far as possible from discrepancies, to get reliable uniform information for tabular purposes, and to eradicate existing practices in finance not in accordance with the requirements of the statutes. In this we have been fairly successful. If a report has not been issued earlier to the public the preparation of it has been constantly kept before the notice of the municipal officers. Any loss by delay in publication has been more than offset by the decided improvement observable in the later returns received at the Bureau. This continued correspondence has been an educative power, and it has also produced an amount of data which will render the compilation of future reports less difficult.

It is hoped that within a year another report will be ready bringing the statistics down to December 31, 1893.

I have the honor to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

C. C. JAMES,

Secretary.

TORONTO,

April 20, 1894.

PART VII.

MUNICIPAL STATISTICS.

Among the various statistics collected and tabulated by the Bureau, those relative to the municipal finance of the Province of Ontario are not the least interesting and instructive. Statistical returns had been made to the Legislature by the Municipalities from the time of their organization. The earlier attempts of the Bureau were confined to such items as were procurable from documents filed at the various Departments. In 1886, however, the Bureau, upon receiving the necessary legislation, commenced the collection of municipal statistics direct from the clerks, treasurers and auditors of local municipalities. Previous to this the system in vogue was that the clerks of local municipalities transmitted their returns through the medium of the county clerks.

In 1889 a report was published containing the financial statement of municipalities for 1886 and 1887. We did not succeed in getting returns from all municipalities, and with the insufficient data at our disposal for comparative checking there were numerous imperfections. These have gradually been removed as we have secured fuller information from the several years' returns that have come in. To facilitate the work all returns from each municipality are filed in a separate compartment.

The work of the statistician ceases when he has collected and presented his facts in tables. A few notes by way of explanation of some portions of the work may not, however, be out of place.

We have also taken the liberty to make a few quotations from the many remarks elicited from our correspondence with municipal officials.

ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION.

The assessment and collection rolls furnish abundant material for the statistician. Schedules for specified items to be found there are filled and returned by the municipal clerk, and the compilation of these is embodied in the first six tables of this report.

It has been the custom on the part of the Bureau to institute enquiry as regards any apparent discrepancy. This has proved annoying to some clerks who draw the line of duty at copying figures as they find them. The majority, however, have cheerfully assisted us by checking over the assessors' additions and reporting corrections when requested to do so.

There are numerous complaints as to the inefficiency of the assessors and to the frequency of their appointment. In some cases, too, the assessors have been furnished with old forms of rolls which do not contain some columns added by legislation as far back even as 1883. For the items thus omitted we have had to procure estimates.

The first four tables deal in detail and in summary with ratepayers, area, assessed values and taxes imposed, while the next two are given to comparative populations.

In the tables the statistics of each municipality are given for the latest year, while the first summary shows the comparative totals by counties for the years since last published report. Separate aggregates are given for each class of municipality, whether township, town and village, city, or county.

A county is controlled by a sort of federal council whose membership is composed of the reeves and deputy-reeves of the townships, towns and villages which are grouped together for this purpose. The cities and a few towns are separated from the counties for municipal purposes; separate statistics are given for these cities and towns. A comparative summary is given for the whole province for the twelve years 1881-92.

When a town or village has been annexed to a city, the statistics of said town or village have been deducted from that class and added to the cities in previous years shown in tables. The figures shown are therefore according to the municipal boundaries in 1892 for all the years given where annexations have taken place between two corporations. Forty-seven new towns and villages became incorporated between 1881 and 1892; five others were annexed to cities and two became city corporations. The number of township municipalities increased from 433 to 484 owing to the organization of new territory or the separation or division of existing unions of townships. Two or more townships or counties thus united are counted as one municipality. The cities now number twelve. The number of municipalities in 1892 were: townships, 484; cities, 12; towns, 92; villages, 137; and counties, 38; total, 763.

NO. OF RATEPAYERS.

This column contains all persons rated on the rolls of a municipality as liable to taxation, "but no ratepayer shall be counted more than once in returns and lists required by law for municipal purposes." This restriction is a difficult matter to follow in a large city where there are many persons of the same name. The figures for population are confined to residents, while those of ratepayers include non-residents as well. Hence we have the anomaly in townships of the population decreasing while the number of ratepayers increases. The town of North Toronto in 1891 had a population of 1,191, while the ratepayers reached 1,605. Enquiry elicited the fact that only 383 of the latter were rated as resident.

The number of ratepayers in the province increased from 449,222 in 1881, to 580,255 in 1892, the increase in townships being 18 per cent., that in towns and villages 55 per cent. and nearly 44 per cent. in cities. The high increase in towns and villages is accounted for in the number of those places incorporated in the interval compared. No conclusion should be arrived at in comparing the changes in any class of municipalities without this factor being taken into consideration. New townships have also been organized, while towns and cities have extended their boundaries from time to time, and several towns and villages have been annexed to cities.

NUMBER OF ACRES.

This includes only the area assessed by organized municipalities and must not be confounded with the total area of the province. It fluctuates in individual municipalities from year to year, but in the aggregate the figures have risen from 20,869,520 acres in 1881 to 23,154,551 acres in 1892, an increase of about 11 per cent.

ASSESSED VALUES.

The only difficulty in handling assessed values was in reference to personal property. A great many returns originally included exempted property, where taxable values only were required. In many cases personal property and taxable income were bracketed together.

An attempt was made in 1892 to get at the value of exemptions, and returns were received from 122 municipalities as follows:

Municipalities.	No.	Total assessment.	Value of exemptions.
		\$	\$
Townships	43	43,489,575	455,817
Towns	30	35,803,465	2,830,185
Villages	43	10,560,052	722,785
Cities	6	185,666,437	26,568,957
Total	122	275,519,529	30,577,744

These municipalities represent one-third of the total assessment of the province and the exemptions form about one-ninth of the assessments in these 122 municipalities. Of the \$30,577,744 above, the city of Toronto contributes \$22,999,868 or 75 per cent. A number of the above exemptions are only partially exempt.

The following table shows the total assessment in the province for the twelve years 1881-1892 :

Year.	Townships.	Towns and villages.	Cities.	Total.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
1892.....	452,065,658	125,421,208	247,724,261	825,211,127
1891.....	454,070,364	123,902,115	240,874,915	818,847,394
1890.....	452,467,088	118,906,490	227,242,693	798,616,271
1889.....	450,977,220	109,808,381	201,120,215	761,905,816
1888.....	460,615,822	103,738,543	184,300,205	748,654,570
1887.....	456,170,163	96,705,063	164,436,712	717,311,938
1886.....	452,097,645	91,458,923	150,824,091	694,380,659
1885.....	446,712,364	89,319,929	145,225,499	681,257,792
1884.....	439,378,876	84,059,424	140,231,173	663,669,473
1883.....	426,640,326	79,397,438	133,457,635	639,495,399
1882.....	414,525,930	77,723,307	126,229,220	618,478,457
1881.....	407,589,270	74,240,215	120,771,755	602,601,240

It appears from the above that nearly 37 per cent. has been added to the assessed values of the municipalities from 1881 to 1892. From 1886 to 1892 the townships remained stationary, while a special impetus seems to have affected cities, towns and villages in the same period. In 1889 the personal property of townships was reduced by \$23,154,121 owing to the law being changed, whereby farm live stock became exempt from taxation.

In 1892 in townships over 99 per cent. of the assessment was real estate ; in towns and villages the average was 91 per cent. and in cities it was below 89 per cent.

MUNICIPAL AND SCHOOL TAXES IMPOSED.

This includes all the taxes placed on the collectors' rolls for the year indicated, exclusive of arrears, for municipal and school purposes. It differs from the general rate, for it contains in addition all rates of a special nature levied against certain parties benefited by local improvements, such as sidewalks, drains, etc. It will be noticed that the amount is that *imposed*, not necessarily *collected*.

In the summary table the average rate in the dollar is shown. This would have been useless in the detailed tables in comparing one municipality with another, as it only bears a relative value locally, and each municipality may have a different standard in assessing its property.

The rate per head of municipal population is a fair basis of comparison, and this is given for each municipality and in the summaries.

The schedule sent out called for details of taxes, but the classification in the returns has been faulty, and without uniformity a presentation of details would be misleading. By calling for the items we have been enabled to correct omissions of special rates after much correspondence, and the totals are reliable.

The following table shows the total amount of taxes imposed for all municipal and school purposes by the municipalities of Ontario, classified by townships, towns and villages, and cities for the twelve years 1881-92; also the rate per head of municipal population assessed:

Year.	Townships.		Towns and villages.		Cities.		Total.	
	Total taxes.	Rate per head.	Total taxes.	Rate per head.	Total taxes.	Rate per head.	Total taxes.	Rate per head.
	\$	\$ c.	\$	\$ c.	\$	\$ c.	\$	\$ c.
1892.....	4,599,442	4 17	2,452,179	5 81	4,757,338	12 36	11,808,959	6 18
1891.....	4,544,291	4 07	2,376,008	5 67	4,847,449	12 54	11,767,748	6 12
1890.....	4,473,108	4 00	2,232,294	5 32	4,192,083	11 03	10,897,485	5 68
1889.....	4,507,717	3 99	2,061,135	5 04	3,679,346	10 01	10,248,198	5 37
1888.....	4,494,780	3 97	1,955,817	4 87	3,469,365	10 05	9,919,962	5 28
1887.....	4,431,720	3 89	1,820,383	4 71	3,048,010	9 45	9,300,113	5 03
1886.....	4,388,401	3 82	1,732,386	4 70	2,888,598	9 28	9,009,385	4 93
1885.....	4,095,547	3 63	1,729,159	4 81	2,605,503	8 63	8,430,209	4 71
1884.....	3,989,649	3 57	1,588,391	4 56	2,416,116	8 32	7,994,156	4 55
1883.....	3,868,436	3 47	1,543,747	4 70	2,273,794	8 35	7,685,977	4 48
1882.....	3,738,105	3 34	1,418,370	4 47	2,174,974	8 38	7,331,449	4 32
1881.....	3,694,095	3 26	1,336,951	4 30	2,144,602	8 57	7,175,648	4 23

In this interval from 1881 to 1892 the taxation of townships has increased \$905,347 or nearly 25 per cent., notwithstanding the incorporation of a large number of towns and villages. The increase in the taxation of towns and villages was \$1,115,228 or 83 per cent. This increase includes the taxation in 47 towns and villages incorporated since 1881. The majority of these had been, previous to incorporation, portions of townships, while a number in 1881 were in unorganized territory. The taxation in 1892 of these 47 towns and villages amounted to \$317,944, with a population of 54,392. The taxes in cities more than doubled, the increase being \$2,612,736, or nearly 122 per cent. Taking the population into account we find that the rate per head of population rose gradually from \$3.26 to \$4.17 in townships, from \$4.30 to \$5.81 in towns and villages, and from \$8.57 to \$12.36 in the twelve cities, while the average over all increased from \$4.23 to \$6.18, or an advance of 46 per cent. The amount of taxes imposed for all school purposes, including maintenance and debt charges in 1892 was \$1,905,852 in townships, \$867,223 in towns and villages, and \$972,090 in cities, or \$3,745,165 for all municipalities, which is thirty-two per cent. of the total taxes.

The average rate of taxation per dollar of assessed values does not show so great a variation, since both assessment and taxation have advanced together. The following table will show the averages for the twelve years 1881-92, for townships, towns and villages, and cities:

Municipalities.	1892.	1891.	1890.	1889.	1888.	1887.	1886.	1885.	1884.	1883.	1882.	1881.
Townships	10.17	10.01	9.89	10.00	9.76	9.72	9.71	9.17	9.00	9.07	9.02	9.06
Towns and villages.	19.55	19.18	18.77	18.77	18.85	18.82	18.94	19.36	18.98	19.44	18.25	18.01
Cities	19.20	20.12	18.45	18.29	18.82	18.54	19.15	17.94	17.23	17.04	17.23	17.76
Total	14.31	14.37	13.65	13.45	13.25	12.97	12.97	12.37	12.05	12.02	11.85	11.91

The townships show an increase of over a mill in addition to an advance of 11 per cent. in their assessed values from 1881 to 1892. The rate in towns and villages has advanced a mill and a half, while assessments have been increased 70 per cent. The cities have also raised their rate a mill and a half, while the assessed values have more than doubled.

The average for the province has increased by 2.4 mills (more than either of the classes, owing to the large increase in assessment of the municipalities with a high rate).

POPULATION.

The population as shown by the assessors' returns is the aggregate "number of persons in the family of each person rated as resident." Although it differs from the true population the figures as a comparative issue are valuable, and especially so, as they are procurable annually. Like other figures of the assessor, these are confined to such territory under organized municipal government. The Dominion census, on the other hand, which is taken but once in ten years, takes in all the territory in each province. It includes population in unorganized territory and the Indian Reserves. The large difference between the two populations in 1881 or 1891 in any municipality is often due to the census attaching an Indian Reserve.

The following table shows the population as taken by the municipal assessors for the twelve years 1881-92, classified by townships, towns and villages, and cities; also the population taken by the Dominion censuses of 1881 and 1891 under the same classification:

Year.	Townships.	Towns and villages.	Cities.	Total.
Assessed population :				
1892	1,103,433	422,041	385,019	1,910,493
1891	1,116,347	419,309	386,465	1,922,121
1890	1,118,252	419,260	380,032	1,917,544
1889	1,130,060	409,168	367,673	1,906,901
1888	1,133,046	401,790	345,309	1,880,145
1887	1,140,138	385,731	322,588	1,848,457
1886	1,148,856	368,452	311,187	1,828,495
1885	1,128,570	359,650	301,901	1,790,121
1884	1,117,866	348,346	290,543	1,756,754
1883	1,115,841	328,610	272,159	1,716,610
1882	1,120,574	317,257	259,455	1,697,286
1881	1,134,192	310,931	250,111	1,695,234
Census population :				
1891	1,283,281	432,912	398,128	2,114,321
1881	1,346,623	323,188	257,111	1,926,922

Although 39 new township municipalities have been organized since 1881, the population in 1892 for which was 19,799, there is still a falling off in rural population. On the other hand 38 new towns and villages, with a population of 40,856 in 1892, were a portion of the *organized* townships in 1881. The townships also annexed 6,500 of their population to several cities.

The towns and villages show an increase of 111,110, of which 54,392 is the population of 47 towns and villages not incorporated in 1881. The cities show a decided increase of 54 per cent. The *census* population in 1891 is about 3 per cent. higher than the *assessed* population in cities, towns and villages, but is 15 per cent higher in the townships, partially due to the including of unorganized territory and Indian Reserves.

ERRATA.—Many letters in reference to discrepancies remained unanswered at the time of closing the tables. Some slight revision may be necessary in bringing forward totals to next report. A reply from North Norwich changes the population in 1892 from 3,026 to 2,182 on page 40.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS.

The collection and tabulation of the financial statistics showing the receipts, disbursements, assets and liabilities of Ontario municipalities has been very tedious. Treasurers of all municipalities are required to send to this Bureau, on schedules prepared by the Bureau, a financial statement for the year ending December 31st, on or before May 1st following. If these were returned at all promptly our first difficulty would be overcome. After repeated requests have been made for returns, many have to be reported to the Provincial Treasurer for their delinquency, in which case all grants are withheld until the returns are made in accordance with the Statutes.

The next difficulties are faulty classification, incorrect balances, the closing of accounts at other periods than December 31st, disagreement with the official audits, the omission of special accounts, etc. These are often adjusted by a reference to detailed statements required to be furnished by auditors of municipalities. These are not always forthcoming, since we often receive nothing but abstract returns which are of no assistance in the cases referred to. In some instances these abstracts are all that the council required of their auditors, a notable case being the city of Guelph, where a half-note sheet of figures apparently satisfies the ratepayers. If we are unable to harmonize the statement from the data in returns received, an attempt to do so is made by correspondence, and many vexatious delays occur before we can procure enough information to connect one year's statement with another. This process has to be carried on in more or less degree with the majority of the 760 municipalities of the province.

The keeping of accounts is not always placed in the most capable hands. A treasurer who handles nearly \$20,000 per year, when appealed to for evidence to balance his statement remarks: "You cannot get them right, I never could." His verbal explanations probably satisfied his Council. In this municipality the auditors one year show that there is a small balance due the treasurer and the report for the next year begins with a substantial balance on hand. No explanation of this could be had and the printed minutes of the council contain no reference to the discrepancy, only the bare motion adopting the report being given. Changes in office take place and the new treasurer occasionally is unable to understand the book-keeping of his predecessor.

The schedules call for municipal transactions only, but in some cases the treasurer is also the treasurer for the schools and combines his accounts. The law empowers the municipality to collect the taxes required for school purposes. The payment of those taxes or other moneys to school Boards is the only municipal transaction; the disbursement of the money rests with the Boards. The municipality assumes the responsibility as a corporate body for debentures issued for school purposes but does not control their disbursement; on the other hand where by by-laws certain expenditures have been vested in the hands of special committees or trustees, these accounts have been omitted from financial statement of treasurer. It was necessary, therefore, before passing a return as fit for tabulation that every scrap of information should be scanned.

Every financial transaction of a municipality should pass through the treasurer's books whether he handles the cash or not. This would insure uniformity of method. Collectors are sometimes given instructions to deposit taxes collected to various credits, more especially in the case of school taxes. The Reeve sometimes sells the debentures and transmits the moneys direct to those entitled to receive it and the treasurer disclaims all knowledge of the amount involved. It is no uncommon thing to find the treasurer entirely dependent on the banks' notices as to what is due on debentures.

The same classification has been followed in tabulating the financial statistics that has been adopted in presenting assessment figures. Tables VII and XI give the statistics of townships; the former giving them separately for 1890 and grouped by counties for three years, and the latter table showing the aggregate for all townships for the five years, 1886-90. Tables VIII and XII treat similarly of towns and villages; tables IX and XIII of cities; tables X and XIV of counties, while table XV gives grand totals as far as permissible for all municipalities. The schedules call for more items than have been

detailed in tabulation, but we found it necessary to combine items or transfer them to "miscellaneous." It was impossible in many cases to separate the details required from material at our disposal, and 'partial' totals would be misleading.

In the summary table of financial statements the statistics of a town or village previous to annexation have not been deducted from the total of that class as was the case with assessment and taxation figures. The summary for cities does not include Windsor which did not become an incorporated city till 1892.

RECEIPTS, DISBURSEMENTS, ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.

The following is a comparative summary of the total receipts, disbursements, assets and liabilities of all the municipalities of the Province of Ontario, classified by townships, towns and villages, cities and counties for the five years 1886-90 :

Financial Statement.	Townships.	Towns and villages.	Cities.	Counties.	Total.
RECEIPTS :	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1890.	6,359,195	6,702,794	11,749,096	2,942,326	27,753,411
1889.	6,091,767	6,383,470	13,820,956	2,935,637	29,231,880
1888.	5,943,517	5,759,627	11,162,943	3,063,510	25,929,597
1887.	5,920,173	4,715,045	9,577,319	2,785,580	22,998,117
1886.	5,869,562	4,106,485	7,496,741	2,804,519	20,277,307
DISBURSEMENTS :					
1890.	5,884,835	6,460,543	11,401,930	2,644,260	26,391,568
1889.	5,650,413	6,170,821	13,551,371	2,660,135	28,032,740
1888.	5,480,648	5,532,556	10,502,160	2,687,954	24,203,318
1887.	5,516,643	4,516,208	9,364,619	2,486,648	21,884,118
1886.	5,435,736	3,877,420	7,304,895	2,507,948	19,125,999
ASSETS :					
1890.	4,030,893	9,434,204	34,180,822	5,243,020	52,888,939
1889.	3,970,225	8,604,280	26,424,212	5,204,739	44,203,456
1888.	3,873,550	7,993,903	26,362,426	5,133,061	43,362,940
1887.	3,678,479	6,540,926	23,545,727	4,944,153	38,709,285
1886.	3,680,935	6,046,742	21,507,769	4,741,730	35,977,176
LIABILITIES :					
1890.	4,367,566	9,266,861	31,718,262	3,755,482	49,108,171
1889.	4,350,025	8,366,048	28,986,618	3,779,160	45,481,851
1888.	4,260,873	7,842,042	25,100,559	3,963,416	41,166,890
1887.	4,237,397	6,934,787	22,413,071	4,003,273	37,588,528
1886.	4,204,672	6,306,324	20,201,304	4,054,280	34,766,580

The totals for receipts and disbursements vary considerably owing chiefly to the loan accounts. It will, therefore, be necessary to give a few details so that a statement of net totals may be determined.

RECEIPTS.

The total receipts of any municipality are largely affected by the amount of money borrowed (temporary or bonded), unexpended balances of the previous year, withdrawals from Sinking Funds or refunds of investments, in addition to the direct taxes or other ordinary revenue. The following is a summary compiled from tables XI-XV, the analogous items being grouped together :

Receipts.		Townships.	Towns and villages.	Cities.	Counties.	Total.
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Balances and refunds from investments or special deposits (principal and interest) ..	1890	710,182	555,606	721,438	454,086	2,441,312
	1889	827,770	508,561	1,374,216	594,934	3,305,481
	1888	706,727	385,344	548,364	516,145	2,156,580
	1887	649,878	373,185	425,239	426,408	1,874,710
	1886	589,453	321,457	715,117	427,896	2,053,923
Municipal and school taxes, licenses, fees, rents, tolls, fines, etc.	1890	4,637,805	2,539,211	5,172,339	1,396,677	*13,746,032
	1889	4,384,968	2,326,580	4,928,402	1,348,906	*12,988,856
	1888	4,404,631	2,298,745	4,224,250	1,548,104	*12,475,730
	1887	4,460,467	2,098,500	4,033,492	1,400,384	*11,992,843
	1886	4,430,854	1,968,752	3,603,485	1,302,374	*11,305,465
Loans, temporary and bonded	1890	880,927	3,472,147	5,430,971	581,105	10,365,150
	1889	733,937	3,435,306	7,050,990	499,767	11,720,000
	1888	683,670	2,987,567	5,945,684	469,371	10,086,292
	1887	658,026	2,153,171	4,824,083	449,008	8,084,288
	1886	613,999	1,711,608	2,780,882	528,837	5,635,326
All other revenues....	1890	130,281	135,830	424,348	510,458	1,200,917
	1889	145,092	113,023	467,348	492,080	1,217,543
	1888	148,489	87,971	444,645	529,890	1,210,995
	1887	151,802	90,189	294,505	509,780	1,046,276
	1886	235,256	104,668	397,257	545,412	1,282,593

*The county rates are duplicated in this total. The local municipalities collect these taxes and the county in turn receives them from the local municipalities.

It will be seen that borrowed moneys form a large share of the 'total' receipts, the proportion in 1890 being about three-eighths of the total, and almost equalizing the tax revenue for that year, viz. : \$10,741,827 (Table xv.) Temporary loans are made up into a large extent by frequent renewals, and the actual amount principally involved is not determinable in many cases.

DISBURSEMENTS.

The most interesting study of statistics of municipal finances will centre upon the rate of expenditure. In the following table the details have been grouped under nine heads, and a comparison is shown for townships, towns and villages, cities, and counties, as well as totals for all municipalities for the five years 1886-90 :

Disbursements.	Townships.	Towns and villages.	Cities.	Counties.	Total.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Expenses of municipal government	1890 402,302 1889 393,550 1888 354,322 1887 370,032 1886 365,405	565,490 492,858 451,260 432,115 413,286	1,144,752 1,140,637 1,025,972 926,914 754,453	240,701 230,112 223,767 247,991 228,217	2,353,245 2,257,157 2,056,321 1,977,052 1,761,361
Roads, bridges, streets, parks, drainage, and other public works..	1890 1,013,827 1889 877,532 1888 796,302 1887 1,007,934 1886 970,430	1,218,996 1,163,455 985,747 833,111 650,463	3,357,285 3,369,906 2,454,611 2,011,823 1,359,084	326,893 272,166 291,494 318,314 303,202	5,917,001 5,683,059 4,528,154 4,171,182 3,283,179
Administration of Justice, including gaol maintenance, police service, etc.....	1890 1889 1888 1887 1886	77,455 77,343 80,554 58,844 51,580	477,640 459,338 428,692 349,869 376,483	438,453 433,502 456,057 389,258 386,588	993,548 970,183 965,303 797,971 814,651
County treasurer for levy for county purposes.....	1890 1,166,283 1889 1,106,129 1888 1,156,979 1887 1,105,373 1886 1,088,648	139,160 133,175 129,675 125,463 128,830	..... ..... ..... ..... .....	..... ..... ..... ..... .....	1,305,443 1,239,304 1,286,654 1,230,836 1,217,478
Payments on account of schools and education	1890 1,884,569 1889 1,857,349 1888 1,824,798 1887 1,882,831 1886 1,872,844	908,108 896,815 913,329 734,377 692,405	993,669 1,048,821 786,387 766,678 569,777	427,510 428,048 441,058 368,256 363,645	4,213,856 4,231,033 3,965,572 3,752,142 3,488,671
Sinking funds and other investments, including special deposits	1890 211,228 1889 220,844 1888 191,169 1887 175,247 1886 180,960	323,442 443,668 267,876 232,912 162,287	882,110 476,020 663,512 337,414 508,240	179,823 214,223 281,004 209,661 175,878	1,596,603 1,354,755 1,403,561 955,234 1,027,365
Debentures redeemed and temporary loans repaid.....	1890 810,160 1889 796,681 1888 698,543 1887 610,575 1886 585,835	2,472,211 2,314,047 2,025,131 1,542,158 1,213,296	2,655,461 4,776,880 3,274,569 3,063,917 2,069,796	581,772 617,570 506,726 492,512 595,890	6,519,604 8,505,178 6,504,969 5,709,162 4,464,317
Interest on loans, advances and debentures	1890 198,674 1889 194,710 1888 203,698 1887 164,273 1886 152,506	457,582 400,633 389,997 345,297 311,128	1,382,617 1,252,775 1,193,884 1,096,743 1,029,335	201,819 209,820 212,181 214,277 222,651	2,240,692 2,057,938 1,999,760 1,820,590 1,715,620
All other disbursements	1890 197,792 1889 203,618 1888 254,837 1887 200,378 1886 219,608	298,099 248,827 288,987 211,931 254,145	503,396 1,026,994 674,533 811,261 647,727	247,289 254,694 275,667 246,379 231,877	1,251,576 1,734,133 1,494,024 1,469,949 1,353,357

For the first division of expense there has been an increase in every class in the five years, and the total cost of civil government for all municipalities has advanced from \$1,761,361 in 1886 to \$2,353,245 in 1890, or an increase of nearly 34 per cent., the annual increase averaging \$147,971. This head includes the 'maintenance and repairs' for lighting of streets, water supply and fire protection, the cost of construction for which appears under the next heading. This item, which may be termed 'public works,' also shows the large increase of \$2,633,822, or 80 per cent. in the years compared. About three-fourths of this increase occurs in the cities. Administration of Justice does not concern townships directly, but shows an increase in each of the other classes, the total aggregating \$178,897, or nearly 22 per cent. from 1886 to 1890.

The rates raised by local municipalities forming counties, and paid to counties to be by them disbursed, is an item necessarily duplicated in the grand total of disbursements.

Payments to schools represent school taxes paid over, municipal grants, as well as the moneys received from the sale of debentures for school purposes. The disbursement of these moneys is in the hands of the School Boards, who have also other sources of revenue, so that the above does not represent the cost of schools, but shows only the direct amount handled by the municipality paid to School Boards.

The next item provides for liquidating debts, (for moneys expended in previous years) deposits of special funds or re-investments of accumulated funds, such as Sinking Funds, Clergy Reserves, etc. It necessarily varies, as is also the case with repayment of loans whether bonded or temporary.

The interest account is a formidable item of expense, and has risen from \$1,715,620 in 1886 to \$2,240,692 in 1890, an increase of over 30 per cent. It is almost equal to the cost of municipal government.

NET DISBURSEMENT PER HEAD OF ASSESSED POPULATION.

By deducting the county levy which is duplicated, also the investment and redemption accounts, we practically get the net disbursement for all municipalities. The following table shows the rate per head of assessed population for the five years, 1886-90:

Disbursements.	1890.	1889.	1888.	1887.	1886.
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Expense of municipal government	1 23	1 18	1 69	1 07	96
Roads, etc., and other public works	3 08	2 98	2 41	2 26	1 80
Administration of Justice	52	51	51	43	44
Payments on account of schools and education ..	2 20	2 22	2 11	2 03	1 91
Interest on loans and debentures	1 17	1 08	1 06	98	94
All other disbursements	65	91	80	80	74
Total net disbursements	8 85	8 88	7 98	7 57	6 79

In all other disbursements there are a few minor items that are not direct expense, such as refund of contractors' deposits, government school grants to counties, etc. This average per capita in 1890 exceeds the taxes levied (\$5.68 in Table iv) by \$3.17, which is provided for by other resources and by increasing the municipal debt. The interest alone is equal to about one-fifth of the municipal and school taxes.

ASSETS.

The term 'assets' is a most debatable one, and many are the peculiar claims made, some going so far as to include the assessed value of the municipality. The principle of local improvements' has provided a new form of asset, where the municipality at large advances money on these works to be repaid in instalments by certain portions benefited. The following table gives the chief items by classes of municipalities for the five years, 1886-90 :

Assets.		Town- ships.	Towns and villages.	Cities.	Counties.	Total.
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Cash in Treasury : Sinking	1890	2,064,774	1,433,240	4,679,030	1,462,235	9,689,279
Fund, Clergy Reserve	1889	2,019,820	1,429,102	4,017,871	1,393,439	8,890,232
Fund and other invest-	1888	2,110,365	1,417,350	4,462,850	1,474,683	9,465,250
ments, including special	1887	2,039,803	1,479,103	3,441,946	1,293,894	8,254,746
deposits	1886	2,032,769	1,237,747	2,919,688	1,175,508	7,365,712
Taxes in arrears for all pur- poses	1890	1,339,039	823,480	1,189,585	613,135	3,965,239
	1889	1,434,687	758,844	974,541	632,587	3,800,659
	1888	1,258,346	673,541	1,035,559	588,236	3,555,682
	1887	1,146,827	641,923	911,727	666,867	3,367,344
	1886	1,171,743	637,426	1,056,144	649,771	3,515,084
Lands, buildings, and other property, including water- works, etc.	1890	337,068	6,604,814	21,063,248	2,942,390	30,947,520
	1889	331,831	6,014,958	18,564,730	2,942,571	27,853,640
	1888	324,016	5,546,388	17,750,051	2,865,674	26,486,129
	1887	336,378	4,003,275	16,175,081	2,827,065	23,341,799
	1886	330,887	3,845,669	15,105,212	2,770,367	22,052,135
All other assets	1890	290,012	522,670	7,248,959	225,260	8,286,901
	1889	184,337	401,376	2,837,070	236,142	3,658,925
	1888	180,823	356,624	3,113,966	201,466	3,855,879
	1887	155,471	416,625	3,016,973	156,327	3,745,396
	1886	145,536	325,900	2,426,725	146,084	3,044,245

Many of these assets are subject to depreciation, although the schedules call for their present values. Many auditors entirely overlook this portion of their duties, and confine themselves to examining vouchers for receipts and payments. The result is that the sinking funds are often in a confused condition, and a few of them exist only in imagination. Auditors often take too much for granted.

The investment asset also includes mortgages as securities for bonuses to industries. In many municipalities these are reduced without being traceable through the receipts and disbursements. They simply depreciate owing to failures or otherwise.

The amount of taxes in arrears placed under 'Counties' is the arrearage from local municipalities, so that the net total amount of arrears against ratepayers in 1890 was \$3,352,104.

The 'property' asset is probably below the real value. The city of Toronto alone claims 40 per cent. of this. In 1889 this city repeated the valuation of 1888, and a re-valuation took place in 1890, thus showing a large increase over 1889.

The city of Toronto also runs up the 'miscellaneous' assets in 1890, owing to the 'local improvement' claims and 'unnegotiated debentures.' (See note to page 157).

LIABILITIES.

We have referred to the encroachment on capital account to meet the deficiency between the disbursements and annual taxes, whereby the future ratepayer must take up his share of the cost of permanent improvements. A comparative statement of the growth of the municipal debt is, therefore, in order, and this is presented as follows :

Liabilities.	Town- ships.	Towns and villages.	Cities.	Counties.	Total.	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
Debentures outstanding (principal only).....	{ 1890	3,366,617	7,986,037	26,224,323	3,144,068	40,720,985
	{ 1889	3,299,557	7,107,289	25,360,626	3,220,860	38,988,332
	{ 1888	3,409,744	6,750,193	21,165,629	3,403,961	34,729,527
	{ 1887	3,154,428	5,894,200	19,447,801	3,446,891	31,943,320
	{ 1886	3,153,646	5,399,603	17,865,870	3,505,744	29,924,863
Temporary loans unpaid..	{ 1890	188,067	800,233	3,336,300	457,485	4,782,085
	{ 1889	195,872	685,059	1,323,878	381,299	2,586,108
	{ 1888	143,004	627,665	2,518,053	316,503	3,605,225
	{ 1887	155,338	595,902	1,095,936	338,578	2,185,754
	{ 1886	127,974	479,443	936,306	324,798	1,868,521
All other liabilities.....	{ 1890	812,882	480,591	2,157,639	153,989	3,605,101
	{ 1889	854,596	573,700	2,302,114	177,001	3,907,411
	{ 1888	708,125	464,184	1,416,877	242,952	2,832,138
	{ 1887	927,631	444,685	1,869,334	217,804	3,459,454
	{ 1886	923,052	427,278	1,399,128	223,738	2,973,196

As we have said, great difficulty was encountered in getting at the above statement of debenture debt, and though many school debentures have been discovered that were not in the original returns, it is possible that a few more exist where we have had no details or evidence to discover them. It is a common opinion among municipal officials that these are not municipal debts and they are not included in many returns. These debentures are issued by the municipal corporation, which is therefore responsible, while they have a claim on the sections benefited. Sometimes the reeve sells these and hands proceeds to the Board of Trustees and the money for the redemption of the debentures is lumped in with school moneys, thereby duplicating that much in the cost of the schools. Tile drains and other local drainage also proved troublesome from the want of definite data. Assessments on these would not appear as taxes, but as miscellaneous revenue, and payment nearly always combined principal and interest. In the above table we have endeavored to get the *principal* of the debentures unpaid at the end of each of the years. Interest due and unpaid is placed in 'miscellaneous,' while 'future' interest is excluded entirely from liabilities. The bonded debt has gone steadily upward from \$29,924,863 in 1886, to \$40,720,895 in 1890, an increase of \$10,796,122, or 36 per cent., while the temporary accommodation unpaid has more than doubled, showing an increase of \$2,913,564. The total debt on loans account has increased by \$13,709,686 in four years, and the eleven cities are responsible for \$10,758,447 of this increase. The bonded debt of the counties, which was principally for railway bonuses, has been reduced about 10 per cent.

The ratio of debenture debt to total assessed values increased for all municipalities from 4.3 per cent. in 1886 to 5.1 per cent. in 1890. For the cities (exclusive of Windsor) the ratio was 11.9 per cent. in 1886 and 11.7 per cent. in 1890.

The combined debenture and temporary loans outstanding on December 31, 1890, amounted to \$45,503,070. If this debt were consolidated at 5 per cent. it would require an annual payment of \$3,651,166 for twenty years, or \$2,492,658 for fifty years, to pay interest and redeem the debt.

LIABILITIES PER HEAD OF ASSESSED POPULATION.

The following shows the liabilities of all municipalities per capita of assessed population for the five years, 1886-90 :

Liabilities.	1890.	1889.	1888.	1887.	1886.
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Debenture debt	21 24	20 44	18 47	17 28	16 37
Temporary loans	2 49	1 36	1 92	1 18	1 02
All other liabilities	1 88	2 05	1 51	1 87	1 62
Total	25 61	23 85	21 90	20 33	19 01

The bonded municipal debt in 1890 was \$21.24 per capita of assessed population in the Province. The rate for the eleven cities was \$70.88, while for all other municipalities it was \$9.37.

MONEYS IN TRANSIT.

An apparent discrepancy exists between the 'county rates' as received by county treasurers and the aggregate paid by local municipalities. In many of the original returns we found the payment by the local municipalities was merely the balance on this account by deducting the non-resident taxes collected. This was corrected, but a few may have passed undetected owing to the absence of details. The main difference, however, is due to moneys *in transit* at the end of the year, this being a popular time for settlement. Money paid by a local municipality on December 31, would not be received from the bank till January 1, that is, the next year. The following table shows the two statements, with the 'arrears' as given by counties and by local municipalities according to the standing of each on December 31 for the three years 1888-90 :

Year.	County Treasurers' Returns.		Local Municipality Returns.	
	Taxes received from local municipalities.	Arrears due by local municipalities on December 31.	Taxes paid to county treasurer.	County taxes unpaid, December 31.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
1890.	1,812,795	613,135	1,305,443	535,866
1889.	1,244,209	632,537	1,239,304	581,449
1888.	1,399,447	588,236	1,286,654	520,240
1887.		666,867		457,707
Total	3,956,451		3,831,401	

The total amount received by the county treasurers in the three years was \$3,956,451. This reduced the arrears due them in that period by \$53,732, indicating that the 'rates' amounted to \$3,902,719. The total amount paid to the counties by local municipalities in the three years was \$3,831,401. This placed them further in arrears by \$78,159, indicating from these statements that the 'rates' amounted to \$3,909,560 for the three years. The average annual difference between the two estimates is but \$2,280. Each statement is, therefore, fairly accurate from its own point of view. At the end of 1887 the amount in transit was \$209,160, and at the close of 1890 it was only \$77,269. The amount involved in some counties is trifling, but in others it is considerable. In Huron the treasurer claimed arrears of \$51,279 at the end of 1887, while the liabilities of the local municipalities under this head showed \$15,445, a difference of \$35,824; in 1888 this was reduced to \$14,820; in 1889 to \$11,575 and in 1890 to \$5,814.

NOTES AND COMMENTS FROM MUNICIPAL RETURNS.

"My salary as treasurer is only \$25 and time is money."

"... I had not had time then to make up these items."

"I did not omit county rate as there was none raised."

"I cannot state the number of debentures or the amount of each."

Returns for 1888 and 1889 received June, 1893. (Darlington Tp.)

"We were in a hurry with the rolls and looked only at the totals."

"I find that I omitted the valuation of the non-resident lands from the statement."

"The city assessor omitted to enter them (steam boilers) on his roll for that year."

"The appointment of a careless assessor is, I think, the cause of the difference in the figures."

"On our assessment roll there are no separate amounts for personal property and income."

The disparity in assessment was due to the difference of opinion on the part of the assessors.

"... I beg to thank you for calling attention to a discrepancy in the addition of my rolls."

"I have gone over the assessor's figures and find that he has made an error in his calculations."

"I do not include gas debentures, being loan to Gas and Oil Co., the municipality being amply secured."

Fully one-third debenture debt omitted from liabilities. Interest was included with debentures redeemed.

Payments of school debentures included with expenses to schools. Sinking funds were carried in general balance.

"The assessor made a mistake in adding up the recapitulation, and I took the figures without first proving the same."

"I might add that the County Judge never revised an assessment roll for Ekfrid, as there never was an appeal to him."

"I have no record of the Government drain debt on my books. The debt was contracted before I received the books."

"In our assessment rolls we have no column for cleared area, which is obtainable by subtracting woodland from total area."

All debenture liabilities omitted from treasurer's statements and special debenture statement did not include "tile drainage."

"* * * Our council have adopted the condensed form of audit some years ago and find it meets the views of the ratepayers."

"... I cannot give them as the assessor neglected to take them down, and the roll was accepted by the council without them."

"... We have no means of ascertaining exactly the amount of assessment for personalty and income for 1890, or any other year."

"I enclose municipal returns for year 1892, and under separate cover returns for 1890 and 1891." (Treasurer's letter, April 29th, 1893.)

"I find it almost impossible to find the exact debenture debt of this town owing to the way the debenture book has been kept in past years."

Interest included with principal in debentures. Calculations for 37 sets of debentures became necessary on sufficient data being procured.

"School debentures were sold by reeve and handed over to school section, not passing through my hands; hence omission from my statement."

This municipality was organized in 1888, but no financial statements could be procured from its officials until November, 1893. (East Toronto.)

Sinking fund transactions were not included in treasurer's statement, but were submitted upon attention being directed to the discrepancy.

"We send you detailed statement, treasurer's balance sheet, and assets of the town for the years 1889 and 1890." (Auditor's letter, April 29th, 1893.)

"The above statement may differ slightly from the auditors' reports. Some coupons may have been held and not presented or paid when matured."

"* * * I must admit that it was only last year that the Treasurer was provided with a debenture book, and on that account mistakes were often made."

"* * * I cannot furnish the information required, as none of the rolls are dated, added up, or a recapitulation sheet attached, nor are the rolls certified to."

"* * * I find the assessor has made an error in the additions, and I find that the population of the township for 1889 is 4,890." (The original return was 3,830.)

The treasurer of the town is also treasurer of the Board of Education and is instructed by the Board to deposit all school moneys in the bank to the credit of the town.

"The report has been received and adopted by our council as containing a sufficient detailed statement of expenditure, and that it should fill the requirements of the Act."

Non-resident taxes received from county treasurer were omitted from receipts and the equivalent deducted from county levy. Debenture liabilities included coupons.

"The sinking fund is made from money *deposited by the collector* annually and the earned interest. The fund is in the hands of trustees and the city has no control over it."

"I think these school debentures must have been included under some other head," was the response of treasurer, and then a detailed statement of auditors had to be secured.

"* * * The assessor * * had omitted placing steam boilers on the roll. The assessor for the past three years has omitted recording the number of steam boilers as per Act."

"* * * I beg to say that previous to 1891 the debentures purchased with Local Improvement Sinking Funds were not included in the yearly statements sent to your Department."

"I always send you the returns as made by the assessor and that seems to be all the law requires." A second request to prove additions resulted in the correction of *apparent* errors.

"We could give you the amount of debt under each by-law and the amount paid on it, but to give the number of each debenture and amount paid on it would be a fearful endless job."

"... The assessor we had this year was not very reliable. . . . We had to revise his roll all through. . . . The assessor of 1891 was a reliable man and I think it better to take his figures."

"* * * Enclosed please find returns for the years 1888 and 1889, which should have been sent in before. Future returns will be sent in promptly." (Treasurer's letter, June 2nd, 1893.)

"* * * My predecessor got his accounts mixed up a good deal to his own disadvantage. * * The township was practically without a treasurer from February (1890) to the end of the year."

"We could not tell anything about the roll, as it was kept in a shape that we could not tell who had paid and who had not, and your auditors had therefore to take the treasurer's figures."

"... Consists entirely of interest added to saving bank deposits or earned on other investments of the respective funds." This was in regard to sinking fund increments not traced in statement.

"* * * All municipal drainage set forth in said schedule includes interest and principal. The payments were made equal in each year. The enclosed schedule is as near correct as I can make it."

Debentures redeemed included interest, and debenture liabilities included all future interest. School debentures were omitted but have appeared in subsequent reports as suggested by correspondence.

"* * * I have been clerk of this municipality for over thirty years, and I have not known the Collector's roll to differ from the assessment roll of same year as to the aggregate amount on such rolls.

"* * * I found that there were clerical errors in the roll, and that the assessor had not added up the several columns, so that it entailed a great deal of work before I could get the information required."

"The drain debentures are paid by a separate tax levied on such persons as were benefited by the drain. School debentures were treated in the same manner, but *collected and paid* by school trustees."

"* * * Previous to the year 1889 farm implements were not assessed, and in 1890 and 1891, with a change of assessors, farm implements and merchants' stocks of goods were assessed much higher than in 1889."

"* * * This county was not called upon to raise sinking fund on debt for aid to railways. * * * A special Act was passed at the last session of the Legislature enabling the county to renew railway debentures."

Interest included with principal in returns relating to debentures, and the liabilities only included the next maturing payment. Statistics had to be compiled from auditors' reports and special debenture statements.

"* * * * The only kind of personal property which is taxed is the small stocks in a few stores in the villages within the township. The amount of such assessment for 1890 was \$5,150." (The original return gave \$184,225.)

"... I am not able to furnish you the statistics you required, as although I have all the assessment rolls in my office, former clerks did not date them, so that I am not able to distinguish one year's assessment from another."

"* * * I find it impossible to send the proper information required owing to a dispute among our township officers. Some time ago we had to dismiss our clerk, and have not yet succeeded in appointing a new one." (Reeve's letter).

"... You will observe the volume of the receipts and expenditures are less in our statement than in that of the treasurer's. That is due only to the addition of an account between the treasurer and the Bank." (An auditor's letter.)

"* * * I would say that in the wisdom of our council in the year 1888 (it was) thought best to do away with the Clergy Reserve Fund, and use it to pay off our Credit Valley indebtedness. Hoping this will make the matter plain, etc."

"The collector pays the amount levied for schools into the bank to the credit of the school board. The school moneys are audited by auditors of the school board. The amount so paid by the collector is shown in the collector's return of his roll."

"I did not make the statement quite as asked, for it would require quite a lot of work, as we have a great many small drains done under the Drainage Act." The amount outstanding at the close of 1890 (exclusive of interest) was \$112,229.

" . . . The reports for 1890, 1891 and 1892 are now being made out and I expect to have them mailed by 1st May. The delay has been caused by waiting for a special audit which is now just completed." (Treasurer's letter, April 14th, 1893.)

"The Canada Company has nearly 18,000 acres in this township not settled and until this year was always assessed as non-resident. This year they requested to be assessed as resident. This accounts for the apparent discrepancy." (Bosanquet.)

" . . . I had quite forgotten the promise contained in my letter of June 15th. . . . It is a very difficult matter to advise you as to the number of rate-payers. I apprehend you require the number from all sources whether tenants or free-holders."

" . . . I would say that where the statistics are footed up by the assessor at the end of the roll the number is 956, but by going over the roll carefully I find the figures quite different; I find the number of acres of fall wheat (for 1892) to be 2,519."

"Those debentures were paid by the School Board, February 15th, 1888. The School Board provided a sinking fund, and had it placed in bank for that special purpose. * * * They drew it and paid them. It did not appear in my receipts and expenditure."

After forwarding data to enable us to separate interest from principal in debentures, one treasurer writes: "I have made an effort to furnish you with a plain and correct statement of our debenture account. I find some errors in our previous returns."

"Our local legislators are adepts at putting additional burdens upon municipal officials without making any provision that they shall receive some reasonable compensation. It is not surprising that the work that is exacted in this way is in keeping with the pay."

" . . . The auditors in this municipality never have made out a statement at the close of the year as they ought to have done, but have struck their balance at any other time." There is a lack of able business men to fill the place of auditors in this municipality.

"* * * I gave you the figures as returned by the assessor * * * and I do not feel called upon to go beyond the figures * * * The mistake is, he did not get all the population when on his rounds. * * * You may safely have the figures as last year."

"The item, Administration of Justice for 1891, if any, must be included in the "Miscellaneous Expenditure." The salary of our policeman is not included in "Administration of Justice," but is included in salaries, allowances, etc., as he is street commissioner as well."

Interest was included with principal in debentures. After four letters of enquiry a reply contained the following: "I have put in a number of Government drainage debentures together. The treasurer before me did not have an account of these drains in his books."

"* * * There are not any debentures against this township. The reeve borrowed some money on notes in 1889 for drain, and I think there are about \$1,000 to pay on it yet. If you want to know more about the notes let me know, and I will find out more about them."

"We would recommend that the reeve, in writing orders, would be a little more explicit in naming what they are given for, in the future, for we find quite a number with nothing but the amounts stated, not naming what the payments were made for." (Auditors' Report.)

"Our city treasurer who has held office for about eighteen or twenty months has not been able to do the work of the city, and to make the proper returns to your department we have appointed a new treasurer who took office on the 20th u.t." (Mayor's letter, March 7th, 1893.)

"* * * I was not aware of the omission * * * I herewith enclose you printed copies of the auditors' reports for 1887-88-89, and up to 24th July, 1890." (Then follows a confidential statement respecting default of treasurer, and the recovery of \$1,300 deficiency in his accounts.)

"The auditors have never yet, that I know of, made out any statement of assets and liabilities, confining themselves to a very painstaking and exhaustive examination of the receipts and expenditures, hence the reason why you are not in receipt of either abstract or detailed statement."

" . . . Enclosed find returns which I have filled in according to the information I could get from the various rolls, which I found not very complete. . . . It can hardly be expected that clerks can take very much interest in these things when their salary is from \$50 to \$75 per year."

"The reason why our audit has been for many years past extended to 31st January instead of 31st December, according to the Municipal Act, was owing to our township council having by by-law extended the time from 14th December to 15th of January, for the collector to make his return."

"I did not make the statement quite as asked for; it would require quite a lot of work, as we have a great many small drains done under The Drainage Act. Hoping this will serve for this time." (The amount of those debentures outstanding at the close of 1890, exclusive of interest, was \$112,229.)

"* The reason for not entering York roads as an asset of county is that when the county of York and Toronto Junction arbitration was concluded the arbitrators did not consider the York roads as an asset to the county as the receipts of the roads do not pay expenses incurred by said roads."

Re statements of school debentures:

" . . . The only way I can get those is by communicating with the parties holding them as yet unpaid, as in the fall of 1890 when M ——— was swept by fire all the records of the township were burned."

"* * * Our assessors assess all personal property, such as farmers' wagons, reapers, mowers, and other agricultural implements at such valuation as they and the owners think right and just, and storekeepers, merchants, etc., are assessed and taxed according to the value of stock on hand, notes, accounts, etc."

"It does seem to me strange, in a city of the dimensions of this city that the number of steam boilers, as shown by the last revised assessment roll amounts to but 135. Nevertheless, this is the return made to me by the assessors, and as the return is sworn to I am not at liberty to say that it is incorrect."

"* * * My predecessor has given you wrong figures. * * * I find the first exemption the assessor made on live stock was in 1891. The previous two years they were assessed. Taxes have been paid on the amounts that I set down. I cannot get the amount for 1888; the roll never came into my possession."

"* * * I can give no further information respecting drainage debenture debt. There has been no record left in the books by former treasurers. I do not know when the debt was contracted, nor length of contract, interest payable, or when it terminates. * * * Possibly our clerk will know all about the debt."

Interest coupons were included with principal of debentures in statement of disbursements and liabilities. Portion of county rate for county debentures was erroneously placed as debentures redeemed since the county pays off these debentures. Debenture liability only included the next payment for which taxes had been collected.

"* * * As regards the report of the auditors I have no statement of it. I do not know when they audited the books. It seems their report for last year was returned to them by the council for emendation. They examined my books some time in May last, and were to send me a statement or copy of their report, but so far they have failed to do so."

"Figures are correct. An appeal to the Judge was made against the valuation of a portion of the municipality by the assessor, and the result was a new assessment of the whole township was made by the Judge, who of course assessed the property at its 'actual value,' as the law directs." (Increased from \$382,325 in 1891, to \$1,072,465 in 1892).

"* * * You send to me for a three years' statement in detail. It is impossible for me to do it. Taxes are collected partly in one year and partly in the next following, so it is impossible for me to send you anything right. I can send you the money received from the collector and Government grant, and the balance on hand. Please don't ask me more."

"It was not convenient for me to give the several balances of principal unpaid on the 31st December, 1892, as I am not in possession of tables for the purpose, and without tables I might be led into errors in calculating the compound interest on the sinking fund paid yearly. * * * If you insist, I will have to figure out the several amounts. The balance of said report is correct."

Regarding a discrepancy of \$1,000 in temporary loan account a treasurer says: "I know that the money was borrowed and the debt is paid. I must be \$1,000 out of pocket. The reeve says he thinks it must have happened in drifting from one year to the other, as this floating debt was contracted shortly after the township was formed and has just been a renewal ever since."

"* * * I cannot give any proper account of the assets and liabilities of the township, as I have not yet got the debentures held by the municipality. There are some payments made by Mr. ——— which I cannot understand at all, therefore I do not specify them. * * * I cannot really fill out the reports for 1888 and 1889 as I have only the auditors' report from which to get the accounts."

"* * * The money was realized on the debentures, and the note, \$1,500, paid, being charged to local improvements, and included in local improvement disbursements for 1890. * * * Note, \$800, was charged to bridge account for 1890, and included under that in statement." (These moneys had been previously expended on these works, and the payment of loans is provided for in schedule).

"* . . . We cannot comply with your wishes without a good deal of trouble, as we made no audit in December, 1892, and did not intend to make one until December, 1893. To call a council, appoint auditors and have an audit made now, would cause a good deal of trouble and expense. If you would be as good as to let it go this year we will attend to it in future." (Reeve's letter, August 9th, 1893.)

"* . . . I saw our treasurer. He told me he had sent you two statements, but after further enquiry I found had made a mistake, that it was for 1889 he had sent statements. He promised he would send statements as required immediately. . . . I must say our treasurer is careless or indifferent and does not pay that attention to the public business entrusted to his care that the law requires." (Reeve's letter.)

Referring to the omission from statement of debentures amounting to \$30,849 for which the township was responsible, treasurer writes: "We have no debts chargeable against the whole municipality but we have outstanding drainage debentures chargeable only against such lots as are benefited by the work for which they are issued. Then we have school debentures chargeable against certain school sections."

"* . . . I am unable to give you the number of persons on roll as the assessors have numbered every entry of a name, there being many entries of the same name when the property is assessed, many of which are owned by the same person. I, therefore, cannot give the accurate number, nor have the assessors discriminated between residents and non-residents; the returns I believe to be otherwise correct." (City clerk's letter.)

"* * * The figures given are copied from the assessment roll. * * * Each man has his own idea of what constitutes cleared land. One says ' * * * (it) is ploughed land'; another 'that it is cleared when the logs and brush are off,' and as we have had a new assessor for each year I do not wonder at the difference of cleared land. If cleared land were defined as 'land other than timbered land,' our acreage would be higher still."

"* . . . The returns have been made according to the numbers entered on the assessment rolls by the assessors, and I don't think that I have any right to assume that (for instance) John Jones, who may be assessed in more places than one on said roll, is only one and the same person. In my opinion the assessors are the only ones that can give or get this information, and that would be by keeping a memo. at the time of assessing." (City clerk's letter.)

" . . . I am surprised to learn that the statements and abstracts you asked for have not been furnished you before. . . . The only excuse that can be given for delay is that our old treasurer died in 1890, and it has taken the new treasurer some time to get into harness, and also that the auditors appointed for the year 1890, having kept the audit open for many months, and were compelled to abandon their work the latter part of this year." (Mayor's letter, March 19th, 1892.)

"The foregoing is not a very correct account of the assets and liabilities of the year 1890, but is as correct as I can make out under the circumstances. I have just been treasurer since last October, and the man who was in office during the first part of the year did not keep a very correct account, in fact failed to put down some items, and when the audit was made before I received the books he was in debt to the township, therefore I am unable to tell how much was in the treasury at the beginning of 1890, but I have tried to get the other correct."

"* * * There are two columns in the assessment rolls, one of which is headed: 'Number of persons from 21 to 60 years.' The other is headed: 'Number of persons in family of each person rated as resident.' I find that in former years in making returns the figures given in those two columns have been added together, and the total given as the population * * * but as I do not think this is the correct way * * * I only gave the figures (for 1892) from the column headed: 'Number of persons in family of each person rated as resident,' etc."

Re omissions of municipal school grants from county treasurers' financial statements for 1888-1892:

" . . . The county council every year at its June session passes a by-law establishing the amount which the respective municipalities have to raise to meet the legislative grant. This amount is paid to the municipal treasurer, who is also the sub-treasurer of school moneys, and is by him disbursed, together with the legislative grant, so that the municipal equivalent never comes into my hands, is not disbursed by me and therefore cannot show in my "Receipts and disbursements."

"* * * It is quite true there is a great falling off in the valuation of this municipality. The primary cause is that the timber trade is over. The timber is sold or burnt. This has closed large mills or confines their output to shingles and secondary products. Being deprived of their almost only source of cash income, many farmers have emigrated to the North-west or the United States. * * * Some half-pay officers reside around our lakes but their income is exempt. * * The increase in personal property (assessment) is chiefly caused by the assessment of three large stores."

"* * * I regret that I am unable to give a satisfactory explanation of the errors that appear in loans. Since 1888 the reeve has been changed five times and the treasurer thrice, and each incoming set of officials appears to have misunderstood or mixed the statements of their predecessors. In one case I know that one of our citizens lent the municipality \$400 or \$600, held the note a year and transferred it to another resident who held it two years longer, and then presented it for payment to a council that was not aware of its existence; this may explain part of the discrepancy but not the whole of it."

"This township always sends a list of non-resident and absentee lands to the county treasurer for collection of taxes. In this way there is a great deal more money in the county treasurer's hand than the county rate amounts to. The county treasurer holds the county rate out of this money each year and pays the balance (as I suppose) over to me. I do not even know how much the county rate is. But I know our county rate is paid always in advance. I have suggested several times that the county treasurer should take receipts from me for the money and let me have his receipt for the county rate."

"It never has been the custom to my knowledge, of the treasurers of the county of Hastings to receive the equivalent of the public school grant to public schools, though levied from the treasurers of the townships, and paying it back to them as sub-treasurers of school moneys, they being *ex-officio*, appointed such by by-law of the county. . . . The sums mentioned as received from rates in the county accounts do not include said sums. . . . I may also state that these amounts do not appear on either side of the county accounts, but are duly accounted for by the sub-treasurers to the Education Department."

"* * * The assessor gave the following explanations for decrease in assessed values in a northern township:

1. From various causes so many settlers are leaving the township, leaving their farms vacant, or selling them at a nominal price.
2. So many farms being left vacant.
3. A great depreciation in value of farm land owing to the impossibility of getting purchasers."

"* * * It is four miles to the Treasurer's office and fourteen miles to the bank; therefore I cannot obtain the information you ask for without going to a lot of trouble and expense. * * * We are behind in our Sinking Fund payments for the last two years; also some school sinking funds for the same years, 1891 and 1892. We made provisions to square up last year, but were thrown into a law suit, which took all our funds, and (we) are reducing expenditures this year to cover all shortages at the end of the year. * *

"Have adopted this method instead of borrowing money at 8 per cent., when we only got 4 per cent. on sinking funds." (Reeve's letter.)

"* * * More than half the amount paid by this township as Clergy Reserves to schools has been taken from the general funds of the municipality, so it is really misleading to call it 'Clergy Reserve.' I have called the attention of the council to the fact at different times, but they say the township got the benefit of the money spent some years ago, and they were justified in paying a part of the C. R. to schools out of the general fund. But as you will see by the statement sent you, all the C. R. fund, except \$800 on mortgage, is passed to the general fund, and it is intended to do away with the C. R. fund and pay no more to schools under that head."

Debentures included interest. After several attempts were made to get a proper auditors' report the following reply was received:

"The auditors of this township are sorry that their annual report was not deemed acceptable, but owing to the prevailing custom in this township in the past in collecting taxes and paying accounts for previous years until late in the spring and auditing to date, we think it would be a tedious task to find an accurate balance for December 31st, 1889, from which to start. We are authorized by the council to say that in the future they will seriously comply with the requirements of the law."

"* * As the treasurers of the municipalities act as sub-treasurers of school moneys, the manner in which the payments have been made is as follows: The county council at their June session pass a by-law directing the different municipalities in the county to raise a certain sum of money (which is equal in amount to the Legislative grant). When this money is raised by the collector it is paid to the sub-treasurers, who in turn each make a report to the County treasurer, sending his statement and vouchers which are audited by the county auditors, and the statement of account is transmitted to the Minister of Education, and verified by the auditors. * * * the manner in which account of school moneys is kept keeps it entirely separate from the county accounts, except the cross entry of the receipt of the Government grant by the county treasurer, and his payment to the various sub-treasurers.

"* I have not compared with statistics of previous years, because

1st. I have not been able to find that it is any part of the clerk's duty to correct errors or explain discrepancies in assessment rolls.

2nd. I have no time to spare from other duties for the very considerable work it would involve.

3rd. Because it must be manifest to every person of any experience that statistics collected or compiled by assessors will scarcely at best be approximate as long as the Government will have the work done without paying for it, or making some provision for a reasonable payment to the assessors for the additional time and trouble it causes them. Up to column 19 the assessment roll is first or last made tolerably good, because for that much of it there is a revision by various interests. The next 13 columns' statistics may be good, bad or indifferent. I must most respectfully decline to be made the revisor or collector of these 13 columns."

"With reference to the statement of assets and liabilities included in the annual "Municipal Returns" required by the Government, I desire to point out that, although the two are placed in juxtaposition in the returns, there is no necessary connection between them, at least as respects the debenture liabilities and the property assets. Much of the debenture debt of this corporation, for instance, has been incurred for railway aid, construction of sewers and public works, against which necessarily no asset can be shown; and it is only by accident that the real estate and other property owned by the corporation and shown among the assets is of a value about equivalent to its debenture liabilities. The approximation in the amounts of the two may mislead, just as much as it would mislead if the corporation, owning no property, could show no assets against its liabilities, for the true assets against the debenture liabilities are (1) the sinking fund on hand, and (2) the rate collectable yearly, during the term of the debentures, for sinking fund, which will extinguish the debt at maturity without any reference whatever to the amount of property owned by the corporation." (City of Toronto.)

"... I fear that it will be a somewhat difficult matter to give you a perfectly intelligible explanation in reference to the matter enquired about. The sinking fund of this municipality has not been attended to in a strictly proper manner, and I have taken the liberty on two or three occasions of pointing this out to the authorities. Instead of setting aside at the proper time the amounts that should be paid into the sinking fund, according to the by-laws, the money has been expended in local improvements pending the issue of debentures, and then at the end of the year or later, a sufficient amount of local improvement debentures have been retained by the city treasurer to increase the sinking fund to its proper amount. Instead of the transaction in connection with the sinking fund being passed directly through the treasurer's cash book, as it would under ordinary circumstances, the matter has been adjusted at the end of the year, or at such time as it has been found convenient by journal entries. . . . It is my firm conviction that the sinking funds of municipalities should not be manipulated in this way. I think it is the treasurer's bounden duty to invest at the proper times the amounts prescribed in the various by-laws as the sinking fund, and that these transactions should be passed through the treasurer's cash book in an intelligent manner so that anyone could trace directly the manner and amount of its increase." (Auditor's letter.)

"Your letter of the 28th of June was duly received, regarding the sale of ————drain debentures. As you note, I believe \$ ——— of the debentures were not sold at the end of the year 1890, but have no doubt they were sold in the forepart of the next year. Credit ought to have been given to the municipality at the time it was received, and I am wholly to blame for the oversight, whatever the causes may have been. I believe the township has had the use of the money, although it did not appear to its credit, as I provided the money for the \$400.00 sale and charged myself with the receipt of it in my private cash account, and noted in the same what I had paid it out for on the 26th of December. I cannot now say when the other sale was made, as the debentures were sold to other parties, and by the date the money was not paid to contractors until the summer of 1891. I am sorry and annoyed that I allowed the oversight to occur, because I cannot explain to the people the cause. I do not wish to justify myself, but under the circumstances, which I am aware of, it might easily occur. Business ought not to be done outside of an office, which we have not all the conveniences of in a country place, neither ought memory to be trusted to. I must thank you for drawing my attention to the error, and now I give the municipality credit for \$ ————for sale of ————drain debentures."

"The late Treasurer claims that there are a number of tile drainage debentures not entered in books. I have looked all through books but the payments on account of these are so mixed up it is impossible to tell whether they are for tile debentures or coupons on other debentures. I cannot find any means of getting any further information from the old treasurer's books, and would suggest that you apply to the municipal clerk for any further information you may require." (Treasurer.)

CIRCULARS AND SCHEDULES.

CIRCULAR TO MUNICIPAL TREASURERS.

The following circular of instructions was sent to municipal treasurers along with the schedule :

DEAR SIR,—The inclosed Schedules have been prepared in accordance with the provisions of section 252 of the Municipal Act, as follows :

(1) The treasurer of every municipality shall, on or before the first day of May in each year, under a penalty of \$20 in case of default, furnish to the secretary of the Bureau of Industries, Toronto, on schedules or forms furnished by said secretary, and approved by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, such information or statistics regarding the finances or accounts of the municipality as such schedules or forms call for.

(2) The secretary of the Bureau of Industries shall, as soon as may be after the opening of every Session of the Legislature, report to the Minister of Agriculture for the purpose of being laid before the Legislative Assembly, a tabulated statement of all the returns hereby required to be made.

(3) The treasurer of the Province shall retain in his hands, any moneys payable to any municipality, if it is certified to him by the secretary of the Bureau of Industries that the treasurer of such municipality has not made the returns hereby required.

The schedules are sent in duplicate. It would be advisable that you fill up and retain the second copy for future reference. It may also prove useful in case correspondence is necessary relative to the contents of return.

There are a few errors common in making this return which it would be well to guard against. Further inquiry then would be unnecessary.

See that the balance on hand is properly carried forward from December 31, 1889, and note that this statement should be for the calendar year ending December 31, 1890. A statement to any other date will be considered as not received, in accordance with sub-section 3.

The form of the Auditors' report is at the direction of the council. The treasurer is solely responsible for the information given in this schedule.

Under the head of "Municipal and School taxes" you should place all sums collected that have been levied by tax bill. This will include all arrears, whether general or special taxes, poll taxes, dog taxes, etc.

Remember that the return is a Municipal one, and has nothing whatever to do with the expenditure by School Boards. Only the collection of rates and payments to School Boards are to be dealt with here. The collection of school debenture rates and the payment of the debentures are municipal transactions.

Where sinking funds have been created, enter the receipts and payments on account thereof, in order that the increment to the assets may be traced. The omission of the sinking funds from the assets has been very frequent. It would be well to enclose a *special statement concerning these funds*.

We often find that money has been raised on debentures and paid over for some specific purpose without appearing in the financial statement. This is more particularly the case as regards school debentures. Sometimes, too, we find that sinking funds have been reduced by the redemption of debentures without the transaction being recorded.

The amount paid for county rates should include the *full amount of levy paid* and not merely the balance due on account, as between county and municipality, the chief contra item being non-resident taxes. In the same way the county treasurer should give the full rates collected from local municipalities, the contra account for non-resident taxes collected being specified in the disbursements.

The greatest difficulty, however, seems to be in the matter of debentures. We find it absolutely necessary, in determining the debenture debt and in accounting for the increase or decrease from year to year, to have the principal and interest separated both in the disbursements and in the statement of liabilities. If debenture books were properly kept as required, this could be easily accomplished. Many treasurers are in the habit of giving the next payment on debentures as the liability. What we require is the whole of the principal of the debt unpaid up to the 31st December. Interest due and unpaid at that date is provided for separately. In no case must future interest be included in the liabilities. In the case of those debentures which are issued so that the coupons include both principal and interest, their separation becomes a matter of calculation. Tile drainage debentures are typical of this class. One hundred dollars is borrowed at 4 per cent. and an annual payment of \$7.36 for twenty years redeems both principal and interest. Some treasurers in their statements have placed the whole of this as interest, while others have put it down as principal. In reality the first payment consists of \$3.36 of principal and \$4.00 of interest and the portion of principal increases and the interest decreases with each succeeding year. The same thing applies to the Government assessment drainage and other debentures similarly issued.

The return of debts to be made by the Council to the Minister of Agriculture as required by Section 382 of the Municipal Act, if properly made out should give the necessary information in regard to debentures for this schedule.

If mailed in the enclosed envelope, and unsealed, the return is postage free.

CIRCULARS *re* AUDITORS' REPORT.

The following is a circular sent to the heads of one-third municipalities about four months after the report of the auditors was due :

Section 263 of the Municipal Act, requires the auditors of municipalities to transmit one copy of their report, *together with detailed statement*, to the Secretary of the Bureau of Industries, Toronto, within one month after their appointment. I regret that the report for your municipality on the audit of 1890 has not yet been received; and as we are now engaged in tabulating a statement of Municipal Finances for presentation to the Legislature, as required by section 252 of the Consolidated Municipal Act, I trust that you will transmit the report called for at your earliest convenience. A printed copy will answer our purpose, if you will certify to its accuracy, after correcting any printers' errors which may appear in it.

In many cases the abstract only has been forwarded or the statement of assets and liabilities has been omitted. A number have made the audit to December 15th, while some have gone beyond the end of the financial year. These are not in accordance with the Statute and are being returned for correction.

You will please observe, therefore, that the audit should be made up *for the year ending December 31st*, not to an earlier or later date; and that the *detailed statement* should be sent as well as the *abstract*, not omitting the *assets and liabilities*.

No forms are furnished by the Bureau, as the audit is made in "such forms as the Council directs."

Many of the reports of the auditors received are more or less incomplete. The following notice is at once forwarded to the head of the municipality and attention is drawn to the defects :

Section 263 (ss. 1) of the Municipal Act, provides that the auditors shall examine and report upon all accounts affecting the corporation or relating to any matter under its control or within its jurisdiction for the *year ending on the 31st day of December preceding their appointment*; and by sub-section 2 of the same section the auditors are required to prepare in duplicate an *abstract of receipts, expenditures, assets and liabilities* of the corporation, together with a *detailed statement* of the same in such form as the Council directs, and to transmit one copy of the *abstract and detailed statement* in such form as they have been submitted to the Council, to the Secretary of the Bureau of Industries, Toronto.

The copy of the Auditor's Report for your municipality for 189 , received at this Bureau does not fill the requirements of the above section of the Act, inasmuch as it does not contain (*as the case may be*)—

- (1) a *detailed statement of receipts and expenditures* ;
- (2) an *abstract statement of the assets and liabilities*, and
- (3) a *detailed statement of the assets and liabilities*.

I trust that you will give instructions that the missing portions may be forwarded at the earliest opportunity. It is not essential to the Bureau that the manuscript be prepared in duplicate. A printed copy will answer our purpose, if you will certify to its accuracy, after correcting any printers' errors which may appear in it.

CIRCULAR TO MUNICIPAL AUDITORS.

It appears from enquiries made of this Bureau that some misapprehension still prevails respecting the nature of the financial statement of municipalities required to be made under the provisions of Section 263 (s.s. 3) of the Consolidated Municipal Act, 1892. This section provides that the Council of every Town, Township and incorporated Village shall hold a meeting on the 15th day of December in each year (or if such day happen upon a Sunday then on the Monday following), and prepare and publish a detailed statement of receipts and expenditure for the portion of the year ending on the day of such meeting, together with a statement of assets, liabilities and uncollected taxes. This statement is required to be signed by the Mayor or Reeve and by the Treasurer of the municipality, and published as the Act directs. The statement is prepared by the Council exclusively upon their own authority. The municipal Auditors are not supposed to take part in its preparation nor to be responsible for it in any way.

A copy of the statement made to the Council in accordance with the above has been received at this Bureau. In some instances this has been referred to in the letter of transmission as "The annual report of the Auditors."

You will observe that the Auditors have nothing whatever to do with the preparation of this statement, and it is not essential that a copy of it be sent to this Bureau. The report from the Auditors must be to the 31st of December in each year, and an audit of any other date can not be accepted. I return herewith the copy received for revision.

CIRCULARS TO MUNICIPAL CLERKS.

Clerks of Municipalities are requested to furnish the statistics called for in the following schedule and return them to the undersigned on or before the 2nd day of July. Please compare the entries with statistics of previous years, so as to prevent the possibility of errors in addition or otherwise.

If any great differences from last year's figures occur please give explanation and avoid further correspondence. If necessary, please revise the additions of the assessor. A frequent source of error lies in the recapitulation of the rolls. If the assessor has neglected to take all the items, I shall be obliged if you will give as fair an estimate as you can of the omissions and direct the attention of the assessor to the necessity of a complete assessment.

Two copies of the schedule are furnished, one of which is to be filled up and returned in the enclosed envelopé. The other may be filled up by the clerk and kept for future reference.

STATISTICS OF THE MUNICIPALITY OF.....

IN THE COUNTY OFFOR THE YEAR 189 .

From the Assessment Roll.

1. Population (as shown in column 20 of roll).....	Total
2. No. of ratepayers* on roll: Resident..... Non-Resident	Total
3. No. of acres assessed: (1) Resident..... (2) Non-Resident.....	Total
4. No. of acres cleared land	
5. No. of acres woodland.....	
6. No. of acres swamp, marsh or waste land	
7. No. of acres in orchard and garden	
8. No. of acres in fall wheat	
9. No. of cattle.....	
10. No. of sheep	
11. No. of hogs.....	
12. No. of horses	
13. No. of steam boilers	

* "No ratepayer shall be counted more than once in returns and lists required by law for municipal purposes." Consolidated Assessment Act, 1892, sec. 20, s-s. (3). (A ratepayer is a person *rated* upon assessment roll as liable to taxation.)

Clerks of Municipalities are requested to furnish the statistics called for in the following schedule and return them to the undersigned on or before October 15th. Please compare the entries with statistics of previous years, so as to prevent the possibility of errors in addition or otherwise. The values of property required are those upon which taxes are levied and not necessarily the original value placed upon the assessment rolls.

STATISTICS OF THE.....OF.....

IN THE COUNTY OFFOR THE YEAR 189 .

From the Collection Roll, 189 .

(Include both Resident and Non-Resident Rolls.)

1. Assessed value of real property (actually taxed).....	
2. Assessed value of personal property (actually taxed)	
3. Assessed value of income (actually taxed)	
Total value of assessment (exclusive of exemptions from taxation)	
Total value of exemptions (if possible)	
4. Taxes imposed for county rates for all purposes <i>except schools</i>	
5. Taxes imposed for county school rate.....	
6. Taxes imposed for all other school rates (including trustees' rates, school debenture rates, etc.)	
7. Taxes imposed for general municipal purposes	
(To be paid by all ratepayers.)	
8. Taxes imposed on dogs and bitches.....	
9. Taxes imposed for all other special rates (including local drainage debentures or other local improvements).....	
(To be paid by persons benefited.)	
Total of taxes imposed for 189	

N.B.—Two copies of the schedule are furnished, one of which is to be filled up and returned in the enclosed envelope. The other may be filled up and kept by the clerk for future reference.

SCHEDULE TO TREASURERS OF TOWNSHIPS.

RECEIPTS.	\$	c.	Specify details of grouped items in this column.
Balance from 189			
<i>Ordinary municipal revenue:</i>			
Municipal and school taxes, per—			
(1) Collector and Treasurer, including arrears, dog tax, etc.			
(2) County Treasurer (non-resident taxes)			
Licenses—			
(1) Tavern and liquor shops.....			
(2) All other.....			
Fees, rents, tolls, fines, etc			
<i>Interest and Dividends:</i>			
Interest on bank deposits.....			
Interest on sinking fund or other investments.....			
Dividends on stock in Public Works			
<i>Subsidies and Refunds:</i>			
Received from Government on account of—			
(1) Schools			
(2) Other purposes (except loans)			
Refund of moneys loaned or invested and special deposits ..			
<i>Receipts from Loans:</i>			
Money borrowed for current expenses			
(Including advances by Treasurer and loans from sinking fund)			
Money borrowed on debentures (<i>face value</i>) for—			
(1) Aid to railways			
(2) Tile drainage			
(3) Municipal drainage.....			
(4) School section purposes.			
(5) Other purposes.....			
<i>Miscellaneous:</i>			
Money taken from sinking fund to pay debentures.....			
Premiums on debentures sold			
Received from other municipalities as share of debt ..			
All other sources			
(Specify.)			
Total receipts			
DISBURSEMENTS,			
<i>Expenses of Municipal Management and Construction:</i>			
Municipal Government—			
(1) Election of Members of Council.....			
(2) Allowances, salaries and commissions			
(3) Printing, advertising, postage and stationery.....			
(4) Insurance, heat, light and care of buildings			
(5) Law costs.			
(6) Other expenses of Municipal Government			
Construction works—			
Roads and bridges.....			
Buildings and other works			
<i>Health and Charities:</i>			
Board of Health (including salaries)			
Support of the poor and other charities.....			
<i>County and School purposes:</i>			
County treasurer for county levy			
(Including township's share of county debentures.)			
School boards on account of school rates.			
(Exclusive of school debentures redeemed)			
Other disbursements on account of schools and education....			
(Exclusive of school debentures redeemed.)			

SCHEDULE TO TREASURERS OF TOWNSHIPS.—*Continued.*

DISBURSEMENTS.— <i>Continued.</i>	\$	c.	Specify details of grouped items in this column.
<i>Investments and Deposits:</i>			
Drainage works and expenses of—			
(1) Tile drainage (exclusive of debentures redeemed).....			
(2) Other drainage works (exclusive of debentures redeemed).....			
Sinking Fund investments—			
(1) Mortgages			
(2) Debentures			
(3) Loans and deposits			
Other investments or special deposits			
<i>Bonded and Temporary Debt:</i>			
Debentures redeemed—			
(Include all classes of debentures payable by township)			
(1) Principal			
(2) Interest			
Refund of money borrowed for current expenses.....			
(Including balance due treasurer in 189)			
Interest on loans, advances, etc.....			
<i>Miscellaneous:</i>			
Sheep killed or worried by dogs			
Paid to other municipalities as share of debt.....			
Discount on debentures sold			
Other disbursements.....			
(Specify.)			
Total disbursements			
Balance, December 31, 189			
ASSETS on December 31, 189 .			
Cash in treasury			
Taxes in arrears			
Investments, including clergy reserve and sinking funds:			
(1) Stock in Public Works (present value).....			
(2) Mortgages			
(3) Debentures			
(4) Sinking Funds on deposit.....			
(5) Other investments (including special deposits)....			
Land, including parks			
Buildings, furniture, etc. (exclusive of school property).....			
School property (land, buildings and equipment).....			
Advances on local improvements, etc			
Other assets			
(Specify.)			
Total assets			
Liabilities on December 31, 189 .			
County rates			
Local school rates			
Debentures (<i>principal only</i>) outstanding for—			
(1) Aid to railways			
(2) Tile drainage			
(3) Municipal drainage			
(4) School sections.....			
(5) All other objects.....			
Interest coupons on debentures due and unpaid			
Loans for current expenses and interest due on same			
Other liabilities			
(Specify.)			
Total liabilities.....			

SCHEDULE TO TREASURERS OF CITIES, TOWNS AND VILLAGES.

RECEIPTS.	\$	c.	Specify details of grouped items in this column.
Balance from 189			
<i>Ordinary Municipal Revenue :</i>			
Municipal and School Taxes, per—			
(1) Collector and Treasurer, including arrears, dog tax, etc.			
(2) County Treasurer (non-resident taxes).....			
Licenses—			
(1) Tavern and liquor shops.....			
(2) All other			
Fees, rents, tolls, fines, etc.....			
Water rates, electric light rates, etc			
<i>Interest and Dividends :</i>			
Interest on bank deposits			
Interest on Sinking Fund or other investments.....			
Dividends on stock in Public Works			
<i>Subsidies and Refunds :</i>			
Received from Government on account of—			
(1) Schools			
(2) Administration of Justice			
(3) Other purposes (except loans).....			
Refund of moneys loaned or invested and special deposits ..			
<i>Receipts from Loans :</i>			
Money borrowed for current expenses.....			
(Including advances by Treasurer and loans from Sinking Fund.)			
Money borrowed on debentures (<i>face value</i>) for—			
(1) Local improvement works			
(2) Municipal works			
(3) Aid to Railways			
(4) School purposes			
(5) Bonuses			
(6) Other purposes			
<i>Miscellaneous :</i>			
Money taken from Sinking Fund to pay debentures.....			
Premiums on debentures sold.....			
All other sources			
(Specify.)			
Total receipts			
DISBURSEMENTS.			
<i>Expenses of Municipal Management and Construction :</i>			
Municipal Government—			
(1) Election of Members of Council.....			
(2) Allowances, salaries and commissions			
(3) Printing, advertising, postage and stationery			
(4) Insurance, heat, light and care of buildings			
(5) Lighting of streets (maintenance account)			
(6) Water supply and fire protection (maintenance account)			
(7) Law costs (including salaries)			
(8) Other expenses of Municipal Government			
Construction works—			
Streets, bridges and parks			
Sewers			
Waterworks (construction account)			
Electric Light plant (construction account).....			
Buildings and other works			
<i>Health and Charities :</i>			
Board of Health (including salaries)			
Support of the poor and other charities....			

SCHEDULE TO TREASURERS OF CITIES, TOWNS AND VILLAGES.—*Continued.*

DISBURSEMENTS.— <i>Continued.</i>	\$	c.	Specify details of grouped items in this column.
<i>Administration of Justice, including police service :</i> <i>County and School Purposes :</i> County treasurer for county levy School boards on account of school rates Other disbursements on account of schools and education ... <i>Investments and deposits :</i> Sinking Fund investments— (1) Mortgages (2) Debentures (3) Loans and deposits Other investments or special deposits <i>Bonded and Temporary Debt :</i> Debentures redeemed— (1) Principal (2) Interest Refund of money borrowed for current expenses (Including balance due treasurer in 189 .) Interest on loans, advances, etc <i>Miscellaneous :</i> Paid to other municipalities as share of debt Discount on debentures sold Other disbursements (Specify,)			
Total disbursements			
Balance, December 31, 189			
ASSETS on December 31, 189 .			
Cash in Treasury Taxes in arrears Investments : (1) Stock in Public Works (present value) (2) Mortgages (3) Debentures (4) Sinking Funds on deposit (5) Other investments, including special deposits Land, including parks Buildings, Furniture, etc. (exclusive of school property) School property (land, buildings and equipment) Waterworks Fire Halls and appliances Electric light (buildings and plant) Cemetery Advances on local improvements, etc Other assets (Specify)			
Total assets			
LIABILITIES on December 31, 189 .			
County rates Local School rates Debentures (<i>principal only</i>) outstanding for (1) Local improvement works (2) Municipal works (3) Aid to Railways (4) Schools (5) Bonuses (6) All other objects Interest coupons on debentures due and unpaid Loans for current expenses and interest due on same Other liabilities (Specify,)			
Total liabilities			

SCHEDULE TO TREASURERS OF COUNTIES.

RECEIPTS.	\$	c.	Specify details of grouped items in this column.
Balance from 189			
<i>Ordinary Municipal Revenue:</i>			
Rates from Local Municipalities			
(Including general school rates, debenture rates, etc.)			
Licenses—various			
Fees, rents, tolls, fines, etc.			
Surplus fees from Registrar			
<i>Interest and Dividends:</i>			
Interest on bank deposits			
Interest on Sinking Fund or other investments			
Dividends on stock in Public Works			
<i>Subsidies and Refunds:</i>			
Received from Government on account of—			
(1) Schools			
(2) Administration of Justice.....			
(3) Other purposes (except loans)			
Refund of moneys loaned or invested and special deposits ..			
<i>Receipts from Loans:</i>			
Money borrowed for current expenses (Including advances			
by Treasurer and loans from Sinking Funds.)			
Money borrowed on debentures (face value)			
<i>Miscellaneous:</i>			
Non-resident taxes collected			
Redemption of land sold for taxes			
Towns or cities separated from county, for various services..			
Money taken from Sinking Fund to redeem debentures			
All other sources			
(Specify.)			
Total receipts			
DISBURSEMENTS.			
<i>Expenses of Municipal Management and Construction:</i>			
Municipal Government—			
(1) Attendance at meetings of council and committees....			
(2) Allowances, salaries and commissions			
(3) Printing, advertising, postage and stationery.....			
(4) Insurance, heat, light and care of buildings.....			
(5) Law costs (including salaries).....			
(6) Other expenses of Municipal Government			
Construction works—			
Roads and bridges			
Buildings and other works			
<i>Support of the Poor and other Charities:</i>			
Administration of Justice, including gaol maintenance, juries, etc.			
<i>School Purposes:</i>			
Grants to High, Public and Separate Schools.....			
Other disbursements on account and education.....			
<i>Investments and Deposits:</i>			
Sinking Fund investments—			
(1) Mortgages			
(2) Debentures			
(3) Loans and deposits.....			
Other investments or special deposits.....			

SCHEDULES TO TREASURERS OF COUNTIES.—*Continued.*

DISBURSEMENTS.— <i>Continued.</i>	\$	c.	Specify details of grouped items in this column.
<i>Bonded and Temporary Debt :</i>			
Debentures redeemed—			
(1) Principal			
(2) Interest			
Refund of money borrowed for current expenses.....			
(Including balance due Treasurer in 189 .)			
Interest on loans, advances, etc.....			
<i>Miscellaneous :</i>			
Non-resident taxes paid local municipalities			
Redemption money paid on lands sold for taxes			
Other disbursements.....			
(Specify.)			
Total disbursements			
Balance, December 31, 189			
ASSETS on December 31, 189 .			
Cash in Treasury			
Rates due from local municipalities.....			
RECEIVED			
Investments :			
(1) Stock in Public Works (present value).....			
(2) Mortgages			
(3) Debentures			
(4) Sinking Funds on deposit.....			
(5) Other investments, including special deposits.....			
Land			
Buildings			
Furniture, etc.....			
Other assets.....			
(Specify.)			
Total assets			
LIABILITIES on December 31, 189 .			
School grants unpaid			
Debentures (<i>principal only</i>) outstanding for—			
(1) Aid to Railways			
(2) Drainage			
(2) All other objects.....			
Interest coupons on debentures due and unpaid			
Loans for current expenses and interest due on same.....			
• Due to municipalities for non-resident taxes collected			
Criminal justice accounts			
Other liabilities			
(Specify.)			
Total liabilities.....			

CIRCULAR TO HEADS OF MUNICIPALITIES.

(In care of Municipal Clerk.)

The Consolidated Municipal Act, Vict. 55, cap. 42, s. 382, provides as follows :

Every Council shall, on or before the 31st day of January in each year, under a penalty of \$20 in case of default, to be paid to the Treasurer of Ontario, transmit to the Lieutenant-Governor through the Minister of Agriculture, an account in such form as may be prescribed from time to time by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, of the several debts of the corporation as they stood on the 31st day of December preceding, specifying in regard to every debt of which a balance remained due at that day :—the original amount of the debt ; the date when it was contracted ; the days fixed for its payment, etc., etc., and the balance still due of the principal of the debt.

The collection and tabulation of the statistics above referred to have been entrusted by the Minister of Agriculture to this Bureau. I have to request, therefore, that you will cause the return to be made according to the enclosed schedule. If mailed in the accompanying envelope and unsealed, it is postage free.

The statement should include all outstanding debts, no matter when contracted by the municipality, whether of a local or a general nature. It will, therefore, embrace debentures issued for railway and other bonuses, tile and other drainage (including statements of all debts on moneys borrowed under the Municipal and Assessment Drainage Acts), schools, water-works, local improvements, etc.

Report to the Minister of Agriculture of the debts of the Municipality of
for the year ending Dec. 31, 189 .

Title or description of debts.	Original amount of debt.	Date when contracted.	Days fixed for payment.	No. of debentures.
.....				
.....				
.....				
.....				
.....				
.....				
.....				

Amount of each debenture.	Rate of interest to be paid.	Amount of principal paid in 189 .	Amount of interest paid in 189 .	Balance of principal unpaid Dec. 31, 189 .	Interest due and unpaid Dec. 31, 189 .
.....					
.....					
.....					
.....					
.....					
.....					
.....					

CIRCULAR TO HEAD OF MUNICIPALITY FROM TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

SIR,—It having been certified to this Department by the Secretary of the Bureau of Industries that officers of your municipality have failed to make returns to the Bureau, as provided by the Municipal Act, it will be the duty of the Treasurer of the Province to retain all moneys payable to the municipality until the Returns in default are made as required, and this notice is to inform you that all such sums will accordingly be withheld until the law is strictly complied with.

The returns in default are as follows :

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

THE CLERK'S DECLARATION.

I certify that the foregoing statement is true and correct in every particular, according to the entries in the assessment and collection rolls of the municipality.

Date.....

Post office.....

.....
Municipal Clerk.

THE TREASURER'S DECLARATION.

I, Treasurer of the municipality of
do certify that the annexed is a true abstract statement of the receipts and disbursements of the said municipality for the year ending *December 31, 189* , and also a true copy of the assets and liabilities of said municipality for said year.

Date.....

Post office.....

.....
Treasurer.

STATISTICS OF

ONTARIO MUNICIPALITIES.

ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION.

TABLE I. Detailed statement by Local Municipalities (townships, towns and villages) in the Counties of Ontario for 1892, of the number of Ratepayers, the Area, the Assessed Values and amount of Taxes imposed, as shown by the assessment and collection rolls, together with the average rate of taxes per head of population; also, a comparative summary of the totals for the five years 1888-92.

Municipalities.	No. of rate- payers.	No. of acres as- sessed.	Assessed values.				Taxes imposed for all purposes.		
			Real property.	Per- sonal prop- erty.	Taxable income.	Total.	Total.	Per head.	
			\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$ c.	
ESSEX :									
Anderton	617	22,733	667,930	.....	500	668,430	9,080	4 57
Colchester, N	388	29,075	573,185	.....	.....	573,185	17,025	11 55
Colchester, S	775	34,427	973,552	3,400	200	977,152	20,201	8 10	
Gosfield, N	535	27,800	659,995	800	.....	660,795	13,773	7 81
Gosfield, S	675	30,323	968,820	21,800	.....	990,620	15,155	7 79
Maidstone	726	44,140	789,027	1,100	.....	790,127	14,887	5 41
Malden	332	20,976	720,541	720	1,000	722,261	8,332	5 51	
Mersea	975	61,806	1,723,236	3,500	.....	1,726,736	22,436	6 19
Peelee Island	215	9,712	254,280	4,220	.....	258,500	3,447	5 71
Rochester	691	32,543	624,120	1,630	.....	625,750	14,425	5 80
Sandwich, E.	1,057	42,700	1,091,508	5,350	.....	1,096,858	22,040	6 04
Sandwich, W	898	23,729	613,461	.....	.....	613,461	9,052	3 68
Tilbury, N	437	26,615	700,491	1,300	.....	701,791	10,047	4 29
Tilbury, W	459	22,721	636,765	6,900	400	644,065	14,206	7 80	
Total rural.....									
	1892..	8,780	429,300	10,996,911	50,720	2,100	11,049,731	194,106	6 28
	1891..	8,936	426,163	10,856,516	47,602	4,000	10,908,118	193,977	6 33
	1890..	8,575	430,155	10,664,778	47,563	2,800	10,715,141	192,067	6 30
	1889..	8,794	430,576	10,567,170	47,172	3,500	10,617,842	203,175	6 24
	1888..	8,243	431,519	8,278,862	391,654	5,900	8,676,416	193,764	6 01
Amherstburg	964	420	449,322	23,650	5,200	478,172	11,668	5 58	
Essex	553	700	387,731	16,100	.....	403,831	12,120	5 77
Leamington	625	700	346,125	36,160	1,855	384,140	9,968	5 15	
Sandwich	442	2,000	388,660	9,350	5,900	403,910	9,052	8 05	
* Walkerville	259	475	694,582	848,473	.....	1,543,055	25,993	28 75
Belle River	178	500	52,516	1,835	.....	54,351	1,344	2 40
Kingsville	419	458	403,736	19,250	200	423,186	8,013	6 37	
Total urban.....									
	1892..	3,440	5,253	2,722,672	954,818	13,155	3,690,645	78,188	7 84
	1891..	3,303	5,317	2,639,694	998,851	19,494	3,658,039	57,880	5 81
	1890..	3,565	5,191	2,232,221	309,585	19,500	2,561,306	50,811	4 91
	1889..	3,237	4,448	1,748,183	117,975	16,700	1,882,858	38,130	4 36
	1888..	3,016	4,531	1,523,019	118,207	14,950	1,956,176	42,599	5 15
KENT :									
Camden	870	40,397	1,025,525	.....	.....	1,025,525	15,584	5 87
Chatham	1,627	84,244	1,953,083	25,450	900	1,979,433	45,934	9 54	
Dover	778	70,350	1,818,553	.....	100	1,818,653	27,081	7 10
Harwich	1,805	86,771	3,803,433	3,800	400	3,807,633	45,477	9 31	
Howard	1,099	58,996	2,545,350	6,050	.....	2,551,400	22,615	6 37
Orford	942	49,720	1,418,710	6,550	500	1,425,760	15,824	5 62	
Raleigh	1,395	71,217	2,408,370	5,150	.....	2,414,120	28,570	6 17
Romney	314	26,502	725,479	3,215	250	728,944	10,498	7 54	
Tilbury, E.	840	53,930	1,425,121	.....	.....	1,425,121	30,279	11 43
Zone	435	25,237	551,435	.....	90	551,525	8,631	7 05
Total rural.....									
	1892..	10,106	567,364	17,675,659	50,215	2,240	17,723,114	250,493	7 72
	1891..	10,391	567,378	17,671,914	12,550	2,370	17,686,834	250,577	7 58
	1890..	9,770	563,626	17,378,936	16,850	2,160	17,397,946	232,150	7 22
	1889..	10,120	570,113	17,380,063	34,100	3,160	17,417,323	219,211	6 85
	1888..	9,340	562,076	17,482,886	846,722	3,600	18,333,208	218,140	7 32
Blenheim	429	488	350,349	30,475	9,800	390,624	8,166	5 03	
Bothwell	235	2,037	199,805	25,625	400	225,830	3,445	4 33	
* Chatham	1,853	1,650	3,252,287	147,800	109,750	3,509,837	70,795	8 19	
Dresden	702	642	457,289	32,900	4,050	494,239	11,493	5 83	
Ridgetown	750	624	577,335	44,050	1,500	622,885	10,190	4 33	

NOTE.—The towns are printed in italics. By the term "rural," we mean townships, and by "urban," towns and incorporated villages.

† Live stock added to list of exemptions by statute.

* Separated from county for municipal purposes.

TABLE I. ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION—Continued.

Municipalities.	No. of rate- payers.	No. of acres as- sessed.	Assessed values.				Taxes imposed for all purposes.		
			Real property.	Per- sonal pro- perty.	Taxable income.	Tota	Total.	Per head.	
			\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$ c.	
KENT : (Continued.)									
Thamesville	249	374	153,835	18,050	.....	171,885	5,015	5 99
Tilbury Centre	310	577	159,420	8,500	.....	167,920	5,831	6 80
Wallaceburg	774	500	448,754	17,200	3,400	469,354	13,616	5 59	
Total urban.....	1892..	5,302	6,892	5,599,074	324,600	6,052,574	128,551	6 59	
	1891..	5,437	6,921	5,625,181	352,750	6,110,894	130,149	6 78	
	1890..	5,412	6,930	5,661,772	354,800	6,155,972	127,366	6 20	
	1889..	5,246	7,360	5,371,099	374,170	5,835,444	122,494	6 24	
1888..	5,313	7,124	5,287,023	383,354	74,956	5,745,333	122,771	6 04	
ELGIN :									
Aldborough	1,539	75,717	1,649,725	9,400	860	1,659,985	27,734	5 93	
Bayham	1,345	57,274	1,094,180	6,700	200	1,101,080	15,130	4 34	
Dorchester, S	552	30,565	1,064,260	2,000	.....	1,066,260	11,036	7 74
Dunwich	1,132	69,052	1,741,220	2,800	.....	1,744,020	19,948	6 90
Malahide	1,328	62,272	1,893,810	18,250	1,480	1,913,540	20,617	5 55	
Southwold	1,307	72,470	2,543,813	7,575	400	2,551,788	22,801	5 99	
Yarmouth	1,944	68,708	2,673,573	4,960	9,100	2,687,633	24,111	5 10	
Total rural.....	1892..	9,147	437,058	12,660,581	51,685	12,040	12,724,306	141,377	5 72
	1891..	9,054	436,300	12,691,333	48,735	11,590	12,751,658	140,314	5 57
	1890..	9,075	437,571	12,845,186	51,510	15,380	12,912,076	145,241	5 61
	1889..	9,160	435,988	12,734,279	50,630	15,835	12,800,744	148,603	5 63
1888..	8,576	440,521	12,716,453	726,455	19,645	13,462,553	139,210	5 27	
Aylmer	750	534	614,208	83,400	20,816	718,424	17,379	7 96	
Dutton	205	500	155,353	8,500	3,382	167,235	3,841	4 97	
Port Stanley	232	511	107,470	12,800	1,100	121,370	1,949	3 03	
Springfield	177	368	77,360	1,300	.....	78,660	1,442	3 48
Vienna	124	1,000	72,015	4,500	350	76,865	1,562	4 41	
Total urban.....	1892..	1,488	2,913	1,026,406	1,0,500	25,648	1,162,554	26,173	5 99
	1891..	1,464	2,884	991,292	107,340	24,325	1,122,957	22,534	5 23
	1890..	1,170	2,377	837,632	97,300	18,950	953,882	19,121	5 21
	1889..	1,246	2,399	827,047	101,575	18,050	946,672	18,529	4 89
1888..	1,258	2,371	801,442	113,425	19,000	933,867	17,520	4 32	
NORFOLK :									
Charlottetville	1,281	59,127	938,484	33,090	3,340	974,914	14,273	4 02	
Houghton	651	33,446	465,585	1,950	.....	467,535	5,508	2 89
Middleton	976	45,730	853,254	11,475	500	865,229	12,382	3 84	
Townsend	1,394	64,872	2,372,550	5,000	3,575	2,381,125	15,966	4 18	
Walsingham, N	710	40,120	549,390	1,400	.....	550,790	8,664	3 78
Walsingham, S	651	51,996	712,018	9,200	.....	721,218	11,110	5 84
Windham	1,371	64,983	1,649,625	26,712	5,750	1,682,087	13,785	3 68	
Woodhouse	805	34,342	1,131,473	1,975	850	1,134,298	9,534	4 57	
Total rural.....	1892..	7,839	394,616	8,672,379	90,802	14,015	8,777,196	91,222	4 05
	1891..	7,982	392,011	8,561,960	141,975	15,125	8,719,060	85,885	3 76
	1890..	7,821	397,150	8,574,089	136,595	13,360	8,724,044	83,892	3 59
	1889..	8,093	396,573	8,661,526	151,820	16,675	8,830,021	81,265	3 36
1888..	7,590	395,036	8,636,585	591,043	9,232	9,236,860	86,018	3 60	
Simcoe	969	800	798,745	63,200	44,525	906,470	17,126	5 79	
Port Dover	345	413	231,023	10,850	4,800	246,673	4,550	4 11	
Port Rowan	202	500	104,410	14,100	2,000	120,510	1,938	2 94	
Waterford	407	457	312,650	31,450	3,050	347,150	6,303	5 50	
Total urban.....	1892..	1,923	2,170	1,446,828	119,600	54,375	1,620,803	29,917	5 12
	1891..	2,035	2,193	1,430,621	122,057	39,196	1,591,874	28,375	4 72
	1890..	1,887	2,177	1,421,298	108,095	41,654	1,571,047	28,768	4 77
	1889..	1,836	1,664	1,291,203	99,960	45,245	1,436,408	25,483	4 65
1888..	1,746	1,704	1,270,812	119,775	53,190	1,443,777	25,276	4 85	

Port Rowan incorporated in 1890.

Dutton incorporated in 1891.

TABLE I. ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION—Continued.

Municipalities.	No. of rate- payers.	No. of acres as- sessed.	Assessed values.				Taxes imposed for all purposes.	
			Real property.	Per- sonal prop- erty.	Taxable income.	Total.	Total.	Per head.
			\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$ c.
HALDIMAND :								
Canborough	273	20,533	342,745	1,000	.....	343,745	3,168	3 47
Cayuga, N.	554	32,756	742,355	3,650	.....	746,005	5,730	3 35
Cayuga, S.	246	13,254	406,300	1,850	1,900	410,050	2,289	2 74
Dunn	230	14,882	417,725	18,890	.....	436,615	3,433	3 69
Moulton	583	27,170	625,950	.....	.....	625,950	7,359	4 46
Oneida	566	32,292	960,305	.....	800	961,105	7,337	4 16
Rainham	501	25,649	570,350	2,050	1,800	574,200	5,705	3 33
Seneca	633	41,779	973,925	1,600	.....	975,525	8,062	4 08
Sherbrooke	116	4,665	155,107	.....	.....	155,107	1,228	3 05
Walpole	1,370	66,775	1,925,770	11,550	800	1,938,120	19,942	4 76
Total rural.....								
1892..	5,122	279,755	7,120,532	40,590	5,300	7,166,422	64,253	4 00
1891..	5,417	280,025	7,136,301	70,845	4,800	7,211,946	67,395	4 16
1890..	5,223	280,174	7,084,584	61,456	7,600	7,153,640	68,634	4 22
1889..	5,262	281,091	7,282,945	88,813	10,100	7,381,858	66,783	4 03
1888..	5,178	281,404	6,925,568	531,378	6,050	7,462,996	66,487	4 00
Caledonia	364	547	164,079	14,050	2,600	180,729	4,065	4 59
Cayuga	237	984	151,410	9,800	2,200	163,410	3,326	3 49
Dunnville	632	982	548,835	83,500	6,800	639,135	9,653	5 30
Hagersville	230	332	168,990	17,285	.....	186,275	3,069	3 36
Total urban.....								
1892..	1,513	2,845	1,033,314	124,635	11,600	1,169,549	20,113	4 40
1891..	1,485	2,844	1,040,744	111,900	15,400	1,168,044	20,889	4 67
1890..	1,534	2,690	998,044	118,265	12,650	1,128,959	20,380	4 37
1889..	1,518	2,696	981,019	123,360	11,400	1,115,779	19,737	4 36
1888..	1,434	2,723	966,158	128,560	9,100	1,103,818	19,535	4 37
WELLAND :								
Bertie	1,228	35,384	1,888,105	41,465	2,700	1,932,270	14,502	3 82
Crowland	428	19,171	410,785	3,200	.....	413,985	4,404	4 25
Humberstone	890	30,910	807,885	20,925	7,600	836,410	8,270	3 20
Pelham	729	28,803	913,865	3,500	800	918,165	7,483	3 32
Stamford	627	21,348	742,675	25,270	5,900	773,845	7,757	3 85
Thorold	848	22,536	642,059	38,250	.....	6,030,99	7,114	3 67
Wainfleet	775	51,311	1,017,675	600	400	1,018,675	9,598	3 62
Willoughby	331	18,818	415,935	14,160	.....	430,095	4,776	4 60
Total rural.....								
1892..	5,856	223,281	6,838,984	147,370	17,400	7,003,754	63,904	3 69
1891..	5,829	227,361	6,867,147	166,665	14,350	7,048,162	63,316	3 69
1890..	5,671	227,141	6,785,710	155,170	15,450	6,956,330	66,055	3 90
1889..	5,554	228,921	6,786,366	169,873	12,200	6,968,439	64,205	3 64
1888..	5,412	227,833	6,666,588	538,977	14,360	7,219,925	68,205	3 80
Niagara Falls	956	1,081	1,482,328	48,580	9,230	1,540,168	31,326	10 09
Thorold	738	780	598,450	46,750	11,550	656,750	13,735	6 26
Welland	592	700	530,518	69,250	14,945	614,713	14,497	7 89
Chippawa	191	157	110,665	8,000	1,000	119,665	1,724	3 48
Fort Erie	328	661	255,366	6,950	.....	262,316	2,906	3 12
Niagara Falls, S.	343	286	152,150	10,350	11,000	173,500	4,683	4 37
Port Colborne	380	212	271,530	23,897	7,996	303,423	4,338	4 35
Total urban.....								
1892..	3,528	3,877	3,400,997	213,777	55,751	3,670,525	73,209	6 89
1891..	3,309	4,019	3,379,470	232,065	57,640	3,669,175	70,246	6 55
1890..	3,423	3,934	3,340,326	238,660	56,330	3,635,316	69,204	6 41
1889..	3,494	3,980	3,362,776	281,150	56,630	3,700,556	62,877	5 87
1888..	3,534	3,872	3,309,695	287,335	70,870	3,667,900	60,603	5 39
LANBTON :								
Bosanquet	818	70,922	1,712,194	1,250	.....	1,713,444	16,547	6 77
Brooke	939	74,028	2,003,355	.....	.....	2,003,355	25,016	7 83
Dawn	1,025	65,520	862,940	14,200	300	877,440	24,077	8 08
Enniskillen	1,722	81,918	1,475,060	7,860	.....	1,482,420	31,134	6 12
Euphemia	602	39,434	1,028,040	2,800	2,200	1,033,040	11,293	5 95
Moore	1,430	72,708	1,740,133	20,020	2,350	1,762,503	26,212	4 79

TABLE I. ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION—Continued.

Municipalities.	No. of rate- payers.	No. of acres as- sessed.	Assessed values.				Taxes imposed for all purposes.	
			Real property.	Personal property.	Taxable income.	Total.	Total.	Per head.
			\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$ c.
BRUCE :								
Albemarle.....	427	50,989	179,080	.....	.....	179,080	4,405	3 29
Amabel	724	61,888	640,000	10,000	.....	650,000	12,047	4 76
Arran	812	54,247	1,577,350	1,100	.....	1,578,450	14,693	5 46
Brant.....	1,189	70,049	2,010,460	8,950	1,600	2,020,950	17,146	4 33
Bruce.....	915	67,720	1,593,100	3,200	.....	1,596,300	12,096	3 67
Carrick.....	1,196	59,307	2,038,575	20,325	.....	2,058,900	15,507	3 16
Culross.....	647	58,712	1,662,665	.....	.....	1,662,665	9,547	3 08
Eastnor.....	321	44,381	153,219	2,700	.....	155,919	4,010	2 76
Elderslie	829	54,460	1,253,179	2,050	.....	1,255,229	13,863	5 23
Greenock.....	834	65,108	1,406,100	40,000	400	1,446,500	9,758	3 34
Huron.....	958	58,057	1,496,302	9,485	2,550	1,508,337	15,265	4 21
Kincardine.....	942	59,015	1,746,600	4,350	1,100	1,752,050	12,675	4 12
Kinloss.....	672	46,123	1,145,680	4,600	.....	1,150,280	10,504	4 14
Lindsay and St. Edmunds	245	46,280	80,749	.....	.....	80,749	2,371	2 73
Saugeen.....	529	36,052	915,470	1,500	.....	916,970	6,777	4 31
Total rural.....								
1892.....	11,240	835,368	17,898,469	108,260	5,650	18,012,379	160,664	3 96
1891.....	11,310	816,638	18,050,711	95,105	7,150	18,152,966	147,892	3 62
1890.....	10,538	816,344	18,290,442	105,875	3,900	18,400,217	144,231	3 53
1889.....	10,203	809,400	18,479,589	81,790	5,950	18,567,329	169,734	4 11
1888.....	11,519	811,629	17,696,866	1,176,108	1,600	18,874,574	166,160	3 98
Kincardine.....								
591	1,000	624,665	32,600	19,325	676,590	13,532	4 82	
Walkerton.....	990	1,380	569,540	41,100	33,350	643,990	12,745	4 21
Chesley.....	417	500	280,600	32,050	10,800	323,450	5,820	4 27
Lucknow.....	318	500	209,737	34,850	400	244,987	5,597	4 64
Paisley.....	408	500	262,039	38,000	800	300,839	3,789	3 65
Port Elgin.....	475	600	286,526	32,265	5,000	323,791	7,137	3 97
Southampton.....	390	3,000	180,713	10,200	.....	190,913	4,186	3 25
Tara.....	181	500	180,670	43,775	3,650	228,095	3,474	4 57
Teeswater.....	273	427	209,880	32,675	3,200	245,735	4,915	4 33
Tiverton.....	144	500	71,275	3,700	.....	74,975	1,523	3 42
Warton.....	543	734	317,595	20,725	1,050	339,370	7,271	3 63
Total urban.....								
1892.....	4,730	9,641	3,193,220	321,940	77,575	3,592,735	69,989	4 15
1891.....	4,748	9,656	3,177,362	338,120	64,825	3,580,307	72,180	4 21
1890.....	4,734	9,763	3,084,792	329,340	61,770	3,475,902	66,131	3 75
1889.....	4,582	9,845	3,092,020	336,840	62,960	3,491,820	66,703	3 86
1888.....	4,342	9,563	2,992,570	354,450	62,510	3,409,530	65,547	3 78
GREY :								
Artemesia.....	1,123	67,220	989,400	1,800	.....	991,200	11,178	3 16
Bentinck.....	1,560	74,850	1,335,865	16,230	.....	1,352,095	17,388	3 74
Collingwood.....	1,103	68,090	1,251,201	3,300	.....	1,254,501	14,910	4 08
Derby.....	655	40,379	773,050	400	.....	773,450	6,914	3 81
Egremont.....	835	72,469	1,514,135	7,200	.....	1,521,335	12,811	4 07
Euphrasia.....	1,053	72,000	1,337,625	.....	400	1,338,025	10,266	3 11
Glenelg.....	878	67,593	645,597	400	1,500	647,497	9,509	3 25
Holland.....	916	68,424	623,408	5,925	700	630,033	8,772	2 62
Keppel.....	1,011	89,624	672,335	2,500	350	675,185	12,054	3 40
Normanby.....	1,033	68,720	1,597,565	11,700	100	1,609,365	18,785	3 49
Osprey.....	969	70,794	644,590	1,900	.....	646,490	6,860	2 12
Proton.....	738	80,919	777,315	1,850	.....	779,165	8,994	3 08
St. Vincent.....	1,012	63,400	1,644,555	.....	.....	1,644,555	10,574	3 30
Sarawak.....	465	10,657	244,832	.....	1,300	246,132	3,507	3 36
Sullivan.....	891	73,205	1,148,950	20,825	.....	1,169,775	9,908	2 88
Sydenham.....	1,073	73,253	1,241,210	2,000	1,150	1,244,360	12,857	3 46
Total rural.....								
1892.....	15,310	1,061,507	16,441,633	76,030	5,500	16,523,163	175,287	3 31
1891.....	14,843	1,058,281	16,497,683	73,020	6,700	16,577,403	169,802	3 19
1890.....	14,473	1,058,957	16,482,831	74,620	2,900	16,560,351	180,677	3 46
1889.....	14,544	1,058,856	16,764,991	119,845	4,400	16,889,236	184,746	3 49
1888.....	13,903	1,056,605	16,458,803	1,023,570	2,700	17,485,073	187,925	3 49

TABLE I. ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION—Continued.

Municipalities.	No. of rate- payers.	No. of acres as- sessed.	Assessed values.				Taxes imposed for all purposes.		
			Real property.	Personal property.	Taxable Income.	Total.	Total.	Per head.	
GREY: (Continued.)			\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$ c.	
Durham.....	320	1,100	234,635	37,500	7,900	280,035	4,255	3 59	
Meaford.....	866	1,517	559,085	30,900	6,600	596,585	13,675	7 61	
Owen Sound.....	2,057	6,100	2,473,500	154,350	55,300	2,683,150	60,270	7 91	
Thornbury.....	268	900	210,140	8,700	.....	218,840	4,076	5 10
Dundalk.....	222	450	111,845	8,800	2,200	122,845	2,704	4 91	
Markdale.....	194	950	137,830	10,550	1,525	149,905	1,549	2 20	
Total urban.....	1892..	3,927	11,017	3,727,035	250,800	73,525	4,051,360	86,529	6 84
	1891..	4,322	10,733	3,769,807	257,490	75,300	4,102,597	86,319	6 62
	1890..	4,081	10,900	3,682,172	266,200	68,760	4,017,132	74,954	5 96
	1889..	3,974	10,900	3,596,069	254,500	66,260	3,916,829	67,610	5 35
	1888..	3,926	10,888	2,903,016	235,500	55,110	3,193,626	70,442	6 04
SIMCOE:									
Adjala.....	699	45,981	853,650	3,600	1,900	859,150	8,637	4 33	
Essa.....	1,015	69,641	1,365,272	.....	.....	1,365,272	15,750	3 98
Flos.....	865	63,332	611,267	8,350	800	620,417	12,835	4 42	
Gwillimbury, W.....	850	46,726	1,053,320	1,300	.....	1,054,620	13,254	5 76
Innisfil.....	1,194	67,768	1,456,534	2,700	3,150	1,462,384	13,997	3 91	
Matchedash.....	122	17,425	56,255	.....	.....	56,255	759	2 09
Medonte.....	1,095	65,772	503,675	4,550	.....	508,225	10,114	2 98
Nottawasaga.....	1,488	89,413	1,216,965	.....	.....	1,216,965	22,958	4 77
Orillia.....	1,055	68,864	535,659	.....	2,200	537,859	8,274	2 37
Oro.....	1,078	73,237	1,049,317	.....	800	1,050,117	11,558	3 05
Sunnidale.....	587	55,221	477,498	5,000	.....	482,498	9,346	4 08
Tay.....	973	46,853	499,033	25,950	3,900	528,883	10,470	2 73	
Tecumseth.....	1,064	66,206	1,693,100	.....	.....	1,693,100	18,316	5 91
Tiny.....	1,054	78,438	670,027	14,300	.....	684,327	11,219	2 97
Tossorontio.....	496	45,448	407,879	1,800	.....	409,679	7,585	5 51
Vespra.....	895	62,060	522,451	1,200	.....	523,651	9,605	3 48
Total rural.....	1892..	14,530	962,385	12,971,902	68,750	12,750	13,053,402	184,677	3 87
	1891..	14,433	961,531	13,057,430	85,900	9,700	13,153,030	186,019	3 83
	1890..	14,083	953,586	13,149,143	80,875	7,500	13,237,518	189,601	3 98
	1889..	13,716	965,365	12,782,377	98,075	5,500	12,885,952	189,217	3 91
	1888..	13,461	954,193	12,868,748	585,434	4,150	13,458,332	187,909	3 80
Alliston.....	381	500	278,743	16,300	8,550	303,593	6,067	3 35	
Barrie.....	1,100	2,100	1,263,960	112,850	64,910	1,441,720	30,688	6 15	
Collingwood.....	1,490	4,400	1,207,833	47,800	17,350	1,272,983	32,636	6 41	
Midland.....	622	465	436,785	9,300	.....	446,085	9,020	4 66
Orillia.....	1,451	1,600	1,154,956	90,900	28,500	1,274,356	23,079	4 78	
Penetanguishene.....	566	1,817	380,985	21,600	1,150	403,735	9,044	4 24	
Stayner.....	403	1,151	197,880	12,850	.....	210,730	4,280	3 81
Allandale.....	287	500	143,975	1,450	10,000	155,425	3,177	3 25	
Beeton.....	194	435	84,975	11,600	.....	96,575	2,036	3 18
Bradford.....	268	1,700	221,624	16,900	700	239,224	4,232	4 88	
Creemore.....	163	495	62,735	6,350	600	69,685	1,764	2 29	
Tottenham.....	155	400	111,820	10,450	800	123,070	2,376	4 40	
Total urban.....	1892..	7,080	15,563	5,546,271	358,350	132,560	6,037,181	128,399	5 00
	1891..	6,712	15,064	5,263,900	320,015	137,400	5,721,315	127,877	5 03
	1890..	6,666	15,251	5,177,090	344,770	128,050	5,649,910	118,993	4 60
	1889..	6,607	14,443	4,982,673	376,595	138,134	5,497,402	109,957	4 43
	1888..	6,125	13,680	4,750,505	324,435	85,600	5,160,540	107,566	4 53
MIDDLESEX:									
Adelaide.....	750	44,160	864,366	.....	.....	864,366	14,328	5 69
Biddulph.....	668	39,244	1,211,375	1,300	850	1,213,525	11,637	4 74	
Caradoc.....	1,211	62,024	1,195,131	400	.....	1,195,531	20,617	5 28
Delaware.....	514	23,358	589,260	2,250	1,000	592,510	9,731	6 23	
Dorchester, N.....	1,132	51,584	1,676,920	.....	.....	1,676,920	17,185	4 64
Ekfrid.....	902	53,446	2,047,565	34,910	.....	2,082,475	18,626	7 23
Lobo.....	942	47,276	1,753,651	63,324	1,020	1,817,995	16,835	6 07	
London.....	2,506	99,910	4,146,420	6,300	.....	4,152,720	41,848	4 84
McGillivray.....	1,430	66,811	2,033,240	.....	.....	2,033,240	17,235	5 57

Markdale incorporated in 1888; Allandale in 1892; Creemore in 1890. The high amount of taxable income in Allandale is due to the request of young men to be assessed to enable them to become Municipal voters in 1892. The same may be said of McKim township in 1892 and Mattawa village in 1889.

TABLE I. ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION—Continued.

Municipalities.	No. of rate- payers.	No. of acres as- sessed.	Assessed values.				Taxes imposed for all purposes.		
			Real property.	Per- sonal prop- erty.	Taxable income.	Total.	Total.	Per head.	
			\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$ c.	
MIDDLESEX: (Continued.)									
Metcalfe	645	36,167	998,660	2,000	.....	1,000,660	13,083	7 97
Mosa	750	47,121	572,545	100	.....	572,645	13,869	5 41
Nissouri, W.	902	49,500	1,501,404	3,000	.....	1,504,404	18,234	6 63
Westminster	1,631	62,973	3,102,330	500	.....	3,103,330	25,234	5 65
Williams, E.	620	38,572	1,417,816	600	360	1,418,776	11,777	7 31	
Williams, W.	311	35,339	610,325	.....	.....	610,325	10,041	6 15
Total rural	1892..	14,914	757,485	23,721,508	114,684	3,230	23,839,422	260,280	5 67
	1891..	15,452	758,308	23,731,676	47,070	12,550	23,791,296	255,753	5 48
	1890..	14,912	756,725	23,749,942	46,390	8,800	23,805,132	242,808	5 18
	1889..	15,878	758,157	24,792,409	23,900	12,040	24,828,349	257,343	5 07
	1888..	15,360	757,996	23,366,904	575,000	7,200	23,949,104	258,497	5 08
Parkhill	552	650	284,990	11,200	4,900	301,090	7,703	4 66	
Strathroy	974	2,200	907,350	36,190	16,585	960,125	18,944	5 64	
Ailsa Craig	270	435	136,955	.....	.....	136,955	2,669	3 84
Glencoe	307	412	185,825	8,300	3,000	197,125	5,084	4 90	
London West	584	380	317,550	.....	.....	317,550	6,657	3 57
Lucan	281	500	164,470	5,600	.....	170,070	3,575	3 96
Newbury	155	500	56,205	1,850	.....	58,055	1,287	2 86
Wardsville	156	417	58,200	3,000	400	61,600	1,250	3 94	
Total urban	1892..	3,279	5,494	2,111,545	66,140	24,885	2,202,570	47,169	4 59
	1891..	3,436	5,451	2,130,023	78,235	23,100	2,231,358	46,044	4 66
	1890..	3,396	5,419	2,188,733	80,915	20,024	2,289,672	46,137	4 49
	1889..	3,311	5,180	2,180,929	81,420	17,590	2,279,939	44,169	4 18
	1888..	3,314	5,471	2,150,054	82,315	18,430	2,250,799	41,678	4 01
OXFORD:									
Blandford	553	29,659	1,070,890	.....	.....	1,070,890	7,932	4 64
Blenheim	1,439	66,926	2,278,260	12,700	4,050	2,295,010	21,799	4 59	
Dereham	1,211	66,013	2,343,825	6,650	3,220	2,353,695	20,073	5 63	
Nissouri, E.	967	46,487	2,149,125	6,050	3,550	2,158,725	9,685	3 61	
Norwich, N.	726	33,875	1,511,405	8,550	1,400	1,521,355	13,129	4 34	
Norwich, S.	900	35,696	955,515	43,775	.....	999,290	10,333	3 97
Oxford, E.	672	34,794	1,485,475	4,300	400	1,490,175	8,902	4 52	
Oxford, N.	429	21,134	893,276	1,000	.....	894,276	5,831	4 24
Oxford, W.	670	25,825	1,071,321	1,250	300	1,072,871	9,205	4 46	
Zorra, E.	1,084	57,516	2,750,325	9,300	2,890	2,762,515	23,737	6 24	
Zorra, W.	934	55,002	2,608,410	.....	.....	2,608,410	12,740	4 79
Total rural	1892..	9,585	472,927	19,117,827	93,575	15,810	19,227,212	143,366	4 75
	1891..	9,357	471,964	19,151,196	101,841	12,470	19,265,507	141,496	4 92
	1890..	9,215	471,604	19,157,435	100,650	12,110	19,270,195	136,753	4 73
	1889..	9,144	472,230	19,132,050	127,860	14,310	19,274,220	140,322	4 80
	1888..	8,411	471,279	19,019,150	1,335,093	16,375	20,370,618	140,261	4 86
Ingersoll	1,630	1,722	1,300,140	23,550	37,000	1,360,690	33,226	7 02	
Tilsonburg	770	2,000	622,940	33,500	3,900	660,340	11,391	4 72	
Woodstock	2,480	1,275	2,426,175	125,600	84,552	2,636,327	64,475	7 16	
Embro	206	1,336	174,203	11,850	2,000	188,053	2,297	4 16	
Norwich	449	455	270,045	20,600	5,000	295,645	5,670	4 74	
Total urban	1892..	5,735	6,788	4,793,503	215,100	132,452	5,141,055	117,059	6 54
	1891..	5,284	6,789	4,730,838	209,125	107,800	5,047,763	104,403	5 75
	1890..	5,417	6,779	4,679,175	222,450	96,125	4,997,750	100,755	5 42
	1889..	5,142	7,267	4,507,786	215,575	95,925	4,819,286	89,845	5 03
	1888..	5,175	6,779	4,310,741	215,880	107,300	4,633,921	89,253	5 10
BRANT:									
Brantford	1,660	72,102	3,822,105	115,600	13,850	3,951,555	25,450	4 84	
Burford	1,557	66,303	2,175,820	10,420	3,875	2,190,115	22,523	5 15	
Dumfries, S.	939	46,547	2,289,546	42,720	6,620	2,338,886	12,680	4 50	
Oakland	338	10,425	393,952	13,900	300	408,152	3,408	4 39	
Onondaga	359	20,570	694,877	.....	300	695,177	5,166	4 19
Total rural	1892..	4,853	215,947	9,376,300	182,640	24,945	9,583,885	69,227	4 79
	1891..	5,230	216,309	9,644,754	196,340	28,545	9,869,639	63,903	4 05
	1890..	4,838	216,041	9,578,573	198,620	25,070	9,802,263	64,809	4 20
	1889..	4,944	215,407	9,537,673	95,271	25,876	9,659,820	63,691	4 09
	1888..	4,734	216,002	9,360,066	820,233	34,370	10,214,669	61,015	3 98

Portion of Westminster Township annexed to City of London in 1890.

TABLE I. ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION—Continued.

Municipalities.	No. of rate- payers.	No. of acres as- sessed.	Assessed values.				Taxes imposed for all purposes.		
			Real property.	Per- sonal prop- erty.	Taxable income.	Total.	Total.	Per head.	
			\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$ c.	
BRANT : (Continued.)									
1892..	1,002	685	991,454	118,158	21,350	1,130,962	19,708	6 55	
1891..	994	685	1,007,469	118,811	23,000	1,149,280	17,782	5 91	
Paris, urban.....	970	685	994,739	122,184	19,250	1,136,173	22,125	7 38	
1889..	985	685	986,179	109,175	17,300	1,112,654	20,541	6 56	
1888..	1,056	685	987,509	132,922	19,700	1,140,131	19,902	5 83	
PERTH:									
Blanshard	684	45,912	2,353,200	1,400	.....	2,354,600	13,838	4 87
Downie	925	48,355	2,042,050	.....	.....	2,042,050	13,671	4 95
Easthope, N.	716	43,114	2,023,080	10,000	1,800	2,034,880	12,186	4 92	
Easthope, S.	546	23,509	1,112,845	1,300	.....	1,114,145	8,197	4 54
Ellice	903	54,495	1,503,740	.....	.....	1,503,740	17,317	6 38
Elma	934	67,103	1,517,750	.....	.....	1,517,750	17,988	4 69
Fullarton	745	40,268	1,890,700	.....	400	1,891,100	13,592	6 32
Hibbert	500	41,430	1,745,601	5,550	.....	1,751,151	9,721	4 27
Logan	735	53,774	1,848,475	.....	.....	1,848,475	17,110	6 28
Mornington	1,015	50,017	1,337,860	.....	.....	1,337,860	15,175	4 93
Wallace	873	49,939	1,280,537	1,560	800	1,282,837	11,439	3 99	
1892..	8,576	517,916	18,655,838	19,750	3,000	18,678,588	150,234	5 09	
1891..	9,129	515,663	18,731,757	20,000	5,800	18,757,557	147,118	4 86	
Total rural	1890..	8,411	517,843	18,653,408	18,300	4,500	18,676,208	140,860	4 82
1889..	8,437	518,204	18,748,396	12,500	5,400	18,766,296	147,508	4 86	
1888..	8,053	518,332	18,322,544	678,510	6,235	19,007,289	147,265	4 94	
Listowel	1,061	1,451	671,300	54,800	5,700	731,800	14,637	5 75	
Mitchell	628	1,200	561,594	8,958	8,000	578,552	12,317	5 62	
*St. Marys	1,072	2,672	1,109,925	87,560	29,000	1,226,485	21,636	6 44	
Milverton	142	500	104,000	7,300	505	111,805	1,619	2 68	
1892..	2,903	5,823	2,446,819	158,618	43,205	2,648,642	50,209	5 77	
1891..	2,947	5,831	2,500,247	197,430	47,235	2,744,912	52,073	5 95	
Total urban	1890..	2,856	5,809	2,509,723	197,050	37,350	2,744,123	54,542	5 87
1889..	2,435	5,684	2,503,458	215,575	48,600	2,767,633	57,922	6 14	
1888..	2,614	5,680	2,418,987	180,865	31,000	2,630,852	49,080	5 24	
WELLINGTON:									
Arthur	775	64,419	1,292,530	440	.....	1,292,970	11,070	3 50
Eramosa	723	44,113	1,920,640	51,750	750	1,973,140	10,768	3 84	
Erin	1,138	70,492	2,053,675	42,600	750	2,097,025	16,129	4 65	
Garafraxa, W.	817	47,364	1,058,100	13,800	.....	1,071,900	13,291	5 50
Guelph	712	36,674	1,494,600	24,250	13,300	1,532,150	10,182	4 61	
Luther, W.	415	49,827	607,830	1,300	.....	609,130	8,022	4 08
Maryborough	991	56,384	1,162,562	9,550	.....	1,172,112	14,958	4 88
Minto	1,022	69,347	1,133,200	.....	.....	1,133,200	13,857	4 35
Nichol	643	26,671	1,115,865	24,075	1,000	1,140,940	7,355	3 73	
Peel	1,021	74,190	1,879,360	.....	.....	1,879,360	14,571	3 42
Pikington	535	29,108	1,023,570	.....	.....	1,023,570	8,343	5 54
Puslinch	956	58,514	1,400,060	39,370	2,030	1,441,460	11,878	5 11	
1892..	9,748	627,103	16,141,992	207,135	17,830	16,366,957	140,424	4 34	
1891..	9,825	626,929	16,205,068	211,975	19,980	16,437,023	145,637	4 30	
Total rural	1890..	9,404	627,438	16,399,919	219,594	20,310	16,639,823	142,963	4 16
1889..	9,616	626,800	15,903,581	229,141	21,062	16,153,784	143,455	4 24	
1888..	9,316	627,163	15,397,767	1,242,113	17,435	16,657,315	158,195	4 51	
Harriston	493	905	355,700	25,175	4,280	385,155	8,888	5 56	
Mount Forest	609	1,414	527,900	58,000	9,200	595,100	12,617	5 48	
Palmerston	628	919	345,035	29,100	5,000	379,135	8,749	5 10	
Arthur	340	994	202,055	26,060	2,450	230,565	5,585	5 11	
Clifford	190	442	94,245	12,400	.....	106,645	1,627	2 77
Drayton	262	495	135,875	9,940	.....	145,815	3,249	3 99
Elora	397	800	287,045	19,450	3,500	309,995	6,734	5 55	
Erin	155	435	88,620	9,250	1,050	98,920	1,231	2 30	
Fergus	447	980	396,455	36,475	6,000	438,930	7,963	5 15	
1892..	3,521	7,384	2,432,930	225,850	31,480	2,690,260	56,643	4 97	
1891..	3,380	7,441	2,383,037	215,920	30,980	2,629,937	56,058	4 89	
Total urban	1890..	3,316	7,459	2,399,284	229,190	29,130	2,657,604	54,831	4 68
1889..	3,571	7,326	2,344,057	226,700	25,850	2,596,607	53,099	4 39	
1888..	3,574	7,299	2,329,994	233,890	31,718	2,595,602	57,401	4 66	

*Separated from county for municipal purposes.

TABLE I. ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION—Continued.

Municipalities.	No. of rate- payers.	No. of acres as- sessed.	Assessed values.				Taxes imposed for all purposes.		
			Real property.	Per- sonal pro- perty.	Taxable income.	Total.	Total.	Per head.	
WATERLOO :			\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$ c.	
Dumfries, N.	690	44,294	2,096,280	24,770	1,700	2,122,750	13,934	5 82	
Waterloo	1,306	81,830	4,020,635	.....	.....	4,020,635	24,470	3 52
Wellesley	1,086	66,752	2,111,640	.....	.....	2,111,640	19,893	3 94
Wilmot	1,245	60,763	3,010,880	25,650	4,800	3,041,330	19,443	3 77	
Woolwich	1,164	53,267	2,828,790	37,930	3,390	2,870,110	16,405	3 76	
Total rural	1892..	5,491	306,906	14,068,225	88,350	9,890	14,166,465	94,145	3 94
	1891..	5,639	306,958	14,142,006	74,670	10,210	14,226,886	89,122	3 68
	1890..	5,536	306,031	14,129,537	91,190	13,940	14,234,667	90,568	3 72
	1889..	5,572	306,151	11,918,890	79,040	14,935	12,012,865	88,850	3 65
	1888..	5,849	305,590	8,512,947	786,075	24,364	9,323,386	94,071	3 80
Berlin	2,043	2,885	2,546,930	171,050	52,550	2,770,530	39,486	5 49	
Galt	2,066	1,200	2,476,040	201,250	92,500	2,769,790	50,799	7 09	
Waterloo	853	2,800	1,113,205	149,325	23,500	1,286,030	19,640	6 79	
Ayr	357	357	277,227	15,700	1,200	294,127	4,712	4 91	
Elmira	231	560	262,425	26,380	1,300	290,105	2,807	2 75	
Hespeler	367	680	398,775	19,950	3,925	422,650	4,914	3 35	
New Hamburg.	268	951	279,524	29,800	5,394	314,718	5,079	4 51	
Preston	551	1,067	514,735	41,850	8,200	564,785	8,593	4 78	
Total urban	1892..	6,736	10,500	7,868,861	655,305	188,569	8,712,735	136,030	5 76
	1891..	6,801	10,434	7,876,770	692,725	190,416	8,759,911	121,734	5 05
	1890..	6,397	10,493	7,747,461	690,820	178,041	8,616,322	118,810	4 93
	1889..	6,227	9,861	6,174,065	667,615	163,451	7,005,131	116,341	4 91
	1888..	5,959	9,548	5,797,758	650,050	153,116	6,600,924	99,896	4 39
DUFFERIN :									
Amaranth	859	63,325	1,065,700	.....	.....	1,065,700	13,177	5 30
Garafraxa, E	641	41,164	1,137,800	.....	.....	1,137,800	10,412	5 56
Luther, E	495	38,966	636,345	12,050	.....	648,395	8,535	4 08
Melancthon	874	74,647	839,675	6,450	.....	846,125	14,199	4 92
Mono	816	69,222	753,250	2,475	.....	755,725	12,956	4 07
Mulmur	1,016	69,561	1,622,555	3,700	.....	1,626,255	13,940	5 12
Total rural	1892..	4,701	356,885	6,055,325	24,675	6,080,000	73,219	4 80
	1891..	4,633	355,760	6,068,580	29,300	500	6,098,380	67,187	4 18
	1890..	4,415	354,571	4,725,030	18,600	800	4,744,430	74,544	4 41
	1889..	4,303	353,581	4,537,177	13,000	4,550,177	74,708	4 44
	1888..	4,069	356,159	4,395,729	230,550	400	4,626,679	71,564	4 33
Orangeville	1,030	1,700	760,548	43,300	14,800	818,648	16,443	5 22	
Shelburne	313	500	332,375	1,800	5,500	339,675	5,452	4 89	
Total urban	1892..	1,343	2,200	1,092,923	45,100	20,300	1,158,323	21,895	5 13
	1891..	1,403	2,300	1,088,363	51,350	17,250	1,156,963	23,139	5 63
	1890..	1,260	2,300	1,134,050	42,425	18,100	1,194,575	21,526	5 19
	1889..	1,323	2,300	1,067,800	65,750	17,150	1,150,200	20,669	4 37
	1888..	1,360	2,300	958,550	60,460	17,650	1,036,600	19,419	4 03
LINCOLN :									
Caistor	564	32,763	656,960	.....	700	657,660	6,869	3 90
Clinton	579	24,731	1,097,711	51,477	3,548	1,152,736	8,841	4 41	
Gainsborough	903	39,527	1,040,279	150	.....	1,040,429	8,778	3 69
Grantham	828	19,114	717,023	10,200	.....	727,223	9,550	5 35
Grimsby, N	546	15,639	722,730	9,320	1,400	733,450	6,062	5 58	
Grimsby, S	451	18,122	560,026	19,313	.....	579,339	6,121	4 20
Louth	572	18,864	709,095	7,600	3,300	719,995	7,513	4 65	
Niagara	657	22,263	883,340	.....	4,000	887,340	9,182	5 61
Total rural	1892..	5,100	191,023	6,387,164	98,060	12,948	6,498,172	62,916	4 58
	1891..	5,054	190,787	6,359,600	92,358	12,762	6,464,720	60,537	4 38
	1890..	4,771	191,557	6,366,957	89,703	12,368	6,469,028	60,310	4 34
	1889..	4,807	190,518	6,340,465	93,187	10,826	6,444,478	61,156	4 29
	1888..	4,635	190,896	6,331,059	429,234	16,776	6,777,069	65,169	4 55
Niagara	393	634	457,065	17,200	1,000	475,265	8,417	7 02	
Beamsville	271	506	160,655	20,025	3,100	183,780	3,175	3 52	
Grimsby	300	480	184,105	10,650	800	195,555	3,565	3 90	
Merritton	445	478	639,597	21,750	2,000	663,347	10,644	6 33	
Port Dalhousie	238	400	156,140	.....	.....	156,140	2,869	3 38

TABLE I. ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION—Continued.

Municipalities.	No. of rate- payers.	No. of acres as- sessed.	Assessed values.				Taxes imposed for all purposes.		
			Real property.	Per- sonal prop- erty.	Taxable income.	Total.	Total.	Per head.	
LINCOLN : (Continued).									
			\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$ c.	
Total urban	1892..	1,647	2,498	1,597,562	69,625	6,900	1,674,087	28,670	5 17
	1891..	1,852	2,504	1,406,319	70,925	9,800	1,487,044	28,528	5 08
	1890..	1,674	2,436	1,415,027	67,770	6,600	1,489,397	30,887	5 64
	1889..	1,494	2,584	1,355,224	86,495	11,010	1,452,729	31,489	5 68
	1888..	1,505	2,375	1,304,285	91,920	14,244	1,410,449	28,244	5 03
WENTWORTH :									
Ancaster	1,273	45,810	2,234,650	9,200	4,600	2,248,450	12,905	3 40	
Barton	985	13,379	1,179,407	.....	7,800	1,187,207	6,472	1 98
Beverly	1,300	70,075	1,992,307	7,250	.....	1,999,557	14,634	3 24
Binbrook	489	26,379	975,700	2,700	2,720	981,120	5,446	3 60	
Flamborough, E	717	33,868	1,313,325	6,750	8,725	1,328,800	8,403	3 36	
Flamborough, W	951	30,431	1,301,730	7,600	1,800	1,311,130	10,924	3 82	
Glanford	570	23,536	1,048,886	17,320	1,890	1,068,090	5,168	3 21	
Saltfleet	1,064	28,292	1,722,979	9,200	3,380	1,735,559	9,528	3 65	
Total rural	1892..	*7,349	271,770	11,768,978	60,020	30,915	11,859,913	73,480	3 24
	1891..	7,781	273,223	12,406,039	56,290	24,315	12,486,644	75,810	3 12
	1890..	7,875	273,434	12,358,746	60,925	17,300	12,436,971	75,022	3 07
	1889..	7,828	272,659	11,262,531	58,760	22,400	11,343,691	74,553	3 03
	1888..	7,624	273,253	11,712,694	670,880	22,800	12,406,374	69,451	2 87
Dundas	1,128	550	870,971	75,250	27,900	974,121	19,812	6 23	
Waterdown	244	260	177,575	7,600	2,900	188,075	1,744	2 53	
Total urban	1892..	1,372	810	1,048,546	82,850	30,800	1,162,196	21,556	5 57
	1891..	1,399	901	1,063,110	90,000	37,010	1,190,120	21,893	5 40
	1890..	1,247	872	1,063,160	91,700	28,580	1,183,440	22,277	5 17
	1889..	1,289	899	1,061,365	87,720	28,860	1,177,945	22,152	4 87
	1888..	1,486	892	1,059,630	92,600	31,200	1,183,430	23,707	5 10
HALTON :									
Esquesing	1,329	66,545	2,370,855	10,115	12,700	2,393,670	16,046	3 98	
Nassagaweya	613	44,803	1,018,771	20,123	5,656	1,044,550	7,146	2 67	
Nelson	938	46,294	1,825,560	4,100	200	1,829,860	13,118	4 76	
Trafalgar	1,177	61,993	2,501,925	3,300	2,500	2,507,725	15,869	4 20	
Total rural	1892..	4,057	224,635	7,717,111	37,638	21,056	7,775,805	52,179	3 94
	1891..	3,627	223,771	7,681,180	34,300	26,475	7,741,955	57,966	4 46
	1890..	3,600	223,726	7,647,092	36,215	21,620	7,704,927	56,965	4 21
	1889..	3,830	224,381	7,657,372	48,810	17,955	7,724,137	56,989	4 13
	1888..	3,414	223,527	7,463,075	552,519	9,188	8,024,782	56,053	4 06
Milton	390	400	372,800	22,600	7,200	402,600	7,649	5 99	
Oakville	614	1,300	454,870	25,000	2,100	481,970	7,692	4 21	
Acton	302	142	222,435	17,000	800	240,235	3,679	2 99	
Burlington	386	488	345,666	9,100	4,500	359,266	3,989	3 16	
Georgetown	451	1,027	309,995	34,155	4,850	349,000	7,120	4 70	
Total urban	1892..	2,143	3,357	1,705,766	107,855	19,450	1,833,071	30,129	4 24
	1891..	2,180	3,687	1,673,085	120,590	20,600	1,814,275	30,053	4 17
	1890..	2,089	3,391	1,648,380	118,075	12,800	1,779,255	32,651	4 60
	1889..	2,109	3,692	1,612,553	117,380	15,400	1,745,333	31,240	4 31
	1888..	2,013	3,518	1,510,230	123,575	26,500	1,660,305	30,792	4 34
PEEL :									
Albion	1,010	55,932	1,234,620	3,400	800	1,238,820	9,917	3 62	
Caledon	1,470	68,167	1,794,100	6,050	50	1,800,200	15,694	3 66	
Chingwacousy	1,430	80,017	2,929,370	4,550	.....	2,933,920	20,212	4 55
Toronto	1,622	65,207	2,718,360	10,100	7,650	2,736,110	18,049	3 52	
Toronto Gore	280	19,011	744,525	26,750	400	771,675	5,261	4 70	
Total rural	1892..	5,812	288,334	9,420,975	50,850	8,900	9,480,725	69,133	3 90
	1891..	5,865	287,904	9,376,860	54,400	11,325	9,442,585	69,525	3 93
	1890..	5,680	288,202	9,343,018	54,200	5,625	9,402,843	68,190	3 84
	1889..	5,701	287,657	9,321,229	58,155	5,100	9,384,484	65,641	3 65
	1888..	5,454	288,111	9,041,370	568,978	2,600	9,612,948	69,461	3 83
Brampton	993	1,233	972,670	57,700	31,970	1,062,340	19,032	5 70	
Bolton	218	478	132,275	13,950	2,800	146,025	2,214	3 37	
Streetsville	205	512	146,490	13,545	.....	160,035	2,295	3 79

* A portion of Barton township was annexed to city of Hamilton in 1892.

TABLE I. ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION—Continued.

Municipalities.	No. of rate- payers.	No. of acres as- sessed.	Assessed values.				Taxes imposed for all purposes.	
			Real property.	Per- sonal property.	Taxable income.	Total.	Total.	Per head.
PEEL : (Continued).								
	1892..	1,416	2,223	\$ 1,251,435	\$ 82,195	\$ 34,770	\$ 1,368,400	\$ 23,541 5 11
Total urban	1891..	1,376	2,229	1,226,020	89,270	36,470	1,351,760	26,511 5 89
	1890..	1,301	2,231	1,190,155	92,495	19,400	1,302,050	21,678 4 60
	1889..	1,456	2,238	1,175,260	92,020	20,100	1,287,380	24,490 5 16
	1888..	1,425	2,236	1,160,590	92,795	18,200	1,271,585	28,904 6 01
YORK :								
Etobicoke	1,649	28,651	2,487,930	5,300	6,300	2,499,530	21,109 5 89	
Georgina	605	34,946	659,200	9,200	500	668,900	7,418 4 36	
Gwillimbury, E	1,281	58,365	1,343,695	.....	2,500	1,346,195	12,512 3 86
Gwillimbury, N	611	31,159	787,665	2,600	.....	790,265	8,491 4 91
King	2,036	87,256	2,935,280	22,075	3,300	3,020,655	21,829 4 03	
Markham	2,012	67,116	3,267,250	5,350	2,900	3,275,500	20,998 4 19	
Scarborough	1,271	42,856	2,418,375	4,800	1,700	2,424,875	12,362 3 27	
Vaughan	1,110	66,987	2,954,886	6,400	.....	2,961,286	20,424 4 79
Whitchurch	1,217	59,989	1,867,365	3,050	.....	1,870,415	10,367 2 79
York	5,623	58,000	6,917,735	.....	2,700	6,920,435	73,647 10 08
Total rural	1892..	17,415	535,325	25,699,381	58,775	19,900	25,778,056	209,157 5 26
	1891..	16,456	533,625	25,994,095	59,675	21,600	26,075,370	201,909 5 13
	1890..	15,853	534,615	25,578,577	73,860	29,300	25,681,737	189,324 4 79
	1889..	15,280	537,072	25,190,983	77,720	29,960	25,292,663	169,305 4 18
	1888..	14,636	539,472	24,168,581	1,096,820	21,610	25,287,011	176,128 4 42
Aurora	858	1,100	469,472	16,350	1,400	487,222	8,770 4 80	
Newmarket	716	695	477,817	37,125	7,400	522,342	10,358 4 98	
North Toronto	1,480	2,500	1,598,345	.....	.....	1,598,345	16,566 11 62
*Toronto Junction	2,233	1,226	6,713,088	120,250	.....	5,833,338	78,591 14 56
East Toronto	509	500	503,700	.....	.....	503,700	8,218 7 45
Holland Landing	141	1,916	74,463	700	.....	75,163	945 2 14
Markham	333	467	221,865	10,600	5,050	237,515	6,617 6 21	
Richmond Hill	199	423	157,500	3,150	2,000	162,650	2,425 3 46	
Stouffville	421	400	269,435	15,500	1,450	286,385	3,497 3 16	
Sutton	220	486	110,775	6,800	800	118,375	1,900 2 95	
Weston	373	352	319,750	11,500	3,300	334,550	4,235 3 50	
Woodbridge	238	500	113,475	4,400	.....	117,875	1,361 1 77
Total urban	1892..	7,721	10,565	10,029,685	226,375	21,400	10,277,460	143,483 8 07
	1891..	7,403	10,486	10,161,842	204,255	32,500	10,398,597	150,120 9 40
	1890..	6,059	9,690	9,013,566	200,695	22,650	9,236,911	111,045 7 48
	1889..	4,823	7,192	5,134,652	146,150	32,400	5,313,202	69,715 5 37
	1888..	3,495	6,921	3,370,906	161,975	25,850	3,558,731	42,193 3 89
ONTARIO :								
Brook	1,307	66,456	2,308,444	7,800	.....	2,316,244	15,349 4 29
Mara	907	60,669	926,546	20,450	4,400	951,396	10,875 3 88	
Pickering	2,025	71,357	3,501,880	74,300	2,600	3,578,780	24,466 4 82	
Rama	467	34,701	159,232	2,600	600	162,432	3,685 2 45	
Reach	1,380	64,797	2,116,392	7,450	100	2,123,942	14,282 3 46	
Scott	685	49,173	1,029,070	.....	.....	1,029,070	8,671 3 88
Scugog	124	9,323	315,735	.....	.....	315,735	1,946 3 40
Thorah	496	32,100	530,535	1,730	.....	532,265	5,308 3 70
Uxbridge	1,093	52,224	1,007,100	4,450	.....	1,011,550	10,235 3 30
Whitby, E	913	31,806	1,697,125	73,350	2,900	1,773,375	10,117 3 52	
Whitby	879	30,754	1,719,410	48,150	2,200	1,769,760	10,910 4 73	
Total rural	1892..	10,276	503,360	15,311,469	240,280	12,800	15,564,549	115,844 3 93
	1891..	10,172	501,708	15,512,542	229,730	16,350	15,758,622	123,044 4 05
	1890..	9,846	498,776	15,61,092	260,095	19,700	15,890,887	116,480 3 83
	1889..	9,891	500,834	15,767,002	245,410	23,220	16,035,632	112,646 3 69
	1888..	9,537	501,626	15,697,367	972,709	25,450	16,695,526	120,910 3 95
Oshawa	1,241	2,400	1,020,870	50,650	28,550	1,100,070	23,329 5 77	
Uxbridge	690	412	545,300	23,150	8,300	576,750	11,663 5 83	
Whitby	807	3,800	844,638	50,950	25,250	920,838	20,827 7 81	
Beaverton	295	413	152,875	4,200	.....	157,075	2,503 3 23
Cannington	254	468	253,800	11,000	7,000	271,800	3,995 3 63	
Port Perry	593	500	352,545	44,730	6,950	404,225	9,700 6 01	

North Toronto incorporated in 1890; Sutton in 1891; East Toronto and Toronto Junction in 1888.

*Separated from county for municipal purposes.

TABLE I. ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION—Continued.

Municipalities.	No. of rate- payers.	No. of acres as- sessed.	Assessed values.				Taxes imposed for all purposes.		
			Real property.	Per- sonal prop- erty.	Taxable income.	Total.	Total.	Per head.	
			\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$ c.	
ONTARIO : (Continued).									
Total urban	1892..	3,980	7,993	3,170,028	184,680	76,050	3,430,758	72,017	5 90
	1891..	3,781	8,089	3,211,695	189,690	67,140	3,468,525	72,348	5 74
	1890..	3,745	8,088	3,222,682	179,820	58,035	3,460,537	72,706	5 79
	1889..	3,987	8,289	3,215,260	191,860	68,400	3,475,520	70,556	5 42
	1888..	3,801	8,194	3,122,280	196,225	49,358	3,367,863	72,823	5 78
DURHAM :									
Cartwright	611	36,904	694,765	26,750	1,880	723,395	5,845	3 00	
Cavan	715	62,551	1,590,900		400	1,591,300	12,083	4 27	
Clarke	1,390	68,385	2,144,221	7,350		2,151,571	14,931	3 35	
Darlington	1,438	68,131	2,557,140	2,100		2,559,240	17,413	3 90	
Hope	1,275	63,986	2,373,936	8,225	14,000	2,396,161	12,695	3 12	
Manvers	951	69,359	894,481	6,650		901,131	11,232	3 37	
Total rural	1892..	6,380	369,316	10,255,443	51,075	16,280	10,322,798	74,199	3 52
	1891..	6,506	368,213	10,346,945	51,725	14,210	10,412,880	74,301	3 52
	1890..	6,292	368,717	10,510,048	55,145	12,230	10,577,423	73,700	3 55
	1889..	6,699	368,336	10,520,306	67,625	12,614	10,600,545	70,285	3 27
	1888..	5,986	368,817	10,502,075	530,030	13,384	11,045,489	71,034	3 28
Bowmanville	970	3,000	1,025,160	86,930	30,120	1,142,210	22,956	7 24	
*Port Hope	1,772	999	1,332,657	124,425	70,150	1,527,232	27,844	5 87	
Millbrook	255	436	166,765	8,150	2,800	177,715	3,411	3 82	
Newcastle	257	1,917	197,745	1,775	2,725	202,245	3,915	5 74	
Total urban	1892..	3,254	6,352	2,722,327	221,280	105,795	3,049,402	58,126	6 12
	1891..	3,371	6,377	2,748,615	237,055	100,410	3,086,080	61,066	6 26
	1890..	3,309	6,358	2,755,767	253,640	104,764	3,114,171	67,186	6 53
	1889..	3,276	6,396	2,707,567	262,080	106,689	3,076,336	60,280	5 85
	1888..	3,069	6,358	2,600,075	264,150	105,188	2,969,413	59,677	5 62
†NORTHUMBERLAND :									
Alnwick	225	16,728	382,900	800	700	384,400	2,893	2 96	
Brighton	1,066	48,866	1,213,495	4,400		1,217,895	8,800	3 02	
Cramahe	968	46,748	1,096,805	900		1,097,705	10,778	3 87	
Haldimand	1,382	76,558	1,795,640	2,000	1,750	1,799,390	15,999	3 84	
Hamilton	1,339	61,710	2,126,010	18,500	8,400	2,152,910	13,689	3 01	
Monaghan, S	245	18,328	596,590	4,100	1,400	602,090	3,493	3 33	
Murray	1,096	47,964	1,220,500	3,850	1,050	1,225,400	8,721	2 94	
Percy	1,055	51,566	953,897	14,500	2,220	970,567	10,027	3 24	
Seymour	1,027	66,432	1,199,065	1,750		1,200,815	12,132	3 82	
Total rural	1892..	8,403	434,900	10,584,902	50,750	15,520	10,651,172	86,532	3 37
	1891..	8,432	434,023	10,539,650	92,400	13,850	10,645,900	88,032	3 44
	1890..	7,410	433,873	10,618,055	57,450	15,750	10,691,255	87,563	3 45
	1889..	7,809	436,681	10,716,480	67,800	13,550	10,797,830	85,862	3 33
	1888..	7,708	432,735	10,584,025	631,507	18,350	11,233,882	82,609	3 18
*Cobourg	1,758	2,417	1,364,885	106,000	54,500	1,525,385	35,739	7 75	
Brighton	490	2,847	435,695	33,300	1,600	471,595	6,579	4 81	
Campbellford	728	609	705,085	95,820	21,650	822,555	12,428	5 48	
Colborne	338	1,072	268,040	13,450	3,550	285,040	4,424	4 60	
Hastings	270	557	173,525	6,400	1,100	181,025	2,643	3 53	
Total urban	1892..	3,584	7,493	2,948,230	254,970	82,400	3,285,600	61,813	6 21
	1891..	3,623	7,074	2,944,139	273,000	90,000	3,307,139	62,594	6 00
	1890..	3,519	7,065	2,693,152	203,645	72,300	2,969,097	57,178	5 38
	1889..	3,312	7,082	2,652,345	205,955	67,155	2,925,455	57,124	5 52
	1888..	3,141	7,046	2,642,817	219,040	83,650	2,945,507	54,406	5 25
PRINCE EDWARD :									
Ameliasburg	1,011	40,540	1,137,655			1,137,655	11,334	4 17	
Athol	479	23,030	504,630			504,630	3,605	3 37	
Hallow-Il	1,217	43,562	1,167,565	14,200		1,181,765	10,428	3 65	
Hillier	617	31,464	751,590	31,770	1,300	784,660	6,719	4 09	
Marysburg, N.	502	23,561	485,200	26,800	400	512,400	4,840	3 65	
Marysburg, S.	553	23,256	354,207	3,250	1,725	359,182	4,854	3 21	
Sophiasburg	808	43,093	1,044,253	4,700	800	1,049,753	8,119	3 85	

*Separated from county for municipal purposes. †United with Durham for municipal purposes.

TABLE I. ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION—Continued.

Municipalities.	No. of rate- payers.	No. of acres as- sessed.	Assessed values.				Taxes imposed for all purposes.	
			Real property.	Per- sonal prop- erty.	Taxable income.	Total.	Total.	Per head.
			\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$ c.
PRINCE EDWARD: (Continued).								
1892..	5,187	228,506	5,445,100	80,720	4,225	5,530,045	49,899	3 77
1891..	5,249	230,252	5,478,739	92,675	7,150	5,578,564	52,192	3 82
1890..	5,110	231,642	5,512,445	96,055	4,600	5,613,100	49,791	3 64
1889..	5,149	231,399	5,542,509	186,443	7,040	5,735,992	50,338	3 66
1888..	5,106	232,890	5,849,875	361,290	6,690	6,217,855	49,751	3 57
Pictou	986	552	1,061,760	82,850	35,590	1,180,200	25,293	8 10
Wellington	196	1,532	181,645	2,950	2,200	186,795	1,681	3 42
1892..	1,182	2,084	1,243,405	85,800	37,790	1,366,995	26,974	7 47
1891..	1,100	2,124	1,206,900	72,725	30,550	1,310,175	22,925	6 39
1890..	1,102	2,091	1,182,000	69,750	7,100	1,258,850	20,173	5 70
1889..	1,064	2,009	1,173,215	80,850	11,100	1,265,165	20,330	5 79
1888..	1,191	1,960	1,147,335	51,950	15,300	1,214,585	17,474	4 91
LENNOX AND ADDINGTON:								
Adolphustown	213	11,604	344,356	11,556	500	356,412	3,169	4 94
Amherst Island	238	14,654	345,130	6,000	1,210	352,340	3,600	3 91
Camden, E.	1,497	83,963	1,407,650	.....	2,350	1,410,000	19,232	4 01
Denbigh, etc	225	42,783	51,182	.....	.....	51,182	1,740	1 97
Ernestown	1,300	61,450	1,511,280	11,250	500	1,523,030	15,514	5 42
Fredericksburg, N.	545	22,949	772,157	16,670	400	789,227	7,069	4 93
Fredericksburg, S.	345	20,333	657,550	.....	200	658,050	6,097	5 89
Kaladar, Anglesea, etc.	360	53,372	73,969	.....	.....	73,969	2,162	1 91
Richmond	1,000	49,744	875,475	.....	.....	875,475	10,779	4 18
Sheffield	766	68,556	443,595	6,000	1,150	450,745	7,939	4 02
1892..	6,489	429,408	6,482,644	51,476	6,310	6,540,430	77,351	4 23
1891..	6,379	421,408	6,514,948	37,645	6,560	6,559,153	75,485	4 07
1890..	6,122	414,825	6,497,364	56,557	6,330	6,560,301	73,056	4 06
1889..	6,117	412,830	6,647,221	82,164	6,125	6,735,510	75,398	4 13
1888..	6,108	406,908	6,760,593	310,545	8,916	7,080,054	71,914	3 95
Napanee	1,006	385	882,670	30,800	38,900	951,870	24,924	7 91
Bath	142	2,155	108,787	3,000	950	112,737	1,540	3 53
Newburg	279	3,200	117,485	3,850	3,711	125,046	3,567	6 35
1892..	1,427	5,740	1,108,942	37,150	43,561	1,189,653	30,031	7 24
1891..	1,424	5,818	1,119,582	34,050	37,700	1,191,332	34,151	7 92
1890..	1,363	5,826	1,104,735	43,950	31,950	1,180,635	25,371	6 03
1889..	1,382	5,673	1,113,745	42,200	36,150	1,192,095	27,365	6 55
1888..	1,524	5,753	1,134,517	50,400	36,300	1,221,217	26,549	5 78
FRONTENAC:								
Barrie	186	24,290	39,900	2,100	.....	42,000	929	1 48
Bedford	439	63,282	192,042	.....	100	192,142	1,677	3 12
Clarendon and Miller	295	43,278	81,370	.....	.....	81,370	1,653	1 94
Hinchinbrooke	291	62,202	182,748	550	.....	183,298	5,000	4 07
Howe Island	98	8,012	34,909	.....	.....	34,909	1,399	4 48
Kennebec	364	38,505	78,789	.....	.....	78,789	2,468	1 97
Kingston	1,036	54,278	1,283,205	.....	500	1,283,705	13,887	5 59
Loughborough	714	50,914	381,125	900	1,100	383,125	7,378	4 09
Olden	263	50,473	94,573	.....	.....	94,573	2,963	3 03
Oso	332	42,075	77,399	.....	750	78,149	2,782	2 62
Palmerston and Canonto	269	58,098	65,913	4,900	.....	70,813	1,918	2 18
Pittsburg	713	47,742	817,606	.....	830	818,436	11,781	4 75
Portland	707	51,273	460,271	1,355	5,700	467,326	6,882	3 76
Storrington	630	55,177	439,425	.....	600	440,025	7,676	4 00
Wolfe Island	547	30,663	615,471	4,050	.....	619,521	7,575	4 46
1892..	6,884	680,262	4,844,746	13,855	9,580	4,868,181	78,968	3 78
1891..	6,991	674,138	4,859,140	43,985	9,650	4,912,775	84,433	4 01
1890..	6,645	678,347	4,972,569	31,687	4,600	5,008,856	80,574	3 72
1889..	6,446	678,602	5,025,620	27,615	6,400	5,059,635	76,270	3 67
1888..	6,345	663,456	4,924,016	325,179	1,200	5,250,395	69,085	3 27
Garden Island	56	77	30,000	20,000	6,000	56,000	1,820	4 99
Portsmouth	301	150	109,810	4,230	9,140	123,180	2,446	3 06

TABLE I. ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION—Continued.

Municipalities.	No. of rate- payers.	No. of acres as- sessed.	Assessed values.				Taxes imposed for all purposes.	
			Real property.	Per- sonal prop- erty.	Taxable income.	Total.	Total.	Per head.
FRONTENAC: (Continued).								
			\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$ c.
1892..	357	227	139,810	24,230	15,140	179,180	4,266	3 66
1891..	372	227	140,935	24,230	17,410	182,575	4,722	3 82
Total urban	1890.. 339	214	141,190	24,250	14,690	180,130	4,314	3 65
	1889.. 349	215	139,140	28,100	9,040	176,280	4,153	3 63
	1888.. 372	215	138,505	27,700	7,079	173,284	4,600	3 83
LEEDS AND GRENVILLE:								
Augusta	1,370	74,898	1,122,472	.....	2,500	1,124,972	11,324	2 74
Bastard and Burgess, S	1,056	56,197	756,567	1,900	500	758,967	10,884	3 73
Crosby, N	488	42,074	366,475	6,350	.....	372,825	5,441	3 30
Crosby, S	538	37,325	390,590	1,900	.....	392,490	6,074	3 75
Edwardsburg	1,321	69,464	1,163,920	1,600	.....	1,165,520	9,852	2 63
Elizabethtown	1,575	77,000	1,309,945	2,200	3,050	1,315,195	15,103	3 97
Elmsley, S	225	22,133	184,309	.....	.....	184,309	2,819	3 43
Gower, S	288	21,752	315,960	.....	.....	315,960	2,450	3 12
Kitley	728	49,114	476,080	.....	.....	476,080	7,608	3 67
Leeds and Lansdowne, F	1,068	57,830	958,511	30,200	1,010	989,721	13,095	4 50
Leeds and Lansdowne, R	713	46,808	562,365	3,125	420	565,910	7,534	3 61
Oxford on Rideau	848	59,445	777,340	150	1,900	779,390	8,995	2 80
Wolford	585	46,031	1,072,465	5,850	.....	1,078,315	6,384	3 45
Yonge and Escott, Front	893	54,636	709,229	9,425	1,400	720,045	9,068	3 50
Yonge and Escott, Rear	461	29,393	434,870	.....	.....	434,870	6,311	5 30
1892..	12,157	744,150	10,601,080	62,700	10,780	10,674,560	122,942	3 47
1891..	12,300	748,051	9,961,835	58,120	12,610	10,032,065	120,542	3 37
Total rural	1890.. 12,048	740,604	9,901,479	57,595	12,360	9,971,434	117,809	3 26
	1889.. 12,743	743,963	10,140,745	135,850	14,710	10,291,305	119,018	3 11
	1888.. 12,335	743,515	9,992,454	787,410	11,035	10,790,899	114,331	2 98
*Brockville	2,057	1,243	3,048,444	324,730	117,598	3,490,772	73,406	8 65
Gananoque	1,338	1,215	1,027,900	42,700	400	1,071,000	19,000	5 21
*Prescott	889	1,182	818,015	37,500	12,800	868,315	16,277	5 59
Athens	244	500	167,700	4,875	.....	172,575	3,057	4 08
Cardinal	286	400	253,150	26,250	10,075	289,475	2,245	2 32
Kemptville	379	367	226,245	21,000	3,200	250,445	6,575	5 82
Merrickville	270	609	244,650	10,900	10,950	266,500	3,704	3 61
Newboro'	137	888	88,900	1,600	2,100	92,600	1,821	4 35
1892..	5,600	6,404	5,875,004	469,555	157,123	6,501,682	126,085	6 52
1891..	5,223	6,388	5,865,074	498,210	160,048	6,523,332	124,185	6 36
Total urban	1890.. 5,344	6,516	5,750,061	466,800	165,658	6,382,519	129,809	6 42
	1889.. 4,969	5,839	5,184,194	471,849	153,880	5,809,923	109,579	5 85
	1888.. 4,711	5,834	5,081,154	479,240	125,510	5,685,904	96,324	5 24
DUNDAS:								
Matilda	1,207	62,602	1,409,300	28,300	5,500	1,443,100	14,938	3 96
Mountain	936	57,600	1,545,185	6,950	6,700	1,558,835	10,838	3 50
Williamsburg	1,117	61,151	1,515,080	4,450	600	1,520,130	11,747	3 02
Winchester	1,022	56,477	1,330,630	4,000	400	1,335,030	13,468	4 10
1892..	4,282	237,830	5,800,195	43,700	13,200	5,857,095	50,991	3 63
1891..	4,369	236,438	5,577,910	36,650	9,900	5,624,460	51,949	3 64
Total rural	1890.. 4,337	237,057	5,577,685	41,250	9,000	5,627,935	44,781	3 12
	1889.. 4,402	236,700	5,731,877	50,250	11,800	5,793,927	54,831	3 73
	1888.. 4,290	237,550	5,417,552	360,935	11,050	5,789,537	51,651	3 46
Chesterville	208	500	105,410	10,600	.....	116,010	1,719	2 40
Iroquois	388	800	315,425	23,900	600	339,925	5,226	4 60
Morrisburg	402	1,067	625,060	46,450	27,850	699,360	13,398	7 22
Winchester	268	500	191,510	24,175	1,500	217,185	3,258	3 30
1892..	1,266	2,867	1,237,405	105,125	29,950	1,372,480	23,601	5 03
1891..	1,257	2,867	1,255,360	116,750	34,725	1,406,835	21,298	4 74
Total urban	1890.. 1,236	2,867	1,255,420	131,070	40,300	1,426,790	19,251	4 37
	1889.. 1,072	2,366	1,136,430	126,600	40,450	1,303,480	18,256	4 80
	1888.. 967	2,372	1,146,341	149,106	35,877	1,331,324	19,121	5 16

Athens and Chesterville incorporated in 1890; Winchester Village in 1888.

*Separated from county for municipal purposes.

TABLE I. ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION.—Continued.

Municipalities.	No. of rate- payers.	No. of acres as- sessed.	Assessed values.				Taxes imposed for all purposes.		
			Real property.	Per- son a l pro- p- erty.	Taxable income.	Total.	Total.	Per head.	
			\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$ c.	
*STORMONT :									
Cornwall	1,225	64,459	1,020,845	16,025	.....	1,036,870	15,015	2 99	
Finch	732	51,081	673,390	2,300	400	676,090	10,720	3 53	
Osnabruck	1,584	62,040	1,124,579	12,725	5,650	1,142,954	12,885	2 74	
Roxborough	990	72,998	697,800	5,350	.....	703,150	8,590	2 10	
Total rural	1892..	4,531	250,578	3,516,614	36,400	6,050	3,559,064	47,160	2 79
	1891..	4,541	253,522	3,535,771	24,050	7,880	3,567,701	44,840	2 55
	1890..	4,559	251,575	3,547,298	25,575	2,250	3,575,123	46,270	2 65
	1889..	4,576	247,300	3,552,273	23,790	1,900	3,577,963	51,276	2 96
	1888..	4,239	250,054	3,465,540	205,386	1,840	3,672,760	43,327	2 41
Cornwall, urban	1892..	1,715	740	1,248,330	59,220	26,480	1,334,030	29,353	4 73
	1891..	1,610	740	1,252,900	61,650	28,400	1,342,950	29,634	4 93
	1890..	1,661	740	1,287,175	58,250	25,100	1,370,525	28,576	4 64
	1889..	1,575	740	1,244,875	60,550	32,400	1,337,825	28,128	4 89
	1888..	1,546	740	1,238,075	65,500	35,740	1,339,315	31,444	4 91
*GLENGARRY :									
Charlottenburg	1,391	81,111	1,157,790	41,630	3,460	1,202,880	13,577	2 79	
Kenyon	889	77,719	766,690	2,160	.....	768,790	11,338	2 79	
Lancaster	971	57,241	913,845	2,750	1,100	917,695	9,518	2 63	
Lochiel	861	71,430	1,041,500	.....	.....	1,041,500	9,821	2 17	
Total rural	1892..	4,112	287,501	3,879,825	46,480	4,560	3,930,865	44,254	2 59
	1891..	4,302	288,899	3,934,020	52,775	2,580	3,989,375	44,022	2 44
	1890..	4,053	287,323	3,942,130	55,903	1,850	3,999,883	49,670	2 80
	1889..	4,321	288,674	3,963,111	103,180	.....	4,066,291	44,913	2 45
	1888..	4,194	286,228	3,907,537	309,348	4,700	4,221,585	45,301	2 50
Alexandria	369	373	198,385	4,200	.....	202,585	3,430	2 41	
Lancaster	140	124	79,580	.....	800	80,380	1 022	1 79	
Maxville	165	496	49,560	100	2,350	52,010	1,116	2 20	
Total urban	1892..	674	993	327,525	4,300	3,150	334,975	5,568	2 22
	1891..	530	495	285,886	4,200	200	290,286	4,205	2 00
	1890..	510	504	280,860	5,106	.....	285,960	4,469	2 19
	1889..	513	456	285,708	6,600	.....	292,308	3,913	2 00
	1888..	345	361	214,756	6,300	.....	221,056	3,253	2 36
PRESCOTT :									
Alfred	620	43,679	453,675	.....	.....	453,675	5,756	1 95	
Caledonia	520	45,442	267,110	600	.....	267,710	4,489	2 80	
Hawkesbury, E.	1,131	56,440	419,670	2,275	.....	431,945	8,552	1 79	
Hawkesbury, W.	670	24,697	338,450	13,250	3,150	354,850	8,024	3 23	
Longueuil	222	17,280	175,550	.....	.....	175,550	2,085	2 11	
Plantagenet, N.	759	50,615	417,575	3,775	.....	421,350	8,949	2 40	
Plantagenet, S.	687	49,404	378,040	3,800	.....	381,840	6,541	2 37	
Total rural	1892..	4,609	287,557	2,480,070	23,700	3,150	2,503,920	44,396	2 30
	1891..	4,509	285,165	2,482,157	24,840	.....	2,506,997	42,676	2 33
	1890..	4,652	285,521	2,520,461	45,745	200	2,566,406	42,676	2 23
	1889..	4,440	285,646	2,447,995	57,570	.....	2,505,565	45,084	2 38
	1888..	4,276	283,866	2,428,739	124,755	.....	2,553,494	41,466	2 30
Hawkesbury	350	5,400	190,860	10,900	2,950	204,710	4,886	3 13	
L'Original	189	3,908	116,100	1,300	2,300	119,700	2,561	3 32	
Total urban	1892..	539	9,308	306,960	12,200	5,250	324,410	7,447	3 23
	1891..	561	9,356	304,360	11,600	6,200	322,160	7,298	3 12
	1890..	546	9,360	299,050	12,150	5,800	317,000	6,623	2 87
	1889..	503	9,409	303,510	14,980	6,500	324,990	6,441	2 69
	1888..	520	9,307	311,840	53,500	7,200	372,540	7,514	3 20

Lancaster incorporated in 1889; Maxville in 1892. *United with Dundas for municipal purposes.

TABLE I. ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION—Continued.

Municipalities.	No. of rate- payers.	No. of acres as- sessed.	Assessed values.				Taxes imposed for all purposes.	
			Real property.	Per- sonal prop- erty.	Taxable income.	Total.	Total.	Per head.
			\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$ c.
*RUSSELL:								
Cambridge	697	60,070	425,275	.....	.....	425,275	5,869	2 48
Clarence	1,174	69,693	320,000	.....	.....	320,000	10,751	2 46
Cumberland	916	74,227	466,389	4,825	.....	471,214	8,173	2 52
Russell	815	48,570	601,480	4,450	.....	605,930	8,567	3 03
Total rural	1892..	3,602	252,560	1,813,144	9,275	1,822,419	33,360	2 60
	1891..	3,802	252,820	1,782,715	8,300	1,791,015	34,752	2 70
	1890..	3,425	252,575	1,830,200	9,875	1,840,075	32,492	2 35
	1889..	3,253	251,299	1,802,034	7,880	1,809,914	33,395	2 48
	1888..	3,264	253,905	1,871,846	141,294	2,014,040	32,013	2 20
Casselman	187	1,200	76,548	.....	.....	76,548	1,408	1 49
Rockland	251	500	40,540	2,900	.....	43,440	1,820	1 39
Total urban	1892..	438	1,700	117,088	2,900	119,988	3,228	1 43
	1891..	435	1,579	120,010	3,075	123,085	3,468	1 34
	1890..	422	1,000	118,585	2,950	121,535	3,608	1 35
	1889..	393	1,000	104,845	2,800	107,645	2,697	1 10
	1888..	225	500	20,455	3,000	23,455	1,375	1 14
CARLETON:								
Fitzroy	701	60,396	790,824	3,200	.....	794,024	8,845	3 39
Gloucester	2,150	84,993	1,419,640	.....	.....	1,419,640	17,761	3 03
Goulbourn	552	64,563	843,219	.....	.....	843,219	8,992	3 51
Gower, N	536	32,895	735,600	1,000	.....	736,600	6,692	3 16
Huntley	484	61,165	450,395	1,300	.....	451,695	6,952	2 69
March	352	28,250	382,550	.....	.....	382,550	4,042	3 64
Marlborough	500	56,060	462,555	.....	100	462,655	5,757	3 75
Nepean	1,544	59,215	2,185,945	3,300	.....	2,189,245	16,878	3 02
Osgoode	1,312	89,874	1,238,963	7,450	.....	1,306,413	13,358	3 06
Torbolton	268	26,162	122,365	.....	.....	122,365	3,144	3 37
Total rural	1892..	8,399	563,573	8,692,056	16,250	8,708,406	92,421	3 16
	1891..	8,468	561,821	8,704,302	14,050	8,718,552	96,627	3 33
	1890..	8,035	561,822	8,665,213	19,700	8,684,913	92,059	3 18
	1889..	8,486	562,726	8,529,924	13,700	8,545,724	96,880	3 26
	1888..	9,072	569,307	8,928,919	580,312	9,509,531	99,116	3 01
Ottawa East	175	315	119,490	2,100	300	121,890	1,706	2 39
Richmond	116	1,268	52,765	4,070	.....	56,835	1,200	3 31
Total urban	1892..	291	1,583	172,255	6,170	178,725	2,906	2 70
	1891..	314	1,667	139,978	6,500	176,778	3,043	2 93
	1890..	282	1,626	163,537	7,000	170,537	2,939	2 94
	1889..	107	1,442	48,788	5,050	53,838	1,143	3 30
	1888..	101	1,442	46,519	7,730	54,249	1,383	4 24
RENFREW:								
Admaston	568	68,762	201,332	375	.....	201,707	5,249	2 38
Algona, S	173	29,064	23,945	.....	.....	23,945	880	1 01
Alice and Fraser	360	53,317	111,582	.....	.....	111,582	2,763	1 59
Bagot and Blithfield	320	53,049	68,191	1,296	.....	69,487	3,291	2 52
Bromley	466	49,553	155,751	1,800	2,400	159,981	3,290	1 99
Brougham	122	16,858	22,840	.....	.....	22,840	779	1 63
Brudenell and Lynedoch	271	45,217	54,563	2,800	.....	57,363	2,016	1 52
Grattan	316	49,283	54,736	200	.....	54,936	3,024	1 92
Griffith and Matawatches	126	22,031	21,580	600	.....	22,180	1,039	1 51
Hagarty, Jones, etc.	375	65,818	60,230	.....	.....	60,230	2,443	1 24
Head, Clara and Maria	104	16,120	32,550	.....	.....	32,550	979	2 31
Horton	303	37,394	204,691	.....	.....	204,691	3,435	2 60
McNab	759	62,430	443,440	9,735	.....	453,175	7,597	2 30
Pembroke	217	8,243	98,227	11,780	.....	110,007	1,590	2 49
Petewawa	180	24,913	37,506	.....	.....	37,506	984	1 21
Radcliffe and Raglan	191	33,154	38,360	1,550	.....	39,910	1,947	2 14
Rolph, Buchanan and Wylie	205	36,691	49,024	.....	.....	49,024	1,922	3 21

Casselman incorporated in 1889; Ottawa East in 1890; Portion of Nepean annexed to City of Ottawa in 1889. * United with Prescott for municipal purposes.

TABLE I. ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION.—Continued.

Municipalities.	No. of rate- payers.	No. of acres as- sessed.	Assessed values.				Taxes imposed for all purposes.		
			Real property.	Per- sonal prop- erty.	Taxable income.	Total.	Total.	Per head.	
			\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$ c.	
RENFREW: (Continued.)									
Ross	571	52,049	237,505	1,900	.....	239,405	5,831	2 41
Sebastopol	140	28,997	27,830	100	.....	27,930	600	84
Stafford	214	21,325	74,945	.....	.....	74,945	2,913	2 79
Westmeath	784	69,481	285,980	3,860	9,000	298,840	8,954	3 00	
Wilberforce and Algona, N.	434	65,811	90,570	225	.....	90,795	3,431	1 55
Total rural	1892..	7,199	909,560	2,395,408	36,221	11,400	2,443,029	64,957	2 09
	1891..	7,203	915,214	2,410,591	31,038	800	2,442,429	63,289	2 02
	1890..	7,181	894,578	2,431,523	43,492	2,100	2,477,115	62,664	1 97
	1889..	7,296	900,882	2,417,338	48,566	500	2,466,404	63,849	2 03
	1888..	6,883	885,132	2,381,777	437,766	2,819,543	62,572	2 00
Pembroke	824	587	928,225	121,425	26,500	1,076,150	20,506	4 90	
Arnprior	807	851	554,890	61,450	9,400	625,740	14,099	4 38	
Eganville	136	436	38,210	5,900	.....	44,110	2,105	2 79
Renfrew	539	2,165	487,515	59,325	3,050	549,890	10,733	4 68	
Total urban	1892..	2,306	4,039	2,008,840	248,100	38,950	2,295,890	47,443	4 54
	1891..	2,386	4,172	1,994,413	244,475	38,100	2,276,988	45,927	4 44
	1890..	2,053	3,720	1,851,665	243,594	39,550	2,134,809	42,571	4 48
	1889..	2,011	3,718	1,838,010	257,070	42,200	2,137,280	40,692	4 22
	1888..	2,207	3,634	1,743,895	272,060	38,825	2,054,780	37,287	3 99
LANARK:									
Bathurst	692	63,987	657,755	21,665	500	679,920	6,348	2 53	
Beckwith	526	56,593	483,550	19,120	400	503,070	5,396	3 38	
Burgess, N	225	33,348	165,820	.....	.....	165,820	2,140	2 21
Dalhousie and Sherbrooke, N	518	71,340	252,176	3,125	200	255,501	4,882	2 48	
Darling	175	43,218	66,157	.....	.....	66,157	1,218	1 76
Drummond	616	56,766	688,476	18,953	.....	707,429	6,334	3 15
Elmsley, N	348	28,183	326,510	15,520	.....	342,030	2,743	2 67
Lanark	481	56,624	430,350	4,875	.....	435,225	4,637	2 70
Lavant	147	42,800	56,750	3,100	.....	59,850	1,296	2 17
Montague	693	62,356	423,810	9,300	.....	433,110	6,389	2 98
Pakenham	402	56,345	392,015	9,550	.....	401,565	7,348	4 32
Ramsay	697	58,326	638,410	36,700	.....	675,110	9,427	4 39
Sherbrooke, S	278	38,075	88,196	450	.....	88,646	1,485	1 62
Total rural	1892..	5,798	667,961	4,669,975	142,358	1,100	4,813,433	59,643	2 98
	1891..	5,700	670,224	4,675,100	105,050	1,875	4,782,025	58,333	2 88
	1890..	5,634	669,247	4,669,265	103,835	400	4,773,500	56,177	2 81
	1889..	5,733	668,405	4,673,549	98,400	400	4,772,349	56,898	2 77
	1888..	5,780	661,871	4,576,912	657,413	700	5,235,025	56,360	2 70
Almonte	748	700	727,520	97,920	8,650	834,090	16,075	5 53	
Carlton Place	1,112	550	718,910	59,425	6,350	784,685	15,715	5 62	
*Perth	740	1,000	1,052,675	115,900	44,800	1,213,375	21,536	8 11	
Smith's Falls	1,340	900	921,395	53,500	5,500	980,395	18,081	4 55	
Lanark	196	2,709	137,690	14,200	1,675	153,565	3,244	4 28	
Total urban	1892..	4,136	5,859	3,558,190	340,945	66,975	3,966,110	74,651	5 10
	1891..	4,171	5,825	3,543,183	331,645	73,275	3,948,103	70,473	4 69
	1890..	4,127	5,853	3,408,144	335,638	71,875	3,815,657	69,195	4 73
	1889..	4,031	5,818	3,326,515	327,745	65,375	3,719,635	64,792	4 23
	1888..	4,010	5,775	3,140,544	378,120	68,150	3,586,814	62,487	4 09
VICTORIA:									
Bexley	230	28,463	135,585	500	200	136,285	3,610	4 80	
Carden	176	35,916	62,560	.....	.....	62,560	2,169	3 05
Dalton	139	29,960	34,090	.....	.....	34,090	1,034	1 50
Eldon	810	62,134	744,050	3,625	.....	747,675	10,658	4 21
Emily	897	59,728	999,387	.....	.....	999,387	11,794	5 37
Penelon	849	51,317	704,310	.....	.....	704,310	8,486	3 49
Laxton, Digby, and L	181	68,168	86,239	.....	.....	86,239	2,626	3 60

Eganville incorporated in 1891.

*Separated from county for municipal purposes.

TABLE I. ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION.—Continued.

Municipalities.	No. of rate- payers.	No. of acres as- sessed.	Assessed values.				Taxes imposed for all purposes.	
			Real property.	Per- sonal prop- erty.	Taxable income.	Total.	Total.	Per head.
			\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$ c.
VICTORIA: (Continued.)								
Mariposa	1,392	74,708	2,622,090	.....	.....	2,622,090	22,299	5 78
Ops	1,012	56,056	1,551,201	.....	300	1,551,501	15,868	6 40
Somerville	479	62,133	210,752	2,100	.....	212,852	6,701	3 34
Verulam	651	56,044	536,455	100	.....	536,555	8,063	4 29
Total rural	1892..	6,816	582,627	7,686,719	6,325	7,693,544	93,308	4 60
	1891..	6,687	571,566	7,691,960	13,750	7,706,310	92,990	4 51
	1890..	6,491	570,675	7,697,947	7,800	7,705,847	91,573	4 34
	1889..	6,394	568,235	7,749,007	10,925	7,759,932	92,564	4 46
	1888..	6,180	568,916	7,552,699	477,312	8,030,211	95,841	4 61
Lindsay	1,693	1,550	1,606,823	118,325	91,840	1,816,988	43,867	7 04
Bobcaygeon	286	416	136,250	15,400	.....	151,650	3,847	4 30
Fenelon Falls	308	530	181,793	9,000	.....	190,793	4,691	4 34
Omeme	241	399	111,319	6,550	850	118,719	2,025	3 53
Woodville	130	482	66,680	1,400	600	68,680	923	1 59
Total urban	1892..	2,658	3,377	2,102,865	150,675	2,346,830	55,353	5 92
	1891..	2,640	3,386	2,104,621	188,580	2,354,401	53,492	5 61
	1890..	2,467	3,374	2,053,707	189,485	2,296,872	49,222	5 16
	1889..	2,542	3,392	2,045,766	211,985	2,298,046	48,281	5 17
	1888..	2,197	3,493	2,033,392	226,090	2,315,242	48,755	5 37
PETERBOROUGH:								
Asphodel	574	37,762	851,050	650	.....	851,700	8,409	5 08
Belmont and Methuen	704	68,640	267,017	2,500	.....	269,517	7,689	3 36
Burleigh, A. and Chandos	490	73,409	103,818	.....	.....	103,818	3,751	2 82
Douro	539	38,534	838,970	.....	.....	838,970	6,888	3 45
Dummer	600	65,977	615,785	.....	.....	615,785	5,752	2 95
Ennismore	180	17,320	368,821	.....	.....	368,821	3,758	4 48
Galway and Cavendish	235	41,781	50,230	.....	.....	50,230	1,382	1 99
Harvey	360	63,539	172,218	.....	.....	172,218	3,314	3 12
Monaghan, N	313	13,960	636,400	2,000	.....	638,400	4,387	5 07
Otonabee	1,012	64,661	2,083,052	8,400	2,500	2,093,952	14,748	4 29
Smith	852	57,795	1,443,030	.....	.....	1,443,030	10,704	4 05
Total rural	1892..	5,859	543,378	7,430,391	13,550	7,446,441	70,782	3 77
	1891..	5,755	536,759	7,442,280	15,350	7,460,230	66,674	3 53
	1890..	5,588	541,045	7,413,269	15,340	7,431,209	65,443	3 55
	1889..	5,370	546,428	7,286,367	22,460	7,311,327	65,372	3 56
	1888..	5,213	541,358	7,273,235	616,448	7,892,983	63,648	3 44
*Peterborough	2,917	1,282	3,786,145	246,625	208,275	4,241,045	69,191	6 67
Ashburnham	468	947	446,654	13,550	2,600	462,804	7,327	4 48
Lakefield	334	505	272,275	24,125	.....	296,400	4,150	4 04
Norwood	302	404	204,780	7,100	1,800	213,680	4,961	4 66
Total urban	1892..	4,021	3,138	4,709,854	291,400	5,213,929	85,625	6 07
	1891..	3,929	3,142	4,590,639	296,350	5,111,044	81,375	6 03
	1890..	3,895	3,138	4,438,091	297,825	5,000,366	75,064	5 72
	1889..	3,868	3,137	4,263,968	295,800	4,770,268	67,367	5 24
	1888..	3,446	3,161	4,113,317	315,175	4,633,442	60,146	4 78
HALIBURTON:								
Anson and Hindon	103	15,623	35,237	1,030	.....	36,267	1,089	4 41
Cardiff	158	25,800	31,092	.....	.....	31,092	1,825	3 15
Dysart	264	363,604	131,915	7,650	.....	139,565	7,296	7 67
Glamorgan	142	21,090	23,643	.....	.....	23,643	1,264	2 65
Lutterworth	138	20,895	33,400	.....	.....	33,400	1,593	3 86
Minden	307	36,291	86,487	2,370	200	89,057	3,194	2 79
Monmouth	127	21,736	26,752	.....	.....	26,752	1,154	2 27
Snowdon	220	34,313	68,975	2,500	.....	71,475	3,591	6 04
Stanhope and Sherborne	153	23,673	32,288	.....	.....	32,288	1,311	2 30
Total rural	1892..	1,612	563,025	469,789	13,550	483,539	22,317	4 07
	1891..	1,709	563,158	479,332	11,466	490,998	20,747	3 60
	1890..	1,635	562,035	460,363	13,550	474,413	20,581	3 63
	1889..	1,639	557,193	474,928	15,120	490,548	20,708	3 43
	1888..	1,616	561,684	417,009	28,886	446,195	20,983	3 64

* Separated from county for municipal purposes.

TABLE I. ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION.—Continued.

Municipalities.	No. of rate- payers.	No. of acres as- sessed.	Assessed values.				Taxes imposed for all purposes.		
			Real property.	Per- sonal prop- erty.	Taxable income.	Total.	Total.	Per head.	
			\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$ c.	
HASTINGS :									
Bangor Wicklow and McC...	179	27,815	24,640	1,500		26,140	1,646	2 32	
Carlrow	126	17,977	42,775			42,775	1,146	2 34	
Dungannon	217	30,715	47,640	600		48,240	1,921	2 59	
Elzevir and Grimsthorpe ...	390	65,133	107,623			107,623	2,904	3 05	
Faraday	252	43,808	59,808	1,675		61,483	2,607	3 48	
Hungerford	1,124	89,920	728,234	1,400		729,634	11,940	2 58	
Huntingdon	725	55,542	437,105			437,105	8,018	3 39	
Limerick	97	43,317	54,498			54,498	1,516	3 09	
Madoc	555	60,073	495,344			495,344	10,749	4 34	
Marmora and Lake	523	108,204	287,503	2,250		289,753	7,062	3 92	
Mayo	119	17,225	26,480			26,480	1,141	2 14	
Monteagle and Herschel ...	375	47,797	62,048		300	62,348	2,408	1 60	
Rawdon	1,053	65,689	1,196,675			1,196,675	13,147	3 71	
Sidney	1,510	69,659	2,465,360		4,600	2,469,960	20,456	4 77	
Thurlow	1,653	53,443	2,064,485			2,064,485	22,049	4 57	
Tudor and Cashel	218	57,808	65,096			65,096	2,751	3 65	
Tyendinaga	867	76,638	1,460,788		3,150	1,463,938	17,816	4 69	
Wollaston	196	49,140	59,927			59,927	1,852	2 86	
(1892..	10,179	979,903	9,686,029	7,425	8,050	9,701,504	131,129	3 71	
(1891..	10,263	980,846	9,676,663	9,925	5,450	9,692,038	133,782	3 83	
Total rural	1890..	10,329	975,434	9,799,218	9,030	5,825	9,814,073	132,745	3 78
(1889..	10,139	984,808	9,824,329	13,225	7,400	9,844,954	134,421	3 89	
(1888..	10,169	961,262	9,220,422	502,416	6,200	9,729,038	135,152	3 89	
<i>Deseronto</i>									
	689	495	599,550	26,600	2,200	628,350	13,294	4 09	
* <i>Trenton</i>	1,200	1,800	1,244,196	40,800	15,850	1,300,846	32,720	8 07	
Madoc	246	426	229,324		800	230,124	5,831	5 59	
Stirling	283	720	164,175	2,250	600	167,025	3,411	4 29	
Tweed	310	475	155,265	18,575	700	174,540	2,794	3 49	
(1892..	2,728	3,916	2,392,510	88,225	20,150	2,500,885	58,050	5 84	
(1891..	2,677	3,916	2,461,640	90,330	15,750	2,567,720	56,561	5 81	
Total rural	1890..	2,534	3,521	2,203,246	52,950	8,150	2,264,346	52,894	5 58
(1889..	2,589	3,520	2,261,744	88,375	11,800	2,361,919	45,035	4 71	
(1888..	2,472	3,006	1,827,642	42,075	5,200	1,874,917	39,666	4 23	
† MUSKOKA :									
Brunel	242	40,769	69,303	950	150	70,403	2,020	3 27	
Cardwell	137	27,442	50,367	250		50,617	1,070	2 58	
Chaffey	274	44,990	127,165	1,050		128,215	2,457	2 91	
Draper	273	38,657	88,735	1,000		89,735	2,997	3 12	
McLean and Ridout	244	35,967	85,990	2,725		88,715	1,027	1 50	
Macaulay	221	36,600	92,142			92,142	2,227	3 20	
Medora and Wood	473	53,478	155,299			155,299	2,533	2 96	
Monck	245	27,183	141,773	300		142,073	1,673	2 45	
Morrison	204	21,037	86,212	1,825		88,037	1,590	2 17	
Mu-koka	253	31,360	68,863			68,863	1,873	2 70	
Oakley	117	21,991	38,547			38,547	1,133	3 03	
Ryde	145	22,256	51,327	1,500		52,827	1,292	2 67	
Stephenson	260	42,320	114,059	11,850		125,909	2,272	2 56	
Stisted	210	39,033	86,303	600	200	87,103	1,384	2 42	
Watt	281	34,707	110,119	200		110,319	1,956	2 19	
(1892..	3,579	517,190	1,366,204	22,250	350	1,388,804	27,604	2 65	
(1891..	3,512	514,044	1,364,859	35,725	2,000	1,402,584	26,723	2 57	
Total rural	1890..	3,512	514,976	1,389,490	33,084	2,400	1,424,974	25,459	2 46
(1889..	3,387	514,633	1,307,097	21,645	2,550	1,331,292	24,791	2 45	
(1888..	3,325	508,502	1,265,518	189,352	850	1,455,720	23,940	2 34	
<i>Bracebridge</i>	410	544	206,021	30,875	8,050	244,946	7,089	5 11	
<i>Gravenhurst</i>	517	443	229,424	3,250		232,674	7,668	4 34	
Huntsville	272	500	165,690	26,065	600	192,355	4,733	3 22	
(1892..	1,199	1,487	601,135	60,190	8,650	669,975	19,490	4 22	
(1891..	1,290	1,439	570,940	58,515	4,400	633,855	18,736	4 45	
Total rural	1890..	1,174	1,256	526,029	42,175	4,600	572,804	17,320	3 99
(1889..	1,234	1,215	537,650	57,059	6,300	601,009	16,806	3 96	
(1888..	1,057	1,410	494,190	49,305	6,490	549,985	17,818	4 69	

Tweed incorporated in 1891.

*Separated from county for municipal purposes.
to Simcoe and Victoria counties but separated since 1888.

†Formerly attached

TABLE I. ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION.—Continued.

Municipalities.	No. of rate- payers.	No. of acres as- sessed.	Assessed values.				Taxes imposed for all purposes.			
			Real property.	Per- sonal prop- erty.	Taxable income.	Total.	Total.	Per head.		
			\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$ c.		
PARRY SOUND :										
Armour	286	36,582	179,561	1,200	150	180,911	2,289	2 58		
Chapman	208	32,647	83,150	4,850		88,000	947	1 41		
Foley	156	30,056	49,328			49,328	1,020	2 52		
Hagerman	134	17,235	52,288	1,800		54,088	1,349	2 85		
Himsworth, North	80	10,091	49,739	2,975		52,714	865	4 46		
Himsworth, South	302	45,700	179,135	7,850		186,985	2,094	1 89		
Humphrey	200	28,492	102,685	4,135		106,820	1,671	3 54		
Joly	125	22,858	45,369			45,369	800	3 52		
McDougall	116	25,512	56,112			56,112	1,519	5 26		
McKellar	204	26,802	64,615			64,615	1,367	1 93		
McMurrich	211	41,448	107,314			107,314	1,738	2 74		
Macchar	247	34,498	88,618			88,618	1,958	3 29		
Nipissing	141	23,417	87,654	1,900		89,554	1,650	4 87		
Perry	338	41,965	171,783	6,310		178,093	2,564	2 36		
Ryerson	244	39,903	119,235			119,235	1,899	2 70		
Strong	220	36,795	135,485			135,485	1,985	3 58		
Total rural										
		{ 1892..	3,212	494,001	1,572,071	31,020	150	1,603,241	25,715	2 75
		{ 1891..	3,233	508,888	1,605,024	30,850	50	1,635,924	24,072	2 45
		{ 1890..	2,917	455,230	1,488,907	33,550	150	1,522,607	21,918	2 54
		{ 1889..	2,696	368,338	1,277,881	48,007	2,060	1,327,948	19,148	2 39
		{ 1888..	2,348	329,761	1,146,058	214,158	3,525	1,363,741	18,737	2 60
Parry Sound	507	817	273,379	21,650	6,700	301,729	8,997	5 90		
Burk's Falls	161	742	61,451	12,900	550	74,901	1,375	3 72		
Sundridge	171	426	55,800	4,950		60,750	1,568	3 14		
Total urban										
		{ 1892..	839	1,985	390,630	39,500	7,250	437,380	11,940	4 99
		{ 1891..	740	2,086	393,224	45,812	8,000	447,036	10,278	3 55
		{ 1890..	766	2,143	381,806	56,520	7,686	446,012	9,088	3 30
		{ 1889..	451	918	232,001	25,700	5,900	263,601	5,341	3 75
		{ 1888..	388	1,018	225,571	28,200	4,700	258,471	6,768	4 33
NIPISSING :										
Bonfield	252	31,211	59,762	875		60,637	1,451	1 36		
Calvin	130	22,119	36,704	1,300		38,004	1,062	2 46		
Cameron	41	8,418	21,530			21,530	394	2 10		
Ferris	225	28,436	49,911	600		50,511	1,290	2 81		
McKim	453	20,823	154,187	83,770	*12,400	250,357	8,938	4 47		
Mattawan	69	10,467	33,535	200		33,735	253	1 02		
Papineau	134	18,502	45,686	2,340		48,026	574	2 33		
Springer	311	27,099	64,555	5,975		70,530	2,260	2 44		
Widdifield	185	34,873	45,625			45,625	727	2 26		
Total rural										
		{ 1892..	1,800	201,948	511,495	95,060	12,400	618,955	16,949	2 88
		{ 1891..	1,618	195,516	458,321	71,663		529,984	12,233	2 19
		{ 1890..	1,894	190,339	598,202	54,196	3,000	655,398	19,017	2 67
		{ 1889..	1,497	162,235	430,764	27,367		458,131	10,668	2 21
		{ 1888..	1,222	136,421	356,069	38,210	350	394,629	7,643	1 69
North Bay	490	500	282,175	11,030	19,370	312,575	6,034	2 68		
Mattawa	286	500	188,501	51,425	1,400	241,326	5,742	3 39		
Total urban										
		{ 1892..	776	1,000	470,676	62,455	20,770	553,901	11,776	2 98
		{ 1891..	757	1,000	497,321	76,220	20,830	594,371	11,828	3 53
		{ 1890..	330	500	163,260	91,875	2,650	257,785	3,161	1 81
		{ 1889..	311	500	169,070	94,235	*22,500	285,805	4,601	3 20
		{ 1888..	236	500	162,860	93,425	5,300	261,585	4,365	3 42
ALGOMA, MANITOULIN, RAINY RIVER AND THUNDER BAY :										
Alberton	83	10,901	28,984	15,850	200	45,034	981	3 91		
Assiginack	352	31,284	143,794	7,000	400	151,194	2,823	3 07		
Balfour	113	15,787	30,604			30,604	630	1 73		
Billings	93	18,850	63,888			63,888	1,013	3 35		
Burpee	60	12,236	20,535			20,535	577	4 58		
Carnarvon	142	24,162	66,665			66,665	1,290	2 69		

Burk's Falls and Sundridge incorporated in 1890; North Bay in 1891; McMurrich township organized in 1891; Hagerman, Himsworth, S. and Joly in 1890; Macchar and Calvin in 1889; Nipissing, Perry and Cameron in 1888. McKim was organized in 1887, but no records could be obtained previous to 1890, owing to their destruction by fire.

* See note on page 7.

TABLE I. ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION.—*Concluded.*

Municipalities.	No. of *rate- payers.	No. of acres as- sessed.	Assessed values.				Taxes imposed for all purposes.		
			Real property.	Per- sonal prop- erty.	Taxable income.	Total.	Total.	Per head.	
			\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$ c.	
ALGOMA, ETC.—Continued.									
Cockburn Island	46	15,006	25,350	13,763	.....	39,113	941	6 36
Gordon	270	29,585	83,063	.....	.....	83,063	1,600	1 71
Hilton	93	25,348	45,233	500	.....	45,733	1,245	4 46
Howland	245	40,192	104,656	1,200	.....	105,856	2,809	3 28
Jocelyn	159	25,989	55,352	.....	.....	55,352	1,967	6 30
Johnston and Tarbutt	142	36,441	85,263	1,700	.....	86,963	1,527	2 97
Keewatin	175	2,560	207,140	59,325	.....	266,465	3,381	4 51
Laird	83	13,083	42,498	.....	.....	42,498	582	2 47
Macdonald and Meredith	84	17,013	44,110	.....	.....	44,110	1,007	3 41
Neebing.....	247	122,180	175,315	.....	.....	175,315	3,919	7 95
Oliver.....	188	29,640	97,000	.....	400	97,400	1,750	4 67
Plummer Additional.....	145	16,961	88,999	4,440	775	94,214	1,684	3 81	
Rayside	103	19,039	24,812	.....	.....	24,812	695	2 14
St. Joseph	196	28,585	98,413	875	.....	99,288	2,019	2 74
Sandfield	72	15,858	38,140	.....	.....	38,140	1,022	3 80
Sault Ste. Marie.....	319	48,885	229,342	.....	.....	229,342	3,471	9 78
Shuniah.....	110	97,077	137,696	.....	400	138,096	2,762	21 08
Tehkummah.....	123	19,929	48,240	.....	.....	48,240	1,017	2 67
Thessalon	112	17,410	61,644	.....	.....	61,644	1,102	3 11
Total rural	{ 1892..	3,760	734,001	2,046,736	104,653	2,175	2,153,564	41,814	3 93
	1891..	4,007	729,485	2,845,028	113,365	8,720	2,967,113	45,612	4 00
	1890..	3,355	675,178	2,232,765	114,659	9,000	2,356,434	39,548	4 16
	1889..	3,412	638,182	2,815,829	138,900	12,300	2,967,029	50,237	4 88
	{ 1888..	2,935	575,097	2,313,863	241,583	16,400	2,571,846	46,521	5 19
Fort William	250	436	910,677	.....	.....	910,677	18,214	18 21
Gore Bay	177	850	71,175	9,075	.....	80,250	1,820	3 53
Little Current.....	93	400	75,000	15,000	.....	90,000	1,850	2 64
Port Arthur.....	740	6,400	1,494,139	234,683	39,000	1,767,822	37,881	11 82	
Rat Portage	882	5,760	781,995	73,030	1,600	856,625	7,558	3 30	
Sault Ste. Marie	764	2,100	1,101,185	19,400	1,000	1,121,585	25,796	10 18	
Thessalon	149	728	93,976	24,700	.....	118,676	1,961	3 20
Total urban	{ 1892..	3,055	16,674	4,528,147	375,888	41,600	4,945,635	95,080	8 76
	1891..	2,576	15,431	3,583,977	206,575	33,300	3,826,852	83,637	9 44
	1890..	2,649	15,380	3,332,254	272,745	45,900	3,650,899	69,941	7 58
	1889..	1,904	14,210	2,906,711	202,490	37,950	3,147,151	57,384	6 50
	1888..	1,697	14,310	2,297,150	209,675	46,450	2,553,275	41,344	5 20

Gore Bay and Little Current incorporated in 1890; Fort William and Thessalon in 1892. Alberton, Laird and Plummer townships organized in 1891; Balfour and Rayside in 1890; Burpee and Johnston in 1889; Jocelyn, Keewatin and Thessalon in 1888.

NOTE.—In Tables I-VI, the population and assessment are given according to their municipal boundaries in 1892, except where the increment has taken place by the annexation of a portion of a township whose limits were not previously defined. Hence no data are available, as the growth of such portions may have been very rapid. For instance, the population of Parkdale, Yorkville and Brockton appearing in earlier reports have been included in Toronto in the present statistics, while the figures of annexed portions of York township have only been included since date of annexation.

*“No ratepayer shall be counted more than once in returns and lists required by law for Municipal purposes.” Consolidated Assessment Act, 1892, sec. 20, ss. (3).

ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION.

TABLE II. Detailed statement of the Cities of Ontario giving statistics of Assessment and Taxation, as in Table I., for the five years 1888-92. The details of the towns separated from counties are also given.

Cities.	No. of rate-payers.	No. of acres assessed.	Assessed values.				Taxes imposed for all purposes.	
			Real property.	Personal property.	Taxable income.	Total.	Total.	Per head.
WINDSOR :			\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$ c.
1892.....	2,620	2,020	4,796,727	166,450	59,600	5,022,777	133,058	12 77
1891.....	2,950	2,020	4,644,652	166,150	46,800	4,857,602	105,239	10 00
1890.....	2,921	2,020	3,746,477	166,200	41,000	3,953,677	82,151	8 17
1889.....	2,617	2,020	2,612,612	109,550	39,600	2,761,762	75,772	8 38
1888.....	2,452	2,020	2,424,700	110,300	39,100	2,574,100	65,365	8 08
ST. THOMAS :								
1892.....	2,878	1,600	3,409,067	244,405	175,200	3,828,672	81,660	7 74
1891.....	2,829	1,600	3,351,455	237,850	179,300	3,768,605	68,700	6 62
1890.....	2,785	1,600	3,302,260	242,800	173,900	3,718,960	69,877	6 77
1889.....	2,898	1,600	3,338,812	238,500	171,000	3,748,312	70,513	6 77
1888.....	2,702	1,600	3,441,271	242,300	171,300	3,854,871	59,222	5 65
LONDON :								
1892.....	8,400	3,798	12,459,312	1,540,400	974,735	14,974,447	316,580	10 01
1891.....	8,400	3,798	12,377,262	1,529,220	962,745	14,869,227	284,527	9 11
1890.....	8,400	3,798	12,201,144	1,654,455	944,190	14,799,789	339,573	11 06
1889.....	8,517	2,798	10,845,943	1,634,150	965,805	13,445,898	280,195	10 46
1888.....	8,356	2,798	10,700,216	1,650,100	989,704	13,340,020	298,343	11 07
BRANTFORD :								
1892.....	2,880	2,541	5,450,040	814,430	176,060	6,440,530	116,184	7 61
1891.....	2,688	1,781	5,030,300	775,210	182,400	5,987,910	107,476	6 96
1890.....	2,628	1,781	4,463,530	698,300	267,260	5,429,090	102,243	7 07
1889.....	2,542	1,781	4,276,530	729,150	166,950	5,172,630	86,643	6 07
1888.....	2,413	1,781	4,025,880	797,450	164,930	4,988,260	83,694	6 26
STRATFORD :								
1892.....	2,619	2,835	3,618,505	124,000	124,450	3,866,955	78,670	8 02
1891.....	2,451	2,835	3,550,660	116,525	121,400	3,788,585	81,970	8 70
1890.....	2,380	2,835	3,554,985	122,350	135,475	3,812,810	81,698	8 26
1889.....	2,295	2,835	3,190,874	128,300	109,700	3,428,874	77,050	8 19
1888.....	2,213	2,835	3,216,325	181,300	131,375	3,529,500	65,006	7 22
GUELPH :								
1892.....	2,781	3,210	3,054,709	260,450	123,650	3,438,809	79,193	7 75
1891.....	2,776	3,210	2,950,370	267,500	119,400	3,337,270	77,374	7 23
1890.....	2,794	3,210	2,917,210	271,256	78,350	3,266,816	74,947	7 01
1889.....	2,785	3,210	2,901,590	215,450	95,000	3,212,040	72,118	6 84
1888.....	2,793	3,210	2,831,585	204,370	98,300	3,134,255	63,514	6 10
ST. CATHARINES :								
1892.....	3,367	3,000	3,865,005	582,950	113,300	4,561,255	72,310	7 92
1891.....	3,392	3,000	3,894,295	619,230	115,600	4,629,125	83,794	8 94
1890.....	3,387	3,000	3,867,030	597,250	112,800	4,577,080	82,251	8 48
1889.....	3,188	3,000	3,921,260	628,400	116,240	4,665,900	95,592	9 54
1888.....	3,452	3,000	3,910,776	652,355	99,050	4,662,181	90,460	8 97
HAMILTON :								
1892.....	12,725	2,700	20,203,060	3,120,360	956,000	24,279,420	450,327	9 56
1891.....	12,501	2,700	18,959,160	3,244,840	919,310	23,123,310	442,343	9 45
1890.....	12,074	2,700	17,754,600	3,460,910	743,380	21,958,890	419,338	9 23
1889.....	11,774	2,700	17,224,230	3,663,290	703,556	21,591,070	411,889	9 22
1888.....	11,898	2,700	16,660,050	3,743,130	645,810	21,048,990	391,377	8 88

TABLE II. ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION.—Continued.

Cities.	No. of rate- payers.	No. of acres as- sessed.	Assessed values.				Taxes imposed for all purposes.	
			Real property.	Personal property.	Taxable income.	Total.	Total.	Per head.
TORONTO:			\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$ c.
1892.....	53,328	9,638	135,897,922	9,308,660	5,861,868	151,068,450	2,806,884	16 60
1891.....	52,323	9,638	131,885,517	9,733,480	5,413,592	147,032,589	2,998,027	17 54
1890.....	45,000	9,638	122,412,077	9,250,168	5,225,083	136,887,328	2,353,317	14 05
1889.....	42,000	9,638	101,929,190	8,903,770	4,799,057	115,632,017	1,942,883	12 13
1888.....	41,730	9,638	87,842,532	9,027,601	4,861,392	101,734,525	1,734,254	12 04
KINGSTON:								
1892.....	3,618	2,300	6,533,210	1,047,800	392,490	7,973,500	143,340	8 10
1891.....	3,497	2,300	6,408,570	1,026,030	443,130	7,877,730	131,130	7 20
1890.....	3,544	2,300	6,202,758	1,060,931	454,450	7,718,139	137,983	7 59
1889.....	3,309	2,300	5,859,485	1,061,924	408,255	7,329,664	130,865	7 16
1888.....	3,309	2,300	5,600,575	1,133,500	426,920	7,160,995	116,620	6 74
OTTAWA:								
1892.....	9,810	3,366	16,758,735	1,396,600	140,450	18,295,785	397,331	9 03
1891.....	11,000	3,366	16,054,435	1,426,275	147,400	17,628,110	384,945	8 90
1890.....	10,500	3,366	15,569,675	1,436,875	154,650	17,161,200	365,130	8 47
1889.....	10,500	3,366	14,770,720	1,181,450	275,975	16,228,145	351,635	7 99
1888.....	9,300	1,829	12,820,000	1,259,000	257,000	14,336,000	415,733	10 14
BELLEVILLE:								
1892.....	3,125	1,600	3,698,936	173,800	100,925	3,973,661	81,801	8 03
1891.....	3,125	1,600	3,715,752	167,950	91,150	3,974,852	81,924	8 02
1890.....	3,125	1,600	3,687,314	174,450	97,150	3,958,914	83,575	8 33
1889.....	3,100	1,600	3,653,803	165,750	84,350	3,903,903	84,191	8 33
1888.....	3,000	1,600	3,666,558	178,950	91,000	3,936,508	85,777	8 35
TOWNS SEPARATED FROM COUNTIES.*								
WALKERVILLE:								
1892.....	259	475	694,582	818,473	.....	1,543,055	25,993	28 75
1891.....	265	475	678,219	877,447	.....	1,555,666	11,800	13 38
1890.....	262	475	310,897	214,000	5,300	530,197	13,519	16 94
CHATHAM:								
1892.....	1,853	1,650	3,252,287	147,800	109,750	3,509,837	70,795	8 19
1891.....	1,856	1,650	3,269,157	150,200	106,950	3,526,307	70,983	8 10
1890.....	1,835	1,650	3,228,907	164,350	111,000	3,504,257	70,650	8 09
1889.....	1,823	1,650	3,109,883	167,000	77,700	3,354,583	67,512	8 16
1888.....	1,798	1,650	3,098,249	165,550	61,715	3,325,514	70,899	8 51
NIAGARA FALLS:								
1892.....	956	1,081	1,482,328	48,580	9,260	1,540,168	31,326	10 09
1891.....	733	1,081	1,474,033	47,650	10,960	1,532,643	30,933	10 65
1890.....	855	1,081	1,447,890	41,710	12,960	1,502,560	30,379	10 26
1889.....	874	1,081	1,451,158	61,975	10,960	1,524,093	24,971	8 97
1888.....	874	1,081	1,441,339	58,510	18,850	1,518,699	23,376	8 08
ST. MARYS:								
1892.....	1,072	2,672	1,109,925	87,560	29,000	1,226,485	21,636	6 44
1891.....	1,065	2,680	1,128,565	85,550	32,200	1,246,315	20,922	5 99
1890.....	1,069	2,658	1,124,260	90,900	31,200	1,246,360	24,999	6 86
1889.....	900	2,674	1,101,540	103,650	39,100	1,244,290	27,226	7 44
1888.....	949	2,652	1,052,480	76,300	25,300	1,154,080	20,263	6 03

* These towns are included with Counties in which they are situated, in Table I.

TABLE II. ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION.—Continued.

Towns.*	No. of rate- payers.	No. of acres as- sessed.	Assessed values.				Taxes imposed for all purposes.	
			Real property.	Personal property.	Taxable income.	Total.	Total.	Per head.
TORONTO JUNCTION :			\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$ c.
1892.....	2,233	1,226	5,713,088	120,250	.....	5,833,338	78,591	14 56
1891.....	1,988	1,226	5,820,053	89,800	7,700	5,917,553	86,892	20 90
1890.....	1,373	846	4,996,651	92,250	1,900	5,090,801	59,186	15 45
1889.....	902	846	2,677,478	25,500	6,300	2,709,278	34,587	12 12
1888.....	369	500	1,038,028	6,750	1,800	1,046,578	9,515	8 02
PORT HOPE :								
1892.....	1,772	999	1,332,657	124,425	70,150	1,527,232	27,844	5 87
1891.....	1,848	1,023	1,344,115	135,525	66,050	1,545,690	30,673	6 41
1890.....	1,685	1,002	1,366,350	136,525	68,489	1,571,364	35,565	7 38
1889.....	1,667	1,049	1,325,418	153,525	68,714	1,547,657	31,964	6 41
1888.....	1,514	1,015	1,274,225	146,275	67,564	1,488,064	30,810	5 97
COBOURG :								
1892.....	1,758	2,417	1,364,885	106,000	54,500	1,525,385	35,739	7 75
1891.....	1,720	2,063	1,367,634	110,650	63,000	1,541,284	37,770	8 05
1890.....	1,683	2,063	1,366,117	120,050	55,450	1,541,617	33,565	6 99
1889.....	1,659	2,063	1,357,127	120,200	50,100	1,527,427	36,766	7 76
1888.....	1,504	2,066	1,376,847	120,900	64,950	1,562,697	34,382	7 33
BROCKVILLE :								
1892.....	2,057	1,243	3,048,444	324,730	117,598	3,490,772	73,406	8 65
1891.....	1,948	1,243	3,094,444	348,330	117,598	3,560,372	73,674	8 31
1890.....	1,993	1,243	3,052,386	341,825	127,108	3,521,319	71,040	7 99
1889.....	1,916	1,243	2,996,874	350,249	122,330	3,469,453	64,235	7 28
1888.....	1,867	1,243	2,958,314	354,890	96,960	3,410,164	54,449	6 34
PRESCOTT :								
1892.....	889	1,182	818,015	37,500	12,800	868,315	16,277	5 59
1891.....	797	1,182	823,140	39,500	16,600	879,240	17,358	5 94
1890.....	807	1,182	820,650	43,500	15,100	879,250	16,017	5 36
1889.....	906	1,182	818,695	52,600	17,600	888,895	16,063	5 55
1888.....	910	1,182	797,580	42,900	12,700	853,180	14,205	5 00
PERTH :								
1892.....	740	1,000	1,052,675	115,900	44,800	1,213,375	21,536	8 11
1891.....	1,032	1,000	1,078,715	118,300	48,550	1,245,565	19,954	6 23
1890.....	1,000	1,000	1,066,870	119,800	48,200	1,234,870	19,847	6 15
1889.....	1,100	1,000	1,075,655	123,350	46,700	1,245,705	18,806	5 02
1888.....	1,100	1,000	1,019,300	140,650	43,350	1,203,600	17,612	4 43
PETERBOROUGH :								
1892.....	2,917	1,282	3,786,145	246,625	203,275	4,241,045	69,191	6 67
1891.....	2,788	1,282	3,667,050	251,300	219,555	4,137,905	66,700	6 78
1890.....	2,759	1,282	3,551,565	253,600	260,150	4,065,315	61,945	6 63
1889.....	2,746	1,282	3,450,426	249,200	203,300	3,902,926	54,253	5 83
1888.....	2,468	1,282	3,329,725	259,150	201,100	3,789,975	48,425	5 39
TRENTON :								
1892.....	1,200	1,800	1,244,196	40,800	15,850	1,300,846	32,720	8 07
1891.....	1,096	1,800	1,330,400	48,150	12,450	1,391,000	29,813	7 16
1890.....	1,263	1,800	1,340,197	32,100	4,000	1,376,297	32,688	7 21
1889.....	1,342	1,800	1,437,220	68,175	8,900	1,514,295	28,188	5 99
1888.....	1,300	1,800	1,073,826	24,625	3,900	1,102,351	24,602	5 31

* These towns are included with Counties in which they are situated, in Table I.

ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION.

TABLE III. Summary statement by counties (being the total of townships, cities, towns and villages within limits of county) of items from assessment and collection rolls as given in Table I.

Counties.	No. of rate-payers.	No. of acres.	Assessed values.				Taxes imposed for all purposes.		
			Real property.	Personal property.	Taxable income.	Total.	Total.	Per head.	Mills on \$
			\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$ c.	
ESSEX :									
1892.....	14,840	436,573	18,516,310	1,171,988	74,855	19,763,153	405,352	7 90	20.5
1891.....	15,189	433,500	18,140,862	1,212,603	70,294	19,423,759	357,096	6 98	18.4
1890.....	15,061	437,366	16,643,476	523,348	63,300	17,230,124	325,029	6 39	18.9
1889.....	14,648	437,044	14,927,965	274,697	59,800	15,262,462	317,077	6 30	20.8
1888.....	13,711	438,070	12,526,581	620,161	59,950	13,206,692	301,728	6 21	22.8
KENT :									
1892.....	15,408	574,256	23,274,733	374,815	131,140	23,780,688	379,044	7 30	15.9
1891.....	15,828	574,299	23,297,095	365,300	135,333	23,797,728	380,726	7 29	16.0
1890.....	15,182	570,556	23,040,708	371,650	141,560	23,553,918	359,516	6 82	15.3
1889.....	15,366	577,473	22,751,162	408,270	93,335	23,252,767	341,705	6 62	14.7
1888.....	14,653	569,200	22,769,909	1,230,076	78,556	24,078,541	340,911	6 80	14.2
ELGIN :									
1892.....	13,513	441,571	17,096,054	406,590	212,888	17,715,532	249,210	6 29	14.1
1891.....	13,347	440,784	17,034,080	393,925	215,215	17,643,220	231,548	5 81	13.1
1890.....	13,030	441,548	16,985,078	391,610	208,230	17,584,918	234,239	5 87	13.3
1889.....	13,304	439,987	16,900,138	390,705	204,885	17,495,728	237,645	5 86	13.6
1888.....	12,536	444,492	16,959,166	1,082,180	209,945	18,251,291	215,952	5 27	11.8
NORFOLK :									
1892.....	9,762	396,786	10,119,207	210,402	68,390	10,397,999	121,139	4 27	11.7
1891.....	10,017	394,204	9,992,581	264,032	54,321	10,310,934	114,260	3 96	11.1
1890.....	9,708	399,327	9,995,387	244,690	55,014	10,295,091	112,660	3 83	10.9
1889.....	9,929	398,237	9,952,729	251,780	61,920	10,266,429	106,748	3 60	10.4
1888.....	9,836	396,740	9,907,397	710,818	62,422	10,680,637	111,294	3 83	10.4
HALDIMAND :									
1892.....	6,635	282,600	8,153,846	165,225	16,900	8,335,971	84,366	4 08	10.1
1891.....	6,902	282,869	8,177,045	182,745	20,200	8,379,990	88,284	4 27	10.5
1890.....	6,757	282,854	8,082,628	179,721	20,250	8,282,599	89,014	4 25	10.7
1889.....	6,780	283,787	8,263,964	212,173	21,500	8,497,637	86,520	4 10	10.2
1888.....	6,612	284,127	7,891,726	659,988	15,150	8,566,814	86,022	4 08	10.0
WELLAND :									
1892.....	9,384	232,158	10,239,981	361,147	73,151	10,674,279	137,113	4 91	12.8
1891.....	9,138	231,380	10,246,617	398,730	71,990	10,717,337	133,562	4 79	12.5
1890.....	9,094	231,075	10,126,036	393,830	71,780	10,591,646	135,259	4 88	12.8
1889.....	9,048	232,901	10,149,142	451,023	68,830	10,668,995	127,082	4 48	11.9
1888.....	8,946	231,705	9,976,283	826,312	85,230	10,887,825	128,808	4 41	11.8
LAMTON :									
1892.....	16,370	671,564	19,077,795	372,140	229,020	19,678,955	339,606	6 40	17.3
1891.....	16,037	671,024	19,214,056	389,746	138,197	19,741,999	322,812	6 07	16.4
1890.....	15,702	669,560	19,135,021	432,150	125,919	19,693,090	309,119	5 84	15.7
1889.....	15,623	671,095	19,398,418	440,572	122,174	19,961,164	311,919	6 19	15.6
1888.....	15,311	669,179	18,641,035	1,301,275	131,468	20,073,778	305,800	6 00	15.2
HURON :									
1892.....	17,504	805,937	30,333,791	440,375	131,420	30,905,586	267,750	4 44	8.7
1891.....	17,302	802,412	30,383,338	456,085	137,880	30,977,303	260,966	4 26	8.4
1890.....	17,174	806,122	30,501,826	445,395	110,085	31,057,306	264,922	4 29	8.5
1889.....	17,286	806,788	30,721,006	454,610	111,985	31,287,601	258,165	4 05	8.3
1888.....	16,895	806,624	30,465,823	1,631,536	105,950	32,203,309	263,037	4 04	8.2
BRUCE :									
1892.....	15,970	845,009	21,091,689	430,200	83,225	21,605,114	230,653	4 02	10.7
1891.....	16,058	826,294	21,228,073	433,225	71,975	21,733,273	220,072	3 80	10.1
1890.....	15,272	826,107	21,375,234	435,215	65,670	21,876,119	210,362	3 60	9.6
1889.....	14,785	819,245	21,571,609	418,630	68,910	22,059,149	236,437	4 03	10.7
1888.....	15,861	821,192	20,689,436	1,530,558	64,110	22,284,104	231,707	3 92	10.4

TABLE III. ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION.—Continued.

Counties.	No. of rate-payers.	No. of acres.	Assessed value ^a .				Taxes imposed for all purposes.		
			Real property.	Personal property.	Taxable income.	Total.	Total.	Per head.	Mills on \$
			\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$ c.	
GREY :									
1892	19,237	1,072,524	20,168,668	326,830	79,025	20,574,523	261,816	4 00	12.7
1891	19,165	1,069,014	20,267,490	330,510	82,000	20,680,000	256,121	3 86	12.4
1890	18,554	1,069,857	20,165,003	343,820	71,660	20,577,483	255,631	3 95	12.4
1889	18,518	1,069,756	20,361,060	374,345	70,660	20,806,065	252,356	3 85	12.1
1888	17,829	1,067,493	19,361,819	1,259,070	57,810	20,678,699	258,367	3 94	12.5
SIMCOE :									
1892	21,610	977,948	18,518,173	427,100	145,810	19,090,583	313,076	4 26	16.4
1891	21,145	976,595	18,321,330	405,915	147,100	18,874,345	313,896	4 25	16.6
1890	20,749	968,837	18,326,233	425,645	135,550	18,887,428	308,594	4 16	16.3
1889	20,323	979,808	17,765,050	474,670	143,634	18,383,354	299,174	4 09	16.3
1888	19,586	967,873	17,619,253	909,869	89,750	18,618,872	295,475	4 04	15.9
MIDDLESEX :									
1892	26,593	766,777	38,292,365	1,721,224	1,002,850	41,016,439	624,029	7 11	15.2
1891	27,288	767,557	38,238,961	1,654,525	998,395	40,891,881	586,324	6 68	14.3
1890	26,708	765,942	38,139,819	1,781,760	973,014	40,894,593	628,518	7 16	15.4
1889	27,706	766,135	37,819,281	1,739,470	995,435	40,554,186	581,707	6 60	14.3
1888	27,030	766,265	36,217,174	2,307,415	1,015,334	39,539,923	598,518	6 79	15.1
OXFORD :									
1892	15,120	479,715	23,911,330	308,675	148,262	24,368,267	260,425	5 41	10.7
1891	14,641	478,753	23,882,031	310,966	120,270	24,313,270	245,899	5 24	10.1
1890	14,632	478,383	23,836,610	323,100	108,235	24,267,945	237,508	5 00	9.8
1889	14,286	479,497	23,639,836	343,435	110,235	24,093,506	230,167	4 88	9.6
1888	13,586	478,058	23,329,891	1,550,973	123,675	25,004,539	229,514	4 95	9.2
BRANT :									
1892	8,735	219,173	15,817,794	1,115,228	222,355	17,155,377	205,119	6 26	12.0
1891	8,912	218,775	15,682,523	1,090,361	233,945	17,006,829	189,161	5 53	11.1
1890	8,435	218,507	15,038,842	1,019,104	311,580	16,367,526	189,177	5 73	11.6
1889	8,471	217,873	14,800,382	934,596	210,126	15,945,104	170,875	5 18	10.7
1888	8,203	218,468	14,373,455	1,750,605	219,000	16,343,060	164,611	5 13	10.1
PERTH :									
1892	14,098	526,574	24,721,162	302,368	170,655	25,194,185	279,113	5 81	11.1
1891	14,527	524,329	24,782,664	333,955	174,435	25,231,054	281,161	5 81	11.1
1890	13,647	526,487	24,718,116	337,700	177,325	25,233,141	277,100	5 58	11.0
1889	13,167	526,723	24,442,728	356,375	163,700	24,962,803	282,480	5 74	11.3
1888	12,880	526,847	23,958,356	1,040,675	168,610	25,167,641	261,351	5 42	10.4
WELLINGTON :									
1892	16,050	637,697	21,629,631	693,435	172,960	22,496,026	276,260	5 12	12.3
1891	15,981	637,580	21,538,475	695,395	170,360	22,404,230	279,069	4 98	12.5
1890	15,514	638,107	21,716,413	720,040	127,790	22,564,243	272,741	4 80	12.1
1889	15,972	637,336	21,149,228	671,291	141,912	21,962,431	268,672	4 76	12.2
1888	15,683	637,672	20,559,346	1,680,373	147,453	22,387,172	273,110	4 83	12.5
WATERLOO :									
1892	12,227	317,406	21,937,086	743,655	198,459	22,879,200	230,175	4 84	10.1
1891	12,440	317,392	22,018,776	767,395	200,626	22,986,797	210,856	4 36	9.2
1890	11,933	316,524	21,876,998	782,010	191,931	22,850,989	209,378	4 32	9.2
1889	11,799	316,012	18,092,955	746,655	178,386	19,017,996	205,191	4 27	10.8
1888	11,808	315,138	14,310,705	1,436,125	177,480	15,924,310	193,967	4 08	12.2
DUFFERIN :									
1892	6,044	359,085	7,148,248	69,775	20,300	7,238,323	95,114	4 88	13.1
1891	6,036	358,060	7,156,943	80,650	17,750	7,255,343	90,326	4 48	12.4
1890	5,675	356,871	5,895,080	61,025	18,900	5,939,005	96,070	4 57	16.2
1889	5,626	355,881	5,604,477	78,750	17,150	5,700,377	95,377	4 43	16.7
1888	5,429	358,459	5,354,279	290,950	18,050	5,663,279	90,983	4 26	16.1
LINCOLN :									
1892	10,114	196,521	11,849,731	750,635	133,148	12,733,514	163,896	5 77	12.9
1891	10,298	196,291	11,660,214	782,513	138,162	12,580,889	172,859	6 00	13.7
1890	9,832	196,993	11,649,014	754,723	131,768	12,535,505	173,448	5 97	13.8
1889	9,489	196,102	11,616,949	808,082	138,076	12,563,107	188,237	6 31	15.0
1888	9,592	196,271	11,546,120	1,173,509	130,070	12,849,699	183,873	6 13	14.3

TABLE III. ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION—Continued.

Counties.	No. of rate-payers.	No. of acres.	Assessed values.				Taxes imposed for all purposes.		
			Real property.	Personal property.	Taxable income.	Total.	Total.	Per head.	Mills on \$
			\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$ c.	
WENTWORTH :									
1892.....	21,446	275,280	33,020,584	3,263,230	1,017,715	37,301,529	545,363	7 41	14.6
1891.....	21,681	276,821	32,428,309	3,391,130	980,635	36,800,074	540,046	7 19	14.7
1890.....	21,196	277,096	31,176,506	3,613,535	789,260	35,579,301	516,637	6 96	14.5
1889.....	20,891	276,253	29,548,126	3,809,770	754,810	34,112,706	508,594	6 89	14.9
1888.....	20,508	276,845	29,432,374	4,506,610	699,810	34,638,794	484,535	6 62	14.0
HALTON :									
1892.....	6,200	227,992	9,422,877	145,493	40,506	9,608,876	82,308	4 05	8.6
1891.....	5,807	227,458	9,354,265	154,890	47,075	9,556,230	88,019	4 36	9.2
1890.....	5,689	227,117	9,295,472	154,290	34,420	9,484,182	89,616	4 34	9.4
1889.....	5,939	223,073	9,269,925	166,190	33,355	9,469,470	88,229	4 19	9.3
1888.....	5,427	227,045	8,973,305	676,094	35,688	9,685,087	86,845	4 15	9.0
PEEL :									
1892.....	7,228	290,557	10,672,410	133,045	43,670	10,849,125	92,674	4 15	8.5
1891.....	7,241	290,133	10,602,880	143,670	47,795	10,794,345	96,036	4 33	8.9
1890.....	6,981	290,433	10,533,173	146,695	25,025	10,704,893	89,868	4 00	8.4
1889.....	7,157	289,895	10,496,489	150,175	25,200	10,671,864	90,131	3 96	8.4
1888.....	6,879	290,347	10,201,960	651,773	20,800	10,884,533	98,365	4 29	9.0
YORK :									
1892.....	78,464	555,528	171,626,988	9,593,810	5,903,168	187,123,966	3,159,524	13 94	16.9
1891.....	76,182	553,749	168,041,454	9,997,410	5,467,692	183,506,556	3,350,056	14 80	18.3
1890.....	66,912	553,933	157,004,220	9,524,723	5,277,033	171,805,976	2,653,686	11 97	15.4
1889.....	61,603	553,902	132,254,825	9,127,640	4,855,417	146,237,882	2,181,903	10 21	14.9
1888.....	59,861	556,031	115,382,019	10,286,396	4,911,852	130,580,267	1,952,575	10 03	15.0
ONTARIO :									
1892.....	14,256	511,353	18,481,497	424,960	88,850	18,995,307	187,861	4 51	9.9
1891.....	13,953	509,797	18,724,237	419,420	83,490	19,227,147	195,392	4 55	10.2
1890.....	13,591	506,864	18,833,774	439,915	77,735	19,351,424	189,186	4 40	9.8
1889.....	13,878	509,123	18,982,262	437,270	91,620	19,511,152	183,202	4 21	9.4
1888.....	13,338	509,820	18,819,647	1,163,934	74,808	20,063,389	193,733	4 49	9.7
*DURHAM :									
1892.....	9,634	375,668	12,977,770	272,355	122,075	13,372,200	132,325	4 33	9.9
1891.....	9,877	374,590	13,095,560	288,780	114,620	13,498,960	135,367	4 38	10.0
1890.....	9,601	375,075	13,265,815	308,785	116,994	13,691,594	140,886	4 54	10.3
1889.....	9,975	374,732	13,227,873	329,705	119,303	13,676,881	130,565	4 11	9.5
1888.....	9,055	375,175	13,102,155	794,180	118,572	14,014,902	130,711	4 05	9.3
NORTHUM'D :									
1892.....	11,987	442,393	13,533,132	305,720	97,920	13,936,772	148,345	4 16	10.1
1891.....	12,055	441,097	13,483,789	365,400	103,850	13,953,039	150,626	4 18	10.8
1890.....	10,929	440,933	13,311,207	261,095	88,050	13,660,352	144,741	4 02	10.6
1889.....	11,121	443,763	13,368,825	273,755	80,705	13,723,235	142,986	3 96	10.4
1888.....	10,849	439,781	13,226,842	850,547	102,000	14,179,389	137,015	3 77	9.7
PRINCE EDWD :									
1892.....	6,369	230,590	6,688,505	166,520	42,015	6,897,040	76,873	4 56	11.1
1891.....	6,349	232,376	6,685,639	165,400	37,700	6,888,739	75,117	4 36	10.9
1890.....	6,212	233,733	6,694,445	165,805	11,700	6,871,950	69,954	4 06	10.2
1889.....	6,213	233,408	6,715,724	267,293	18,140	7,001,157	70,668	4 09	10.1
1888.....	65,297	234,850	6,997,210	413,240	21,990	7,432,440	67,225	3 85	9.0
LENNOX & AD.									
1892.....	7,916	435,148	7,591,586	88,626	49,871	7,730,083	107,382	4 79	13.9
1891.....	7,803	427,226	7,634,530	71,695	44,250	7,750,485	109,636	4 79	14.1
1890.....	7,485	420,651	7,602,099	100,507	38,330	7,740,936	93,427	4 43	12.7
1889.....	7,499	418,503	7,760,966	124,364	42,275	7,927,605	102,763	4 58	13.0
1888.....	7,632	412,661	7,895,110	360,945	45,216	8,301,271	93,463	4 32	11.9
FRONTENAC :									
1892.....	10,959	682,789	11,517,766	1,085,885	417,210	13,020,861	226,574	5 70	17.4
1891.....	10,860	676,665	11,408,645	1,094,245	470,190	12,973,080	220,285	5 44	17.0
1890.....	10,523	680,861	11,316,517	1,116,868	473,740	12,907,125	222,871	5 43	17.3
1889.....	10,104	681,117	11,024,245	1,117,639	423,693	12,565,579	211,288	5 25	16.8
1888.....	10,026	665,971	10,653,095	1,486,379	435,199	12,584,674	190,303	4 80	15.1

* United with Northumberland for municipal purposes.

TABLE III. ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION.—Continued.

Counties.	No. of rate-payers.	No. of acres.	Assessed values.				Taxes imposed for all purposes.		
			Real property.	Personal property.	Taxable income.	Total.	Total.	Per head.	Mills on \$
			\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$ c.	
LEEDS & GREN.									
1892.....	17,757	750,554	16,476,084	532,255	167,903	17,176,242	249,027	4 55	14.5
1891.....	17,523	754,439	15,826,409	556,330	172,658	16,555,397	244,727	4 43	14.8
1890.....	17,392	747,120	15,651,540	524,395	178,018	16,353,953	247,618	4 44	15.1
1889.....	17,712	749,802	15,324,939	607,699	168,590	16,101,228	228,597	4 01	14.2
1888.....	17,046	749,349	15,073,608	1,266,650	136,545	16,476,803	210,655	3 71	12.8
*DUNDAS :									
1892.....	5,548	240,697	7,037,600	148,825	43,150	7,229,575	74,592	3 98	10.3
1891.....	5,625	239,305	6,833,270	153,400	44,625	7,031,295	73,247	3 91	10.4
1890.....	5,573	239,924	6,833,105	172,320	49,300	7,054,725	64,032	3 41	9.1
1889.....	5,474	239,066	6,868,307	176,850	52,250	7,097,407	73,087	3 95	10.3
1888.....	5,257	239,922	6,563,893	510,041	46,927	7,120,861	70,772	3 80	9.9
STORMONT :									
1892.....	6,246	251,318	4,764,944	95,620	32,530	4,893,094	76,513	3 31	15.6
1891.....	6,151	254,262	4,788,671	85,700	36,280	4,910,651	74,474	3 16	15.2
1890.....	6,220	252,315	4,834,473	83,825	27,350	4,945,648	74,846	3 17	15.1
1889.....	6,151	248,040	4,797,148	84,340	34,300	4,915,788	79,404	3 44	16.2
1888.....	5,785	250,794	4,703,615	270,880	37,580	5,012,075	74,771	3 07	14.9
*GLENGARRY :									
1892.....	4,786	288,494	4,207,350	50,780	7,710	4,265,840	49,822	2 55	11.7
1891.....	4,832	289,394	4,219,906	56,975	2,780	4,279,661	48,227	2 40	11.3
1890.....	4,563	287,827	4,222,990	61,003	1,850	4,285,843	54,139	2 73	12.6
1889.....	4,834	289,130	4,248,819	109,780	.....	4,358,599	48,826	2 40	11.2
1888.....	4,539	286,589	4,122,293	315,648	4,700	4,442,641	48,554	2 49	10.9
PRESCOTT :									
1892.....	5,148	296,865	2,787,030	35,900	8,400	2,831,330	51,843	2 40	18.3
1891.....	5,010	294,521	2,786,517	36,440	6,200	2,829,157	49,974	2 42	17.7
1890.....	5,198	294,881	2,819,511	57,895	6,000	2,883,406	49,299	2 30	17.1
1889.....	4,943	295,055	2,751,505	72,550	6,500	2,830,555	51,525	2 42	18.2
1888.....	4,796	293,173	2,740,579	178,255	7,200	2,926,034	48,980	2 40	16.7
†RUSSELL :									
1892.....	4,010	254,260	1,930,232	12,175	.....	1,942,407	36,588	2 43	18.8
1891.....	4,237	254,399	1,902,725	11,375	.....	1,914,100	38,220	2 47	20.0
1890.....	3,847	253,575	1,948,785	12,825	.....	1,961,610	36,100	2 19	18.4
1889.....	3,646	252,299	1,906,879	10,680	.....	1,917,559	36,092	2 27	18.8
1888.....	3,449	254,405	1,892,301	144,294	900	2,037,495	33,888	2 12	16.4
CARLETON :									
1892.....	18,504	568,522	25,623,046	1,419,020	140,550	27,182,916	492,658	6 63	18.1
1891.....	19,782	566,854	24,928,715	1,446,825	147,900	26,523,440	484,615	6 61	18.3
1890.....	18,817	566,814	24,398,425	1,463,575	154,650	26,016,650	460,128	6 30	17.7
1889.....	19,093	567,534	23,349,432	1,200,200	278,075	24,827,707	449,658	6 07	18.1
1888.....	18,473	572,578	21,795,438	1,847,042	257,300	23,899,780	516,232	6 96	21.6
RENFREW :									
1892.....	9,505	913,599	4,404,248	284,321	50,350	4,738,919	112,400	2 71	23.7
1891.....	9,589	919,386	4,405,004	275,513	38,900	4,719,417	109,216	2 62	23.1
1890.....	9,234	898,298	4,283,188	287,086	41,650	4,611,924	105,235	2 55	22.8
1889.....	9,307	904,600	4,255,348	305,636	42,700	4,603,684	104,541	2 55	22.7
1888.....	9,090	888,816	4,125,672	709,826	38,825	4,874,323	99,859	2 50	20.5
LANARK :									
1892.....	9,934	673,820	8,228,165	483,303	68,075	8,779,543	134,294	3 88	15.3
1891.....	9,871	676,049	8,218,283	436,695	75,150	8,730,128	128,806	3 65	14.8
1890.....	9,761	675,100	8,077,409	439,473	72,275	8,589,157	125,372	3 62	14.6
1889.....	9,764	674,223	8,000,064	426,145	65,775	8,491,984	121,690	3 40	14.3
1888.....	9,790	667,646	7,717,456	1,035,533	68,850	8,821,839	118,847	3 29	13.5

* United with Stormont for municipal purposes.

† United with Prescott for municipal purposes.

TABLE III. ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION—Continued.

Counties.	No. of rate-payers.	No. of acres.	Assessed values.				Taxes imposed for all purposes.		
			Real property.	Personal property.	Taxable income.	Total.	Total.	Per head.	Mills on \$
			\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$ c.	
VICTORIA:									
1892.....	9,474	586,004	9,789,584	157,000	93,790	10,040,374	148,661	5 02	14.8
1891.....	9,327	574,952	9,796,581	202,330	61,800	10,060,711	146,482	4 86	14.6
1890.....	8,958	574,049	9,751,654	197,285	53,780	10,002,719	140,795	4 60	14.1
1889.....	8,936	571,627	9,794,773	222,910	40,295	10,057,978	140,845	4 68	14.0
1888.....	8,377	572,409	9,586,091	703,402	55,960	10,345,453	144,596	4 84	14.0
PETERBORO':									
1892.....	9,880	546,516	12,140,245	304,950	215,175	12,660,370	156,411	4 76	12.4
1891.....	9,684	539,901	12,032,919	311,700	226,655	12,571,274	148,049	4 57	11.8
1890.....	9,483	544,183	11,851,360	313,165	267,050	12,431,575	140,507	4 45	11.3
1889.....	9,233	549,565	11,550,335	322,260	209,000	12,081,595	132,739	4 25	11.0
1888.....	8,659	544,519	11,386,552	931,623	208,250	12,526,425	123,794	3 98	9.9
HALIBURTON:									
1892.....	1,612	563,025	469,789	13,550	200	483,539	22,317	4 07	46.2
1891.....	1,709	563,158	479,332	11,466	200	490,998	20,747	3 60	42.3
1890.....	1,635	562,035	460,363	13,550	500	474,413	20,581	3 63	43.4
1889.....	1,639	557,193	474,928	15,120	500	490,548	20,708	3 43	42.2
1888.....	1,616	561,684	417,009	28,886	300	446,195	20,983	3 64	47.0
HASTINGS:									
1892.....	16,032	985,419	15,777,475	269,450	129,125	16,176,050	270,980	4 89	16.8
1891.....	16,065	986,362	15,854,055	268,205	112,350	16,234,610	272,267	4 96	16.8
1890.....	15,988	980,555	15,689,778	236,430	111,125	16,037,333	269,214	4 93	16.8
1889.....	15,828	989,928	15,739,876	267,350	103,550	16,110,776	263,647	4 86	16.4
1888.....	15,641	965,868	14,714,622	723,441	102,400	15,540,463	260,595	4 79	16.8
MUSKOKA:									
1892.....	4,778	518,677	1,967,339	82,440	9,000	2,058,779	47,094	3 13	22.9
1891.....	4,802	515,483	1,935,799	94,240	6,400	2,036,439	45,459	3 12	22.3
1890.....	4,686	516,232	1,915,519	75,259	7,000	1,997,778	42,779	2 91	21.4
1889.....	4,621	515,848	1,844,747	78,704	8,850	1,932,301	41,597	2 89	21.5
1888.....	4,382	509,912	1,759,708	238,657	7,340	2,005,705	41,758	2 98	20.8
PARRY SOUND:									
1892.....	4,051	495,986	1,962,701	70,520	7,400	2,040,621	37,655	3 21	18.5
1891.....	3,973	510,974	1,998,248	76,662	8,050	2,082,960	34,350	2 70	16.5
1890.....	3,683	457,373	1,870,713	90,070	7,836	1,968,619	31,006	2 73	15.8
1889.....	3,147	369,256	1,509,882	73,707	7,960	1,591,549	24,489	2 60	15.4
1888.....	2,736	330,779	1,371,629	242,358	8,225	1,622,212	25,505	2 91	15.7
NIPISSING:									
1892.....	2,576	202,948	982,171	157,515	33,170	1,172,856	28,725	2 92	24.5
1891.....	2,375	196,516	955,642	147,883	20,830	1,124,355	24,061	2 69	21.4
1890.....	2,224	190,839	761,462	146,071	5,650	913,183	22,178	2 50	24.3
1889.....	1,808	162,735	599,834	121,602	22,500	743,936	15,269	2 44	20.5
1888.....	1,458	136,921	518,929	131,635	5,650	656,214	12,008	2 07	18.3
ALGOMA, ETC.:									
1892.....	6,815	750,675	6,574,883	480,541	43,775	7,099,199	136,894	6 37	19.3
1891.....	6,583	744,916	6,429,005	319,940	45,020	6,793,965	129,249	6 38	19.0
1890.....	6,004	690,558	5,565,019	387,414	54,900	6,007,333	109,489	5 85	18.2
1889.....	5,316	652,392	5,722,510	341,390	50,250	6,114,180	107,621	5 63	17.6
1888.....	4,632	589,407	4,611,013	451,258	62,850	5,125,121	87,865	5 20	17.1

ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION.

TABLE IV. Summary statement for the Province of Ontario of the number of Ratepayers and Area, as shown by the assessment rolls, and of the assessed Values and amount of Taxes imposed, as shown by the collection rolls, together with the average rate of taxes per head of assessed population and, rate in mills on the dollar of total assessed value for the twelve years, 1881 to 1892, classified as rural (townships), urban (towns and incorporated villages) and cities.

Municipalities.	No. of rate-payers.	No. of acres assessed.	Assessed values.				Taxes imposed for all purposes.		
			Real property.	Personal property.	Taxable income.	Total.	Total.	Per head.	Mills on the dollar.
1892.			\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$ c.	
Rural	344,061	22,885,464	448,566,182	3,089,202	410,274	452,065,658	4,599,442	4 17	10.17
Urban	128,043	230,479	114,242,185	8,600,109	2,578,914	125,421,208	2,452,179	5 81	19.55
Cities	108,151	38,608	219,745,228	18,780,305	9,198,728	247,724,261	4,757,338	12 36	19.20
Total	580,255	23,154,551	782,553,595	30,469,616	12,187,916	825,211,127	11,808,959	6 18	14.31
1891.									
Rural	344,963	22,825,325	450,559,809	3,101,663	408,892	454,070,364	4,544,291	4 07	10.01
Urban	126,303	228,725	112,731,309	8,720,372	2,450,434	123,902,115	2,376,008	5 67	19.18
Cities	107,932	37,848	212,822,428	19,310,260	8,742,227	240,874,915	4,847,449	12 54	20.12
Total	579,198	23,091,898	776,113,546	31,132,295	11,601,553	818,847,394	11,767,748	6 12	14.37
1890.									
Rural	333,460	22,676,390	448,916,986	3,178,614	371,488	452,467,088	4,473,108	4 00	9.89
Urban	122,052	225,084	108,581,998	8,042,836	2,281,656	118,906,490	2,232,294	5 32	18.77
Cities	99,538	37,848	199,679,060	19,135,945	8,427,688	227,242,693	4,192,083	11 03	18.45
Total	555,050	22,939,322	757,178,044	30,357,395	11,080,832	798,616,271	10,897,485	5 68	13.65
1889.									
Rural	335,408	22,554,717	447,114,443	3,470,224	392,553	450,977,220	4,507,717	3 99	10.00
Urban	117,030	217,182	99,677,203	7,940,945	2,190,233	109,808,381	2,061,135	5 04	18.77
Cities	95,525	36,848	174,525,049	18,659,684	7,935,482	201,120,215	3,679,346	10 01	18.29
Total	547,963	22,808,747	721,316,695	30,070,853	10,518,268	761,905,816	10,248,198	5 37	13.45
1888.									
Rural	325,050	22,348,502	433,596,047	26,624,345	395,430	460,615,822	4,494,780	3 97	9.76
Urban	112,957	213,357	93,514,860	8,122,244	2,101,439	103,738,543	1,955,817	4 87	18.85
Cities	93,118	35,311	157,140,968	19,180,356	7,978,881	184,300,205	3,469,365	10 05	18.82
Total	531,125	22,597,170	684,251,875	53,926,945	10,475,750	748,654,570	9,919,962	5 28	13.25
1887.									
Rural	325,785	22,145,295	428,372,441	27,381,683	416,039	456,170,163	4,431,720	3 89	9.72
Urban	108,653	213,972	86,597,527	7,795,482	2,312,054	96,705,063	1,820,383	4 71	18.82
Cities	89,585	34,513	137,695,797	18,048,275	8,692,640	164,436,712	3,048,010	9 45	18.54
Total	524,023	22,393,780	652,665,765	53,225,440	11,420,733	717,311,938	9,300,113	5 03	12.97

TABLE IV. ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION—*Continued.*

Municipalities.	No. of rate-payers.	No. of acres assessed.	Assessed values.				Taxes imposed for all purposes.		
			Real property.	Personal property.	Taxable *income.	Total.	Total.	Per head.	Mills on the dollar.
1886.			\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$ c.	
Rural	321,285	21,990,134	424,356,317	27,289,098	452,230	452,097,645	4,388,401	3 82	9.71
Urban	104,038	206,096	81,610,855	7,568,976	2,279,092	91,458,923	1,732,386	4 70	18.94
Cities	86,813	33,723	126,142,515	16,740,860	7,940,716	150,824,091	2,888,598	9 28	19.15
Total....	512,136	22,229,953	632,109,687	51,598,934	10,672,038	694,380,659	9,009,385	4 93	12.97
1885.									
Rural	307,741	21,955,618	418,906,418	27,805,946	.....	446,712,364	4,095,547	3 63	9.17
Urban	98,171	206,191	79,512,963	9,806,966	.....	89,319,929	1,729,159	4 81	19.36
Cities	85,584	33,323	121,246,853	23,978,646	.....	145,225,499	2,605,503	8 63	17.94
Total....	491,496	22,195,132	619,666,234	61,591,558	.....	681,257,792	8,430,209	4 71	12.37
†1884.									
Rural	297,514	21,010,778	412,246,224	27,132,652	.....	439,378,876	3,989,649	3 57	9.00
Urban	91,426	191,770	74,825,812	9,233,612	.....	84,059,424	1,588,391	4 56	18.98
Cities	81,555	32,783	116,887,903	23,343,270	.....	140,231,173	2,416,116	8 32	17.23
Total....	470,495	21,235,331	603,959,939	59,709,534	.....	663,669,473	7,994,156	4 55	12.05
1883.									
Rural	295,312	20,881,819	400,278,129	26,362,197	.....	426,640,326	3,868,436	3 47	9.07
Urban	90,364	192,537	70,948,133	8,449,305	.....	79,397,438	1,543,747	4 70	19.44
Cities	77,568	29,753	111,836,476	21,621,159	.....	133,457,635	2,273,794	8 35	17.04
Total....	463,184	21,104,109	583,062,738	56,432,661	.....	639,495,399	7,685,977	4 48	12.02
1882.									
Rural	292,197	20,631,955	389,577,732	24,948,198	.....	414,525,930	3,738,105	3 34	9.02
Urban	86,947	190,114	69,645,367	8,077,940	.....	77,723,307	1,418,370	4 47	18.25
Cities	73,612	29,651	106,455,695	19,773,525	.....	126,229,220	2,174,974	8 38	17.23
Total....	452,756	20,851,720	565,678,794	52,799,663	.....	618,478,457	7,331,449	4 32	11.85
1881.									
Rural	291,435	20,657,857	383,795,107	23,794,163	.....	407,589,270	3,694,095	3 26	9.06
Urban	82,617	182,751	66,394,107	7,846,108	.....	74,240,215	1,336,951	4 30	18.01
Cities	75,170	28,912	102,074,116	18,697,639	.....	120,771,755	2,144,602	8 57	17.76
Total....	449,222	20,869,520	552,263,330	50,337,910	.....	602,601,240	7,175,648	4 23	11.91

*Previous to 1886 the amount of "Taxable income" is included with "Personal property."

†Previous to 1885 no statistics were obtained from the local municipalities of Algoma, Nipissing and Parry Sound. The information was then received through the medium of the County Clerk and these districts had no county connection.

POPULATION.

TABLE V. Showing for Township, Town and Village Municipalities grouped by Counties, and for Cities, the Population of Ontario as taken by the Municipal Assessors for the twelve years 1881-92 and the same as taken by the Dominion Censuses of 1881 and 1891.

Municipalities.	Municipal Census.											Dominion Census.	
	1892.	1891.	1890.	1889.	1888.	1887.	1886.	1885.	1884.	1883.	1882.	1881.	1891.
ESSEX :													
Anderson	1,988	1,934	1,826	1,918	2,035	1,942	1,980	2,048	2,152	2,064	2,045	2,003	2,905
Colchester, N.	1,474	1,499	1,489	1,729	1,559	1,613	1,527	1,515	1,394	2,040	1,702	1,514	1,720
Colchester, S.	2,495	2,411	2,211	2,518	2,479	2,479	2,434	2,414	2,486	2,434	2,386	2,327	2,827
Gosfield, N.	1,764	1,733	1,736	1,801	1,670	3,536	3,428	3,483	3,529	3,390	3,172	3,345	3,494
Gosfield, S.	1,945	1,951	1,972	1,988	1,842	3,536	3,428	3,483	3,529	3,390	3,172	3,345	4,071
Madstone	2,753	2,888	2,767	2,949	2,912	2,977	2,949	2,886	2,881	2,945	2,986	2,993	3,127
Malden	1,512	1,527	1,476	1,530	1,453	1,550	1,576	1,504	1,528	1,562	1,586	1,531	1,573
Mersea	3,626	3,567	3,407	3,475	3,313	3,194	3,356	3,407	3,485	3,568	3,300	3,143	3,788
Pelee Island	604	590	546	513	480	421	412	418	403	407	301	330	605
Rochester	2,488	2,222	2,222	2,546	2,422	2,396	2,338	2,362	2,341	2,232	2,103	2,018	2,806
Rochester, E.	3,649	3,884	3,776	4,967	4,703	4,506	4,418	4,432	3,760	3,880	4,087	3,843	4,378
Sandwich, W.	2,458	2,394	2,458	2,309	2,774	2,713	2,647	2,548	2,459	2,362	2,420	2,366	2,643
Tilbury, N.	2,340	4,360	4,687	4,393	4,527	4,358	4,385	4,186	4,086	3,983	3,760	3,530	5,100
Tilbury, W.	1,821												
Total for townships.....	30,917	30,664	30,473	32,526	32,238	31,685	31,450	31,263	30,504	30,857	29,797	29,077	34,843
<i>Amherstburg</i>	2,091	2,260	2,214	2,158	2,107	2,250	2,360	2,400	2,469	2,586	2,660	2,543	2,279
<i>Essac</i>	2,100	1,789	2,139	2,263	1,950	1,834	1,503	1,200	1,123	1,076	1,111	1,152	1,709
<i>Leamington</i>	1,334	1,948	1,804	1,581	1,465	1,294	1,278	1,308	1,076	1,076	1,111	1,152	1,910
<i>Sandwich</i>	1,125	1,170	1,297	1,245	1,212	1,166	1,218	1,145	1,099	1,136	1,049	1,038	1,352
<i>Walkerville</i>	904	882	798	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	383
Belle River	561	627	729	614	602	633	693	635	700	616	625	605	657
Kingsville.....	1,263	1,289	1,365	887	945	925	918	962	871	843	798	822	1,335
Total for towns and villages...	9,978	9,965	10,346	8,748	8,271	8,102	7,966	7,695	7,338	6,257	6,243	6,160	10,175
KENT :													
Camden	2,657	2,681	2,681	2,673	2,671	2,275	2,445	2,601	2,654	2,617	2,844	2,616	2,991
Chatham	4,813	5,145	4,914	4,932	4,202	4,586	4,321	4,655	4,799	4,653	4,895	4,871	5,907
Dover.....	3,814	3,814	3,723	3,867	3,891	3,604	3,517	3,453	3,229	3,051	3,231	3,429	4,415

NOTE.—Towns are printed in *italics*; “villages” means incorporated villages.

*Included in Colchester N. township in 1881. †Included in Sandwich E. township in 1881.

‡Including the Indian Reserve of Walpole Island. The Dominion census includes all the Indian Reserves (17,589); but these are not municipally organized and no municipal census is available.

TABLE V—POPULATION.—Continued.

Municipalities.	Municipal Census.										Dominion Census.			
	1892.	1891.	1890.	1889.	1888.	1887.	1886.	1885.	1884.	1883.	1882.	1881.	1891.	
KENT: (Continued.)														
Harwich	4,884	5,370	5,232	5,082	4,704	4,737	4,729	4,875	4,327	4,706	4,777	4,999	6,017	
Howard	3,549	3,640	3,150	3,174	2,930	3,107	3,581	3,415	3,437	3,607	3,444	4,232	3,626	
Orford	2,814	2,744	2,648	2,541	2,474	2,807	2,841	2,916	2,919	2,941	2,617	2,880	3,479	
Raleigh	4,634	4,143	4,714	4,857	4,217	4,767	4,941	4,571	4,271	4,294	4,704	4,570	5,298	
Romey	1,392	1,441	1,332	1,230	1,204	1,058	1,075	1,033	1,014	1,020	1,003	961	1,584	
Tilbury, E.	2,648	2,522	2,482	2,357	2,324	2,149	2,875	3,002	3,006	2,749	2,517	2,521	3,033	
Zone	1,225	1,246	1,264	1,269	1,269	1,284	1,353	1,245	1,259	1,268	1,255	1,355	1,401	
Total for townships	32,430	33,046	32,140	31,982	29,816	30,374	31,678	31,766	30,915	30,906	31,287	32,434	38,486	
Blenheim	1,622	1,675	1,545	1,616	1,451	1,398	1,305	1,462	1,125	1,125	1,050	1,010	1,212	
Bothwell	796	900	1,000	915	877	973	930	1,000	989	956	890	851	997	
Chatham	8,645	8,764	8,730	8,278	8,329	8,342	8,447	8,152	8,979	7,950	7,739	7,656	8,952	
Dresden	1,913	1,915	2,089	2,011	1,757	1,885	1,861	1,843	1,665	1,606	1,747	1,829	2,058	
Ridgeway	2,536	2,161	2,984	3,065	3,445	2,200	1,823	1,859	1,506	1,820	1,700	1,429	2,254	
Thamesville	837	773	812	576	768	734	744	716	683	684	652	682	798	
Tilbury Centre	858	816	932	963	904	803	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	925
Wallaceburg	2,434	2,185	2,452	2,210	2,788	2,778	1,914	1,579	1,548	1,319	1,200	1,140	1,525	
Total for towns and villages	19,521	19,190	20,544	19,634	20,319	19,113	17,024	16,611	16,495	15,460	14,978	14,597	20,418	
ELGIN:														
Aldborough	4,678	4,695	4,706	4,569	4,820	4,822	4,794	4,527	4,452	4,428	4,335	4,280	5,299	
Bayham	3,486	3,167	3,459	3,567	3,591	3,472	3,443	3,569	3,949	4,006	3,432	3,830	3,856	
Dorchester, S.	1,425	1,522	1,488	1,479	1,422	1,723	1,553	1,481	1,540	1,631	1,651	1,716	1,844	
Dunwich	2,889	3,017	3,603	3,745	3,917	4,121	4,001	3,649	3,213	3,644	3,629	3,649	3,663	
Malahide	3,715	3,718	3,775	3,775	3,628	3,834	4,014	3,951	4,031	3,876	4,013	3,861	3,851	
Southwold	3,804	4,273	4,134	4,439	4,285	4,294	4,262	4,282	4,289	4,219	4,399	4,442	4,766	
Yarmouth	4,726	4,806	4,710	4,815	4,757	4,655	4,828	4,589	4,459	4,449	4,420	5,393	5,471	
Total for townships	24,723	25,198	25,575	26,389	26,420	26,921	26,895	26,048	25,933	26,253	25,879	27,171	28,530	
Aylmer	2,182	2,179	2,270	2,361	2,337	2,004	2,021	1,882	1,695	1,538	1,498	1,407	2,166	
Dutton	773	693	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	888
Port Stanley	643	654	597	606	613	611	626	552	543	582	698	650	616	
Springfield	414	425	458	470	452	580	492	461	487	521	474	474	555	
Vienna	354	358	348	351	650	382	435	442	452	425	490	495	398	
Total town and villages	4,366	4,309	3,673	3,788	4,052	3,577	3,574	3,337	3,177	3,066	3,213	3,026	4,481	

NORFOLK :	Charlottesville	3,551	3,494	3,796	3,704	3,527	3,675	3,610	3,672	3,783	3,658	3,904	3,903	4,416	3,937
	Houghton	1,903	1,860	1,973	1,966	1,884	1,823	1,831	1,887	1,852	1,864	1,912	1,927	2,071	2,014
	Middleton	3,226	3,254	3,211	3,264	3,181	3,395	3,318	3,292	3,151	3,360	3,309	3,430	3,514	3,467
	Townsend	2,824	3,881	3,786	4,138	3,990	4,196	4,223	4,205	4,357	4,263	4,397	4,530	4,963	4,291
	Walsingham, N	3,293	2,295	2,250	2,241	4,922	4,790	4,850	4,777	4,798	4,368	4,981	4,956	5,819	4,785
	Walsingham, S	1,902	1,776	2,049	2,879	3,986	4,096	4,038	4,088	4,120	3,909	4,158	4,296	4,913	4,252
	Windham	3,749	4,023	4,033	3,962	2,394	2,431	2,430	2,419	2,399	2,350	2,495	2,600	2,922	2,508
	Woodhouse	2,085	2,262	2,292	2,384	2,364	2,419	2,430	2,419	2,399	2,350	2,495	2,600	2,922	2,508
	Total for townships	22,533	22,845	23,380	24,133	23,879	24,192	24,377	24,385	24,490	23,772	25,055	25,521	28,618	25,244
		2,956	3,103	3,068	3,000	2,793	2,709	3,000	3,062	3,000	3,000	3,000	2,498	2,645	2,674
Simscoe	Port Dover	1,107	1,146	1,087	1,169	1,142	1,139	1,081	1,018	1,021	1,067	1,076	1,065	1,146	1,213
	Port Rowan	660	600	669	669	1,279	1,242	1,219	1,204	1,319	1,235	1,110	1,110	1,118	1,212
	Waterford	1,125	1,168	1,211	1,310	1,279	1,242	1,219	1,204	1,319	1,235	1,110	1,110	1,118	1,212
	Total town and villages	5,848	6,017	6,035	5,479	5,214	5,090	5,300	5,284	5,340	5,302	5,186	4,673	4,909	5,748
HALDIMAND :	Canborough	914	998	1,037	1,057	981	1,054	1,071	1,052	1,050	962	1,085	1,104	1,220	1,118
	Cayuga, N.	1,712	1,728	1,661	1,670	1,765	1,734	1,880	1,321	1,743	1,789	1,800	1,838	2,109	1,893
	Cayuga, S.	834	825	863	822	869	732	901	871	894	854	869	900	959	925
	Dunn	931	930	934	925	870	911	807	855	891	936	936	936	1,040	984
	Monkton	1,649	1,685	1,753	1,775	1,687	1,563	1,624	1,690	1,677	1,433	1,601	1,546	1,739	1,894
	Oneida	1,764	1,715	1,636	1,566	1,663	1,685	2,039	1,875	1,875	2,068	2,012	2,021	2,863	2,800
	Rainham	1,711	1,851	1,861	1,803	1,830	1,907	2,004	1,862	1,863	1,877	1,909	1,927	2,217	2,010
	Seneca	1,974	2,081	2,098	2,221	2,255	2,327	2,461	2,333	2,293	2,337	2,323	2,469	2,545	2,231
	Sherbrooke	403	419	403	397	405	424	427	445	445	430	457	465	491	436
	Walpole	4,188	3,974	4,042	4,291	4,288	4,800	4,971	4,806	4,708	4,825	5,097	5,051	5,854	4,922
Total for townships		16,050	16,206	16,282	16,557	16,603	17,157	18,185	17,110	17,439	17,555	18,089	18,257	21,100	18,813
	Caledonia	885	841	942	936	974	989	978	907	910	886	978	1,102	1,242	968
	Cayuga	854	880	823	838	821	841	838	808	800	769	753	753	880	822
	Dunnville	1,823	1,846	1,901	1,903	1,814	1,818	1,734	1,650	1,574	1,624	1,611	1,591	1,808	1,776
	Hagersville	914	910	1,001	846	859	866	866	866	866	866	866	866	866	1,061
	Total for villages	4,576	4,477	4,667	4,523	4,468	4,514	3,550	3,365	3,284	3,279	3,342	3,451	3,880	4,627
WELLAND :	Bartie	3,794	3,836	3,643	3,930	3,686	3,782	3,763	3,800	3,751	3,700	3,661	3,460	3,986	4,222
	Crowland	1,037	994	1,140	1,140	1,216	1,205	1,172	1,204	1,213	1,221	1,253	1,185	1,318	1,107
	Humberstone	2,587	2,599	2,549	2,582	2,681	2,441	2,539	2,625	2,666	2,563	2,862	3,298	4,182	2,842
	Pelham	2,255	2,342	2,394	2,327	2,272	2,237	2,206	2,281	2,305	2,260	2,337	2,406	2,623	2,554
	Stamford	2,016	2,035	2,034	2,034	1,920	2,075	1,874	1,874	1,905	1,702	1,852	2,886	3,162	2,639
	Thorold	1,938	2,009	2,023	2,059	2,080	2,021	2,015	2,011	1,976	2,106	2,106	2,502	2,316	2,316
	Wainfleet	2,654	2,327	2,259	2,470	3,008	3,023	3,034	2,533	2,667	2,454	2,400	2,331	2,996	2,945
	Willoughby	1,039	1,041	1,071	1,108	1,105	1,096	1,125	1,006	947	1,104	1,101	1,024	1,273	1,099
	Total for townships	17,320	17,173	16,934	17,650	17,968	17,880	17,811	17,384	17,198	17,110	17,572	19,042	21,996	19,184

* Included in Tilbury E. and W. townships in 1881.

† Included in Dunwich township in 1881.

‡ Included in Walsingham township in 1881.

§ Included in Walpole township in 1881.

TABLE V - POPULATION.—Continued.

Municipalities.	Municipal Census.										Dominion Census.			
	1892.	1891.	1890.	1889.	1888.	1887.	1886.	1885.	1884.	1883.	1882.	1881.	1881.	1891.
WELLAND: (Continued.)														
Niagara Falls	3,105	2,905	2,961	2,785	2,894	2,968	2,527	2,523	2,365	2,170	2,155	2,200	2,347	3,349
Thorold	2,193	2,401	2,540	2,732	2,800	2,917	2,727	2,664	2,541	2,547	2,468	2,471	2,456	2,273
Welland	1,838	1,858	1,913	1,825	1,979	2,012	2,113	2,113	2,149	1,872	1,781	1,876	1,870	2,035
Chippawa	495	519	475	507	528	562	551	678	706	553	608	631	664	523
Fort Erie	980	913	793	774	794	770	789	765	707	675	562	600	722	934
Niagara Falls South	1,072	1,107	1,087	1,067	1,125	995	979	940	948	873	868	792	934	1,179
Port Colborne	998	1,025	1,032	1,029	1,117	1,158	1,129	1,229	1,239	1,263	1,189	1,520	1,716	1,154
Total for towns and villages ..	10,631	10,728	10,801	10,719	11,237	11,382	10,815	10,912	10,655	9,953	9,631	9,298	9,775	11,447
LAMBTON:														
Bosauquet	2,444	2,516	2,498	2,495	2,672	2,720	2,710	2,717	2,712	2,734	2,831	2,863	3,360	2,866
Brooke	3,196	3,188	3,149	3,251	3,183	2,936	3,028	2,624	3,227	2,966	2,933	3,005	3,492	3,874
Dawn	2,981	3,012	2,858	2,504	2,492	2,325	2,129	2,126	1,892	1,917	1,943	1,850	2,026	2,480
Enniskillen	5,086	4,616	4,593	3,775	4,304	4,113	2,274	2,748	2,769	2,494	2,662	2,576	3,588	5,003
Euphemia	1,897	2,208	2,041	2,169	2,497	2,500	2,563	2,559	2,510	2,481	2,364	2,497	2,791	2,523
Moore	5,477	5,683	5,585	5,005	4,945	4,904	4,989	4,864	4,517	4,506	4,804	4,919	5,146	5,079
Plympton	3,599	3,368	3,668	3,689	3,864	3,906	4,053	4,000	3,911	3,904	4,133	4,165	4,495	5,029
Sarnia	2,334	2,009	2,323	2,257	2,136	2,155	2,136	2,203	1,889	2,094	2,027	2,202	3,583	2,937
Sombra	3,781	3,928	3,904	3,930	3,638	3,421	3,386	3,404	3,358	3,289	3,188	2,988	4,601	4,207
Warwick	3,209	3,290	3,290	3,247	3,129	3,470	3,486	2,955	3,383	3,427	3,597	3,649	4,052	3,644
Total for townships	34,004	33,818	33,909	32,822	32,610	32,550	30,744	30,200	30,118	29,812	30,482	30,714	37,134	37,545
Forest.														
Petrolia	1,589	1,550	1,609	1,490	1,648	1,757	1,720	1,548	1,536	1,524	1,428	1,402	1,614	2,057
Sarnia	4,416	4,363	4,165	4,119	4,092	3,947	3,886	3,806	3,656	2,889	2,906	3,081	3,465	4,357
Alvinston	6,955	6,498	6,200	5,850	5,800	5,588	5,288	5,263	5,318	5,173	4,530	4,270	3,874	6,692
Wyoming	992	979	978	975	948	901	897	967	987	925	859	750	830	1,006
Arkona	441	471	476	489	541	556	570	589	607	569	550	595	569	463
Oil Springs	1,050	1,129	1,103	1,024	1,062	918	814	673	570	622	471	514	552	1,138
Point Edward	1,620	1,792	1,847	1,547	1,601	1,274	1,791	1,807	1,661	1,545	1,423	1,389	1,293	1,881
Thedford	537	619	647	662	680	625	726	732	764	750	765	711	685	616
Watford	1,231	1,185	1,154	1,139	1,233	1,183	1,122	1,156	1,190	1,110	1,500	1,405	1,132	1,299
Wyoming	797	777	802	775	758	821	813	799	763	738	678	764	886	871
Total for towns and villages ..	19,088	19,363	18,981	18,070	18,363	17,570	17,577	17,340	17,002	15,845	15,110	14,881	14,900	20,380

[illegible]

*Included in Stamford Township in 1861.
†Estimated, as clerk returned census figures of 1861 less Indian population.
‡Including Cape Croker Indian Reserve.
§Including Saugeen Indian Reserve.

TABLE V.—POPULATION.—Continued.

Municipalities.	Municipal Census.										Dominion Census.	
											1881.	1891.
	1892.	1891.	1890.	1889.	1888.	1887.	1886.	1885.	1884.	1883.	1882.	1881.
BRUCE: (Continued.)												
<i>Kincardine</i>	2,808	2,836	2,837	2,950	2,960	2,780	2,866	2,740	2,383	2,383	2,539	2,631
<i>Walderton</i>	3,030	3,030	2,802	2,898	2,934	2,793	2,800	2,821	2,709	2,370	2,652	2,604
<i>Chesley</i>	1,363	1,515	1,400	1,300	1,300	1,089	1,186	1,031	1,270	932	838	893
<i>Lockport</i>	1,207	1,193	1,350	1,127	1,179	1,352	1,352	1,373	1,326	1,326	1,260	1,164
<i>Paisley</i>	1,039	1,119	1,250	1,254	1,410	1,238	1,254	1,087	1,018	931	963	943
<i>Port Elgin</i>	1,800	1,803	2,200	2,161	2,109	2,070	1,914	1,711	1,661	1,535	1,470	1,328
<i>Southampton</i>	1,289	1,404	1,325	1,186	1,231	1,179	1,155	1,099	1,097	1,097	1,125	1,141
<i>Tara</i>	760	704	742	701	705	725	722	678	639	623	626	688
<i>Teeswater</i>	1,135	1,098	1,102	1,153	1,156	1,157	1,172	1,064	926	926	928	918
<i>Tiverton</i>	445	508	621	680	825	659	641	686	560	542	536	545
<i>Warton</i>	2,002	1,915	1,998	1,875	1,392	1,455	1,363	1,263	1,209	1,044	985	796
Total for towns and villages....	16,878	17,125	17,027	17,295	17,331	16,497	16,634	15,553	14,798	13,709	13,920	13,926
GREY:												
<i>Artemesia</i>	3,539	3,640	3,465	3,516	3,583	4,442	3,867	3,770	3,760	3,652	3,829	4,092
<i>Bentley</i>	4,651	4,811	4,434	4,611	4,791	4,679	4,877	4,827	4,553	4,508	4,647	5,472
<i>Collingwood</i>	3,654	3,463	3,390	3,475	3,367	3,728	4,534	4,355	4,184	4,003	4,103	4,366
<i>Derby</i>	1,815	1,941	1,903	2,052	2,088	2,062	2,113	2,105	2,060	1,949	1,955	1,955
<i>Essexmont</i>	3,156	3,221	3,359	3,274	3,410	3,428	3,503	3,257	3,498	3,508	3,716	3,754
<i>Esprasta</i>	3,297	3,228	2,937	2,947	3,145	3,100	3,107	3,002	3,025	3,162	3,006	3,031
<i>Glenc</i>	2,930	3,037	3,048	3,067	3,100	3,601	3,340	3,545	3,583	3,743	3,786	3,667
<i>Holland</i>	3,341	3,133	2,950	3,246	3,387	3,319	3,181	3,356	3,313	3,186	3,058	3,318
<i>Keppel</i>	5,548	5,433	3,498	3,110	3,151	3,351	3,469	3,138	3,134	2,992	3,070	3,602
<i>Noruanby</i>	5,384	5,387	5,369	5,616	5,555	5,213	5,220	3,204	4,935	5,153	5,253	3,774
<i>Osprey</i>	3,229	3,181	3,207	3,162	3,292	3,132	3,171	3,276	3,552	3,388	3,268	5,006
<i>Proton</i>	2,924	3,020	2,915	2,866	2,866	2,811	3,381	3,139	3,198	2,855	3,093	3,314
<i>St. Vincent</i>	3,202	3,360	3,326	3,408	3,509	3,634	3,673	3,656	3,572	3,648	3,672	3,297
<i>Sarawak</i>	1,045	1,024	1,032	1,052	1,110	993	869	981	990	907	865	3,404
<i>Sullivan</i>	3,445	3,617	3,535	3,531	3,705	3,749	3,713	3,562	3,426	3,587	3,464	972
<i>Sydenham</i>	3,720	3,750	3,820	3,848	3,808	3,920	3,972	3,961	3,949	3,825	3,860	1,201
Total for townships.....	52,878	53,246	52,189	52,862	53,968	55,165	56,018	55,134	54,732	54,022	54,834	4,164
Durham:												
<i>Durham</i>	1,186	1,192	1,131	1,153	1,146	1,081	1,040	1,086	1,051	960	1,082	1,059
<i>Meaford</i>	1,797	1,852	1,739	2,012	2,118	2,154	2,463	2,000	2,124	1,815	1,901	1,866
<i>Owen Sound</i>	7,617	7,867	7,550	7,237	6,359	5,791	5,672	5,317	4,655	4,519	4,511	4,126
<i>Thornbury</i>	800	820	831	850	809	883	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	87,497
Total for townships.....	11,396	11,761	11,251	11,292	11,432	11,119	11,575	10,403	10,940	10,354	10,576	902

TABLE V.—POPULATION.—Continued.

Municipalities.	Municipal Census.										Dominion Census.		
	1892.	1891.	1890.	1889.	1888.	1887.	1886.	1885.	1884.	1883.	1882.	1881.	1891.
MIDDLESEX : (Continued.)													
Ekfrid	2,577	2,623	2,591	2,541	2,518	2,694	2,753	2,651	2,695	2,736	2,721	2,806	2,876
Lobo	2,775	2,860	2,675	2,664	2,660	2,690	2,678	2,641	2,755	2,706	2,738	2,894	2,989
London	8,652	8,673	8,730	8,790	8,782	8,808	8,933	8,250	8,717	8,659	8,750	9,503	9,939
McGillivray	3,092	3,025	3,143	3,211	3,624	3,588	3,583	3,857	3,931	3,613	3,526	4,178	3,503
Metcalfe	1,642	1,633	1,628	1,627	1,733	1,811	1,857	1,885	1,988	1,988	2,100	2,195	1,699
Mosa	2,565	2,759	2,653	2,710	2,642	2,152	2,678	2,583	2,619	2,562	2,641	2,790	2,450
Nissouri W.	2,750	2,878	2,733	3,073	3,217	3,447	3,403	3,446	3,405	3,162	3,134	3,550	3,271
Westminster	4,466	4,646	*4,912	8,063	8,027	7,838	7,968	7,637	6,999	7,475	7,707	6,884	7,420
Williams E.	1,612	1,657	1,737	1,722	1,704	1,694	1,716	1,669	1,722	1,831	1,955	1,881	1,794
Williams W.	1,633	1,624	1,657	1,750	1,641	1,814	1,814	1,767	1,779	1,970	1,925	1,988	1,782
Total for townships	45,905	46,654	46,857	50,766	50,837	51,129	52,471	51,303	51,544	51,430	52,993	53,260	49,997
<i>Parkhill.</i>	1,653	1,536	1,520	1,557	1,613	1,663	1,632	1,543	1,557	1,716	1,471	1,522	1,680
<i>Strathroy.</i>	3,360	3,216	3,306	3,386	3,662	3,573	3,579	3,600	3,663	3,817	3,493	3,640	3,316
Ailsa Craig	695	699	672	785	725	740	763	731	740	762	730	838	872
Glencoe	1,038	940	939	905	852	917	955	870	878	1,064	837	801	976
London West	1,864	1,850	2,187	2,187	1,796	1,754	1,544	1,544	1,494	1,825	1,679	1,603	1,915
Lucan	902	897	888	924	901	928	964	897	897	897	873	900	976
Newbury.	450	414	413	462	500	496	523	564	650	476	560	547	452
Wardsville	317	336	355	349	336	392	431	462	434	404	415	474	380
Total for towns and villages	10,279	9,888	10,280	10,555	10,385	10,463	10,391	10,211	10,313	10,961	10,058	10,325	10,370
OXFORD :													
Blandford	1,710	1,620	1,787	1,798	1,820	1,879	1,765	1,764	1,802	1,726	1,811	1,855	1,911
Blenheim	4,748	4,704	4,686	4,569	4,730	4,824	4,791	5,024	4,993	4,976	4,924	5,086	5,606
Dereham	3,568	3,580	3,491	3,670	3,525	3,540	3,765	3,717	3,666	3,796	3,863	3,976	4,025
Nissouri E.	2,682	2,637	2,739	2,867	2,763	2,735	2,733	2,542	2,588	2,602	2,628	2,612	3,031
Norwich N.	3,026	2,447	2,241	2,162	2,105	2,246	2,214	2,161	2,225	2,139	2,124	2,129	2,389
Norwich S.	2,606	2,408	2,466	2,473	2,524	2,696	2,800	2,783	2,744	2,766	2,682	2,615	2,943
Oxford E.	1,971	1,929	1,879	1,893	1,862	1,922	1,867	1,921	2,009	1,998	2,096	2,081	2,155
Oxford N.	1,376	1,418	1,337	1,347	1,317	1,379	1,304	1,344	1,449	1,495	1,533	1,461	1,498
Oxford W.	2,065	1,968	2,032	2,042	2,010	2,308	2,481	2,300	2,321	2,402	2,072	2,263	2,193
Zorra E.	3,804	3,697	3,751	3,868	3,655	3,869	3,485	3,580	3,765	4,000	4,142	3,774	4,262
Zorra W.	2,657	2,638	2,495	2,560	2,570	2,522	2,629	2,642	2,510	2,733	2,840	2,742	2,988
Total for townships	30,213	28,746	28,904	29,249	28,881	29,920	29,734	29,778	30,072	30,563	30,715	30,594	33,001

<i>Ingersoll</i>	4,730	5,200 ¹	5,120 ¹	5,021 ¹	4,228 ¹	4,266 ¹	4,388 ¹	4,359 ¹	4,353 ¹	4,949 ¹	4,318 ¹	4,191 ¹
<i>Tilsbury</i>	2,414	2,207	2,145	2,226	2,228	2,006	1,989	1,926	1,834	1,827	1,939	2,163
<i>Woodstock</i>	9,004	8,992	9,222	8,314	7,534	6,718	6,090	6,020	5,223	5,399	5,373	8,612
<i>Embro</i>	552	580	587	560	547	564	587	522	505	510	616	627
<i>Norwich</i>	1,197	1,200	1,238	1,396	1,438	1,549	1,309	1,265	1,265	1,316	1,411	1,255
Total for towns and villages...	17,897	18,164	18,585	17,517	15,975	15,058	14,425	14,380	13,180	14,001	13,657	16,848
BRANT :												
<i>Brantford</i>	5,260	6,354	6,289	5,991	6,244	6,514	6,126	6,050	5,545	5,537	6,555	6,954
<i>Burford</i>	4,377	4,540	4,423	4,521	4,600	4,772	4,709	4,683	4,355	4,854	5,466	4,939
<i>Dumfries S.</i>	2,832	2,764	2,698	3,120	3,159	3,270	3,344	3,295	3,547	3,448	3,490	3,187
<i>Oakland</i>	777	774	682	766	815	831	862	865	875	875	939	898
<i>Onondaga</i>	1,234	1,264	1,289	1,328	1,351	1,334	1,317	1,294	1,369	1,431	1,739	1,482
<i>† Tuscarora</i>											2,891	3,228
Total for townships	14,463	15,764	15,447	15,315	16,130	16,610	16,750	16,197	16,091	16,145	21,080	20,598
<i>Paris</i>	3,011	3,007	3,119	3,411	3,423	3,311	3,316	3,533	3,070	3,062	3,173	3,094
PERTH :												
<i>Blanchard</i>	2,786	2,828	2,806	2,918	2,802	2,952	2,982	2,811	2,853	2,967	3,244	2,927
<i>Downie</i>	2,821	2,927	2,847	2,801	2,689	2,778	2,713	2,765	2,878	2,928	3,489	3,281
<i>Easthope N.</i>	2,494	2,429	2,356	2,364	2,439	2,404	2,429	2,394	2,293	2,390	2,722	2,551
<i>Easthope S.</i>	1,806	1,672	1,847	1,773	1,740	1,773	1,728	1,703	1,751	1,829	2,244	2,149
<i>Ellie</i>	2,714	2,913	2,939	2,871	2,832	2,766	2,764	2,600	2,689	2,647	2,804	3,384
<i>Elma</i>	3,832	3,973	3,896	3,518	3,659	3,614	3,790	3,668	3,832	3,752	4,421	4,231
<i>Fullarton</i>	2,151	2,351	2,178	2,215	2,308	2,313	2,465	2,421	2,403	2,399	2,708	2,511
<i>Hibbert</i>	2,275	2,252	2,394	2,405	2,501	2,750	2,742	2,737	2,681	2,779	3,130	2,636
<i>Logan</i>	2,725	2,726	2,769	2,801	2,930	2,937	2,841	2,806	2,717	2,813	3,355	3,093
<i>Mornington</i>	3,051	3,224	3,365	3,185	3,274	3,334	3,216	3,199	3,199	3,586	3,998	3,509
<i>Wallace</i>	2,870	2,891	3,023	3,017	2,989	3,022	3,131	3,032	3,042	2,979	3,655	3,237
Total for townships	29,540	30,251	30,493	29,834	30,163	30,643	30,801	30,066	30,357	31,647	36,505	33,509
<i>Listowel</i>	2,546	2,520	2,734	3,000	3,103	3,000	2,702	2,578	2,409	2,462	2,688	2,587
<i>Mitchell</i>	2,190	2,202	2,216	2,325	2,363	2,398	2,384	2,361	2,309	2,377	2,284	2,101
<i>St. Marys</i>	603	533	698	674	607	586	693	700	662	669	562	608
<i>Milverton</i>												
Total for towns and village	8,701	8,749	9,292	9,428	9,393	9,384	9,279	8,830	8,991	8,940	8,949	8,707
WELLINGTON :												
<i>Arthur</i>	3,160	3,220	3,282	3,393	3,428	3,535	3,508	3,426	3,357	3,554	3,916	3,224
<i>Eramosa</i>	3,468	3,560	3,478	3,276	3,110	3,264	3,226	3,132	3,021	3,391	3,611	3,116
<i>Erin</i>	2,417	2,631	2,710	2,769	2,869	2,967	3,055	3,082	3,070	3,352	4,444	4,048
<i>Garrafraxa W.</i>												
<i>Guelph</i>	2,207	2,277	2,424	2,449	2,535	2,543	2,539	2,499	2,557	2,616	3,620	3,043
											2,793	2,464

†Population decreased by annexing 3,261 to London City.

*Census gives 8,506, but 4,086 is within the municipal limits of London City.

†An Indian reserve, not municipally organized.

TABLE V.—POPULATION.—Continued.

Municipalities.	Municipal Census.											Dominion Census.	
												1881.	1891.
	1892.	1891.	1890.	1889.	1888.	1887.	1886.	1885.	1884.	1883.	1882.	1881.	
WELLINGTON: (Continued.)													
Luther W	1,966	1,892	1,871	1,777	1,826	1,761	1,745	1,771	1,724	1,763	1,684	1,561	1,790
Maryborough	3,067	3,059	3,065	3,077	3,330	3,720	3,742	3,357	3,408	3,620	3,464	3,669	2,044
Minto	3,183	3,271	3,399	3,542	3,571	3,661	3,828	3,631	3,520	3,628	3,798	3,919	3,546
Nichol	1,971	1,973	2,011	1,986	1,968	2,004	1,995	1,925	2,286	2,058	2,176	2,157	2,056
Peel	4,266	4,200	4,276	3,852	4,005	4,240	4,042	3,876	3,859	4,020	4,116	4,382	4,253
Pikington	1,505	1,561	1,595	1,624	1,647	1,651	1,803	1,740	1,792	1,643	1,750	1,732	1,663
Paslinch	2,325	3,331	3,357	3,306	3,264	3,553	3,573	3,297	3,298	3,266	3,283	3,258	3,614
Total for townships	32,342	33,852	34,372	33,827	35,077	36,034	36,777	35,511	35,920	35,830	36,333	37,674	36,708
HARRISTON	1,600	1,645	1,600	1,677	1,886	1,936	1,873	1,834	1,894	1,864	1,803	1,712	1,687
Mount Forest	2,301	2,304	2,546	2,501	2,376	2,325	2,144	2,100	2,088	2,204	2,304	2,194	2,214
Palmerston	1,717	1,654	1,655	1,882	1,882	1,840	1,855	1,855	1,716	1,599	1,727	1,743	1,828
Arthur	1,092	1,246	1,137	1,203	1,222	1,240	1,172	1,210	1,183	1,146	1,145	1,265	1,296
Clifford	587	561	578	573	568	514	556	605	610	602	664	722	634
Drayton	814	758	727	800	879	830	789	790	791	829	904	789	793
Elora	1,213	1,228	1,319	1,301	1,273	1,334	1,410	1,418	1,419	1,401	1,478	1,390	1,304
Erin	536	542	553	512	527	506	561	488	556	520	503	406	591
Fergus	1,545	1,532	1,598	1,642	1,709	1,624	1,703	1,631	1,663	1,659	1,661	1,732	1,598
Total for towns and villages ..	11,405	11,470	11,713	12,091	12,322	12,149	12,063	11,931	11,920	11,927	12,189	11,895	12,126
WATERLOO:													
Dumfries N	2,395	2,468	2,247	2,292	2,707	2,832	2,742	2,597	2,656	3,489	3,359	3,583	2,516
Waterloo	6,947	6,905	7,172	7,235	7,404	7,067	7,090	7,018	7,087	6,959	6,852	6,957	7,344
Wellesley	5,054	5,188	5,131	5,140	5,041	4,970	5,066	5,112	4,964	5,131	5,002	4,778	5,609
Wilnot	5,155	5,226	5,397	5,202	5,246	5,157	5,063	4,973	5,088	4,900	5,134	4,888	5,358
Woolwich	4,367	4,462	4,392	4,451	4,352	4,466	5,157	5,108	5,109	5,175	5,075	5,193	4,838
Total for townships	23,918	24,249	24,339	24,320	24,750	24,492	25,318	24,808	24,884	25,654	25,422	25,439	25,794
Berlin	7,197	7,443	7,595	7,311	6,810	6,125	5,343	4,886	4,478	4,326	3,906	4,079	7,425
Galt	7,169	7,374	7,250	7,186	7,162	6,697	6,322	6,006	5,803	5,550	5,215	4,983	7,535
Waterloo	2,894	2,853	2,800	2,772	2,664	2,695	2,462	2,462	2,158	2,158	2,103	2,012	2,941
Ayr	959	980	1,102	1,276	1,145	1,123	1,100	1,017	1,321	.....	.....	.....	1,040
Elmira	1,022	986	986	932	873	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,069
Hespeler	1,468	1,374	1,368	1,250	1,115	1,135	1,471	1,075	926	867	789	642	1,482
New Hamburg	1,127	1,250	1,147	1,159	1,209	1,223	1,270	1,308	1,119	1,289	1,288	1,151	1,335

Preston	1,799	1,838	1,842	1,767	1,705	1,669	1,667	1,538	1,536	1,466	1,430	1,305	1,419	1,843
Total for towns and villages ..	23,635	24,100	24,090	23,707	22,742	21,540	19,734	18,292	17,336	15,656	14,681	14,172	14,664	24,670
DUFFERIN :														
Amarantha	2,485	2,645	2,896	2,865	2,523	2,514	2,344	2,742	2,650	2,254	2,391	2,504	2,914	2,799
Garrafraxa E.	1,872	1,865	1,977	2,031	2,001	2,017	2,043	2,035	2,073	2,142	2,169	2,159	2,635	2,169
Luther E.	2,031	2,016	2,095	2,122	2,089	1,854	1,626	1,542	1,514	1,539	1,438	1,367	1,557	2,178
Melachton	2,887	3,173	3,203	3,133	3,262	3,220	3,339	2,947	2,377	2,599	2,506	2,514	3,099	3,822
Mono	3,186	3,181	3,600	3,335	3,355	3,304	3,375	3,424	3,517	3,317	3,618	3,510	4,097	3,518
Mulmur	2,723	3,192	3,117	3,288	3,304	3,189	3,554	3,553	3,893	3,617	3,978	3,836	4,211	3,661
Total for townships	15,244	16,072	16,890	16,824	16,534	16,098	16,081	16,243	16,024	15,468	16,100	15,880	18,513	18,147
Orangeville	3,150	2,927	3,023	3,500	3,500	3,200	2,409	2,409	2,365	2,381	2,413	2,523	2,847	2,962
Shelburne	1,115	1,160	1,123	1,228	1,321	1,302	1,116	1,061	947	796	708	657	733	1,202
Total for town and village	4,265	4,087	4,146	4,728	4,821	4,502	3,525	3,470	3,312	3,177	3,121	3,180	3,580	4,164
LINCOLN :														
Caistor	1,761	1,795	1,834	1,870	1,977	2,034	2,004	1,980	1,943	1,971	1,928	1,916	2,164	2,002
Clinton	2,003	1,955	1,801	2,026	1,986	1,939	2,103	2,105	2,051	1,906	2,017	2,091	2,339	2,137
Gainsborough	2,382	2,413	2,571	2,703	2,553	2,542	2,604	2,538	2,617	2,506	2,612	2,615	3,001	2,683
Grantham	1,786	1,816	1,786	1,807	1,812	1,935	1,955	2,023	1,932	1,863	2,087	2,083	2,218	1,928
Grimsby N.	1,087	1,019	1,025	1,087	1,013	1,090	1,084	1,014	928	975	2,390	2,327	2,416	1,095
Grimsby S.	1,457	1,470	1,525	1,512	1,524	1,450	1,491	1,483	1,393	1,429	2,390	2,327	2,416	1,610
Louth	1,614	1,548	1,612	1,531	1,714	1,688	1,653	1,667	1,534	1,888	1,690	1,664	1,995	1,774
Niagara	1,636	1,820	1,747	1,732	1,732	1,699	1,834	1,774	1,854	1,669	1,719	1,832	2,004	1,845
Total for townships	13,726	13,836	13,901	14,268	14,311	14,377	14,730	14,584	14,262	14,207	14,443	14,528	16,197	15,074
Niagara	1,199	1,320	1,240	1,350	1,251	1,322	1,251	1,225	1,200	1,430	1,393	1,445	1,441	1,349
Beamsville	903	881	820	819	781	781	744	759	755	705	694	692	685	911
Grimsby	914	846	848	874	892	800	834	769	784	757	654	645	692	883
Merriton	1,681	1,730	1,707	1,733	1,738	1,736	1,806	1,805	1,887	1,820	1,697	1,704	1,798	1,813
Port Dabhouse	849	836	859	769	882	872	892	883	947	985	1,007	1,000	1,129	879
Total for town and villages ..	5,546	5,613	5,474	5,545	5,619	5,561	5,527	5,441	5,573	5,697	5,445	5,486	5,745	5,835
WENTWORTH :														
Ancaster	3,797	3,895	3,945	4,002	4,048	4,018	4,225	4,242	4,184	4,101	4,213	4,465	4,736	4,098
Barton	3,270	4,676	4,806	4,625	4,406	4,181	4,253	4,013	3,911	3,653	3,425	3,270	3,325	3,289
Beverly	4,520	4,350	4,453	4,623	4,596	4,688	4,903	4,763	4,772	4,671	4,890	5,230	4,636	4,636
Binbrook	1,511	1,569	1,555	1,638	1,615	1,674	1,682	1,633	1,598	1,521	1,511	1,643	1,814	1,674
Flamboro' E.	2,448	2,448	2,515	2,502	2,353	2,142	2,445	2,246	2,331	2,329	2,359	2,746	2,661	2,661
Flamboro' W.	2,863	2,878	2,896	2,896	2,989	3,136	3,043	3,108	3,168	3,119	3,235	3,364	3,461	3,079
Glanford	1,612	1,643	1,650	1,679	1,677	1,772	1,792	1,746	1,905	1,893	1,867	1,977	1,744	1,844
Salftest	2,609	2,634	2,634	2,612	2,505	2,501	2,469	2,438	2,437	2,450	2,614	2,587	2,951	2,755
Total for townships	22,680	24,293	24,448	24,577	24,189	24,112	24,865	24,369	24,237	23,689	24,114	24,708	26,430	23,926

* Estimated, as in census of 1881 it was included with Erin township.

† Included in Dumfries N. township in 1881.

‡ Included in Woolwich township in 1881.

§ Census gives 4,997, but 1,728 is within limits of Hamilton City.

TABLE V. POPULATION.—Continued.

Municipalities.	Municipal Census.										Dominion Census.		
	1892.	1891.	1890.	1889.	1888.	1887.	1886.	1885.	1884.	1883.	1882.	1881.	1891.
WENTWORTH; (Continued.)													
Dundas	3,179	3,385	3,634	3,897	3,991	4,051	3,884	3,726	3,881	4,128	4,021	3,668	3,709
Waterdown	689	669	690	654	659	683	740	709	768	748	750	754	*852
Total for town and village	3,868	4,054	4,314	4,551	4,650	4,734	4,624	4,435	4,649	4,876	4,771	4,422	4,561
HALTON :													
Esquesing	4,027	3,748	4,135	4,196	4,183	4,206	4,255	4,298	4,429	4,397	4,448	4,585	4,998
Nassagaweya	2,675	2,642	2,697	2,626	2,719	2,674	2,745	2,715	2,626	2,659	2,708	2,748	2,800
Nelson	2,756	2,857	2,876	3,107	3,058	3,072	3,218	3,160	3,082	3,089	3,080	3,039	3,340
Trafalgar	3,775	3,747	3,817	3,882	3,856	3,935	4,021	3,987	3,973	4,018	4,125	4,384	4,382
Total for townships	13,233	12,994	13,525	13,811	13,816	13,887	14,239	14,160	14,110	14,163	14,361	14,756	15,520
Milton													
Oakville	1,278	1,284	1,356	1,378	1,381	1,403	1,368	1,279	1,251	1,198	1,125	1,192	1,302
Acton	1,827	1,815	1,780	1,630	1,738	1,636	1,676	1,687	1,655	1,653	1,711	1,709	1,710
Burlington	1,230	1,228	1,115	1,300	1,166	1,010	1,008	939	918	848	838	805	848
Georgetown	1,261	1,345	1,283	1,294	1,245	1,169	1,247	1,100	1,057	968	1,024	1,046	1,068
Total for towns and villages ..	1,516	1,542	1,571	1,639	1,565	1,595	1,534	1,568	1,573	1,552	1,467	1,562	1,471
Total for townships ..	7,112	7,214	7,105	7,241	7,095	6,813	6,833	6,573	6,454	6,219	6,165	6,314	6,399
PEEL :													
Albion	2,737	2,782	2,721	2,940	3,002	3,112	3,290	3,161	3,118	3,112	3,186	3,189	3,872
Caledon	4,285	4,175	4,314	4,205	4,280	4,280	4,004	3,821	3,684	3,641	3,617	3,568	5,310
Chingwaconsy	4,438	4,487	4,514	4,543	4,566	4,785	4,905	4,792	4,959	4,765	4,747	5,005	5,476
Toronto	5,129	5,129	5,130	5,177	5,186	5,227	5,339	5,096	5,285	5,122	5,169	5,343	5,873
Toronto Gore	1,119	1,103	1,087	1,133	1,111	1,189	1,218	1,074	1,151	1,134	1,203	1,245	1,363
Total for townships	17,708	17,676	17,766	17,998	18,145	18,593	18,756	17,944	18,147	17,804	17,922	18,350	21,894
Brampton													
Bolton	3,340	3,294	3,285	3,294	3,297	3,351	3,313	3,200	3,248	3,022	3,169	2,966	2,920
Streetsville	657	653	705	686	702	698	701	712	643	622	549	560	606
Total for town and villages ..	606	557	726	768	803	801	781	779	751	740	706	655	755
Total for townships ..	4,603	4,504	4,716	4,748	4,807	4,850	4,795	4,691	4,642	4,384	4,424	4,181	4,281
YORK :													
Etobicoke	3,579	3,579	3,831	3,147	3,044	3,053	2,922	2,924	2,953	2,855	2,787	2,728	2,976
Total for townships ..	3,586	3,579	3,831	3,147	3,044	3,053	2,922	2,924	2,953	2,855	2,787	2,728	2,976

Georgia	1,700	1,707	2,191	2,216	2,369	2,334	2,362	2,327	2,228	2,245	2,232	2,482	1,990
Gwillimbury E.	3,242	3,553	3,583	3,608	3,594	3,748	3,927	3,341	3,349	3,725	3,892	4,143	3,844
Gwillimbury N	1,729	1,695	1,783	1,719	1,748	1,835	1,759	1,870	1,770	1,823	1,953	2,151	1,990
King	5,417	5,375	5,505	5,791	5,322	5,682	5,453	5,712	5,379	5,623	5,655	6,664	6,067
Markham	5,014	4,956	4,816	4,970	5,028	5,073	5,302	5,228	5,220	5,355	5,600	6,375	5,651
Scarboro'	3,781	3,864	3,811	3,860	3,793	3,421	3,990	3,900	3,769	3,896	4,082	4,208	4,028
Vaughan	4,264	4,490	4,692	4,481	4,527	4,761	5,001	5,302	5,302	4,966	5,237	6,828	5,292
Whitchurch	3,716	3,702	3,671	3,575	3,601	3,585	3,958	3,962	4,065	3,972	4,119	4,529	4,019
York	7,309	6,453	6,108	7,176	6,840	8,325	9,300	9,160	87,689	10,374	10,939	12,748	**8,357
Total for townships	39,758	39,374	39,491	40,543	39,866	43,320	43,974	43,441	41,724	44,935	46,428	53,104	45,825
Aurora	1,828	1,922	1,946	2,085	2,025	2,107	1,924	1,837	1,685	1,456	1,480	1,540	1,743
Newmarket	2,081	1,948	1,948	1,840	1,975	2,068	1,939	1,888	1,747	1,712	1,704	2,006	2,143
North Toronto	1,426	1,191	1,120	1,251	1,187	1,158	1,000	1,000	928	962	800	866	1,148
Toronto Junction	5,398	4,158	3,830	3,851	1,187	608	503	462	485	481	553	580	443
East Toronto	1,103	910	900	1,025	608	452	421	421	421	421	421	421	421
Holland Landing	442	430	424	421	452	481	503	462	485	481	553	580	443
Markham	1,066	1,019	1,110	1,096	997	1,101	969	1,020	999	1,033	937	954	1,100
Richmond Hill	700	750	744	795	825	879	923	889	862	755	798	867	743
Stouffville	1,107	1,128	1,167	1,150	1,100	1,031	1,005	950	863	871	841	805	866
Sutton	644	631	644	631	644	631	644	631	644	631	644	631	644
Weston	1,211	1,109	1,043	1,014	921	984	1,000	1,000	928	962	800	866	1,148
Woodbridge	768	782	735	708	744	816	929	1,061	978	923	872	762	1,194
Totals for towns and villages	17,774	15,978	14,848	12,988	10,835	9,467	9,192	9,107	8,547	8,284	6,288	6,813	18,067
ONTARIO :													
Brook	3,578	3,629	3,683	3,595	3,520	3,804	4,091	4,070	4,133	4,150	4,156	4,378	4,071
Mara	2,805	2,980	2,956	2,843	3,054	3,025	2,979	2,979	2,803	2,856	2,767	3,237	3,152
Pickering	5,076	5,781	5,663	5,893	5,657	6,157	6,425	6,455	6,620	6,204	6,368	6,883	5,998
Rama	1,389	1,317	1,298	1,179	1,170	1,153	956	979	1,045	967	913	1,370	1,752
Reich	4,122	4,122	4,122	3,993	4,128	4,378	4,354	4,350	4,487	4,588	4,385	4,949	4,190
Scott	2,237	2,234	2,174	2,236	2,237	2,281	2,305	2,305	2,184	2,286	2,414	2,563	2,342
Scugog	572	578	542	591	575	575	601	543	585	600	639	768	662
Thorah	1,435	1,368	1,434	1,552	1,498	1,484	1,426	1,483	2,239	2,178	2,420	2,542	1,623
Uxbridge	3,100	3,119	3,118	3,156	3,282	3,441	3,500	3,639	3,677	3,641	3,686	4,081	3,461
Whitby, E.	2,872	2,928	2,985	2,986	2,999	3,107	3,176	3,005	3,121	2,998	3,456	3,417	3,080
Whitby	2,307	2,307	2,517	2,502	2,464	2,788	2,827	2,797	2,580	2,607	2,790	2,946	2,551
Total for townships	29,493	30,363	30,452	30,526	30,584	32,193	32,640	32,555	33,474	32,973	33,755	37,134	32,882
Oshawa	4,046	4,082	4,287	4,155	4,010	4,119	4,252	4,300	4,379	4,409	4,177	3,992	4,066
Uxbridge	2,000	2,125	1,941	2,300	2,060	2,014	2,088	2,000	1,839	1,830	1,674	1,824	2,023
Whitby	2,668	2,693	2,641	2,891	2,886	2,951	3,023	2,867	2,984	2,708	2,969	3,140	2,786

*Estimated, as in census of 1881 it was included in Flamboro' E. township. †East Toronto and Toronto Junction were incorporated. ‡North Toronto becomes incorporated. §Portion annexed to City of Toronto. **Census gives 23,257, but this includes the corporations of East Toronto, North Toronto and Toronto Junction, estimated at 8,105, and 6,795 within the limits of City of Toronto. ††Included in York township in 1881. ‡‡Included in Vaughan township in 1881. §§Included in Georgina township in 1881.

TABLE V—POPULATION.—Continued.

Municipalities.	Municipal Census.										Dominion Census.			
	1892.	1891.	1890.	1889.	1888.	1887.	1886.	1885.	1884.	1883.	1882.	1881.	1881.	1891.
ONTARIO: (Continued.)														
Beaverton	774	850	776	915	778	818	964	927	962	951	917	903	922	850
Cannington	1,102	1,101	1,174	1,080	1,079	989	909	962	962	962	917	903	922	1,050
Port Perry	1,613	1,756	1,729	1,672	1,790	1,901	1,866	1,825	1,765	1,765	1,773	1,687	1,800	1,698
Totals for towns and villages ..	12,203	12,608	12,548	13,013	12,593	12,822	13,102	12,881	11,929	11,663	11,617	11,406	11,678	12,473
DURHAM:														
Cartwright	1,950	1,979	1,967	1,983	2,068	2,116	2,095	2,121	2,070	2,054	2,218	2,255	2,357	2,026
Cavan	2,828	2,928	2,948	2,849	3,026	3,140	3,185	3,162	3,272	3,287	3,128	3,213	3,479	3,106
Clarke	4,458	4,294	4,128	4,583	4,555	4,769	4,889	4,558	4,908	4,891	4,892	5,096	5,169	4,427
Darlington	4,466	4,522	4,496	4,613	4,603	4,653	4,750	4,651	4,780	4,782	4,968	5,044	5,465	4,757
Hope	4,064	3,847	4,019	4,184	3,900	4,300	3,800	4,206	4,054	4,012	3,997	3,946	4,522	3,887
Manvers	3,334	3,551	3,204	3,230	3,620	3,426	3,059	3,197	3,320	3,320	3,412	3,319	3,976	4,047
Total for townships	21,100	21,121	20,762	21,472	21,672	22,404	21,778	21,895	22,114	21,846	22,615	22,873	24,968	22,250
BOURNEMOUTH:														
Bournemouth	3,170	3,338	3,810	3,664	3,763	3,757	3,689	3,583	3,695	3,618	3,567	3,462	3,504	3,377
Port Hope	4,746	4,782	4,821	4,987	5,161	5,144	5,431	5,441	5,455	5,515	5,440	5,382	5,585	5,042
Millbrook	882	896	914	964	1,033	1,004	1,017	1,065	1,043	1,038	1,084	1,062	1,148	971
Newcastle	682	735	751	689	660	712	910	892	872	848	943	1,038	1,060	787
Totals for towns and villages ..	9,490	9,751	10,296	10,304	10,617	10,987	11,047	11,001	11,065	11,017	11,034	10,944	11,297	10,177
NORTHUMBERLAND:														
Alnwick	979	1,079	1,041	1,070	1,052	1,122	1,065	1,053	1,080	1,063	1,083	1,220	1,471	1,321
Brighton	2,918	2,879	2,849	2,773	2,896	2,881	2,995	2,919	2,793	2,856	2,854	2,849	3,470	3,017
Cramahoe	2,787	2,737	2,836	2,750	2,671	2,732	2,665	2,335	3,031	2,925	3,114	3,181	3,481	2,995
Haldimand	4,162	4,116	4,181	4,339	4,300	4,360	4,669	4,669	4,537	4,586	5,087	5,185	5,401	4,484
Hamilton	4,542	4,542	4,436	4,417	4,473	4,464	4,452	4,443	4,178	4,277	4,596	4,649	5,155	4,313
Monaghan, S.	1,050	1,078	1,073	1,013	1,087	1,012	1,076	1,064	993	871	909	1,072	1,148	1,093
Murray	2,966	3,023	2,871	2,942	3,071	3,131	3,024	2,917	2,973	2,965	3,182	3,070	3,560	3,303
Percy	3,091	3,018	3,011	3,303	3,162	3,167	3,153	3,117	3,186	3,154	3,419	3,529	3,768	3,388
Seymour	3,173	3,109	3,058	3,176	3,255	3,229	3,224	3,158	3,304	3,263	3,476	3,293	3,783	3,509
Total for townships	25,668	25,611	25,356	25,783	25,967	26,098	26,723	25,975	26,075	25,960	27,711	28,048	31,237	27,423
COBOURG:														
Cobourg	4,609	4,694	4,801	4,740	4,692	4,759	4,940	5,007	5,100	5,313	5,210	5,164	4,957	4,829
Brighton	1,368	1,479	1,502	1,522	1,732	1,650	1,818	1,818	1,498	1,501	1,481	1,515	1,547	1,479

Campbellford	2,269	2,435	2,431	2,235	2,384	2,204	1,951	1,703	1,714	1,693	1,602	1,355	1,418	2,424
Coborne	962	1,033	1,031	1,030	876	855	883	915	915	953	939	974	1,079	1,058
Hastings	748	733	857	816	872	836	786	797	793	803	806	802	885	812
Total for town and villages	9,956	10,434	10,629	10,343	10,356	10,304	10,378	10,240	10,020	10,263	10,038	9,810	9,886	10,612
PRINCE EDWARD :														
Annisaburg	2,717	2,896	2,886	2,933	2,914	2,827	3,079	2,976	3,071	3,020	2,995	3,084	3,451	3,079
Athol	1,071	1,080	1,155	1,122	1,195	1,273	1,366	1,296	1,340	1,331	1,331	1,384	1,573	1,284
Hallowell	2,857	3,042	2,900	2,947	2,981	2,910	3,175	3,038	3,117	3,117	3,121	3,217	3,704	3,380
Hillier	1,641	1,626	1,646	1,721	1,713	1,733	1,759	1,773	1,755	1,957	1,791	1,842	2,192	1,890
Marysburg, N.	1,325	1,350	1,555	1,307	1,462	1,436	1,451	1,431	1,581	1,578	1,443	1,548	1,700	1,430
Marysburg, S.	1,513	1,591	1,564	1,561	1,645	1,633	1,732	1,947	1,949	1,953	1,886	1,947	2,205	1,643
Sophasburg	2,107	2,071	1,985	2,176	2,050	2,077	2,132	2,107	2,211	2,239	2,108	2,200	2,646	2,341
Total for townships	13,231	13,656	13,691	13,767	13,917	14,005	14,759	14,568	15,004	15,189	14,745	15,161	17,471	15,047
Pictou	3,121	3,060	3,030	2,998	3,000	3,034	2,825	2,744	2,975	2,733	2,863	2,833	2,975	3,287
Wellington	491	525	509	513	556	533	569	563	508	503	523	537	598	555
Total for town and village	3,612	3,585	3,539	3,511	3,556	3,627	3,394	3,307	3,483	3,236	3,386	3,370	3,573	3,842
LENNOX AND ADDINGTON :														
Adolphustown	642	500	740	570	642	659	691	674	664	685	620	649	737	720
Amherst Island	921	903	938	963	984	1,025	1,035	1,035	1,038	1,037	1,093	1,117	1,089	938
Camden, E.	4,808	5,369	5,068	4,885	4,362	4,760	4,736	4,796	4,464	4,174	4,040	4,142	5,134	4,745
Denbigh, Abinger and Ashby	882	850	767	813	767	700	680	540	647	552	521	536	621	870
Ernestown	2,874	2,874	2,439	2,992	3,114	3,232	3,250	3,375	3,264	3,288	3,243	3,254	3,961	3,597
Fredericksburg, N.	1,433	1,404	1,460	1,516	1,522	1,587	1,619	1,582	1,540	1,480	1,640	1,583	1,720	1,659
Fredericksburg, S.	1,036	968	1,038	962	1,119	1,209	1,223	1,245	1,245	1,067	1,250	1,195	1,340	1,250
Kaladar and Angelsea	1,132	1,075	889	978	1,014	1,011	814	936	935	904	932	895	990	1,232
Richmond	2,579	2,528	2,438	2,360	2,360	2,048	2,481	2,526	2,590	2,518	2,676	2,477	3,241	2,898
Sheffield	1,975	2,082	2,172	2,218	2,300	2,200	2,194	2,190	2,178	2,225	2,218	2,243	2,591	2,355
Total for townships	18,270	18,553	18,009	18,257	18,184	18,431	18,791	18,899	18,585	17,960	18,264	18,191	21,424	20,139
Napanee	3,150	3,221	3,137	3,074	3,201	3,273	3,414	3,300	3,062	3,558	3,323	3,313	3,680	3,433
Bath	436	505	489	481	508	518	539	533	525	621	637	589	546	530
Newburgh	562	587	578	621	886	739	866	913	711	791	797	760	834	648
Total for town and villages	4,148	4,313	4,204	4,176	4,595	4,590	4,819	4,746	4,298	4,970	4,757	4,632	5,060	4,611
FRONTENAC :														
Barrie	628	596	500	509	501	545	532	475	476	433	458	419	486	670
Bedford	1,497	1,406	1,484	1,445	1,541	1,512	1,462	1,342	1,337	1,327	1,500	1,568	2,019	1,837
Clarendon and Miller	852	843	890	857	810	828	833	823	696	639	660	642	685	929
Hinchinbrooke	1,228	1,196	1,321	1,339	1,111	1,170	1,285	1,225	1,167	1,105	1,101	1,155	1,322	1,465
Howe Island	312	400	295	327	351	402	415	411	398	384	400	396	479	422
Kennebec	1,255	1,243	1,178	1,075	955	933	1,040	1,040	1,071	885	966	935	1,149	1,428

*Included in Thorah township in 1881.

TABLE V—POPULATION.—Continued.

Municipalities.	Municipal Census.										Dominion Census.			
	1892.	1891.	1890.	1889.	1888.	1887.	1886.	1885.	1884.	1883.	1882.	1881.	1881.	1891.
FRONTENAC: (Continued.)														
Kingston.....	2,486	2,500	2,981	2,685	2,701	2,876	3,060	2,879	3,047	2,750	2,418	2,716	3,739	3,349
Loughborough.....	1,803	1,762	1,806	1,793	1,785	1,761	1,808	1,891	1,498	1,849	1,904	1,855	2,394	2,218
Oden.....	977	946	901	868	820	868	889	842	875	877	798	728	829	1,002
Oso.....	1,061	1,115	1,015	976	1,033	877	996	786	796	938	767	779	1,176	1,176
Palmerston and Canonto.....	881	821	863	719	661	834	772	705	712	732	738	739	1,005	1,064
Pittsburg.....	2,480	2,491	2,456	2,553	2,524	2,636	2,600	2,577	2,601	2,643	2,653	2,760	3,352	3,000
Portland.....	1,830	2,096	2,270	2,048	2,210	2,246	2,209	2,256	2,249	2,286	2,303	2,300	2,482	2,512
Storrington.....	1,920	1,965	1,961	1,926	1,917	2,041	2,130	2,043	2,062	2,086	2,000	2,217	2,811	2,285
Wolfe Island.....	1,698	1,657	1,738	1,823	1,857	1,875	1,847	1,850	1,789	1,916	1,955	1,917	2,383	2,003
Total for townships.....	20,908	21,037	21,659	20,793	21,118	21,464	21,875	21,145	20,780	20,910	20,788	21,126	26,064	25,360
Garden Island.....	365	389	389	359	340	368	405	430	457	760	493	502	495	412
Portsmouth.....	800	847	793	784	862	799	825	900	924	807	1,066	999	1,734	1,974
Total for villages.....	1,165	1,236	1,182	1,143	1,202	1,167	1,230	1,330	1,381	1,567	1,559	1,501	2,229	2,386
EDS AND GRENVILLE:														
Angusta.....	4,126	4,111	4,095	4,366	4,514	4,374	4,573	4,584	4,601	4,552	4,525	4,418	5,096	4,534
Bastard and Burgess S.....	2,916	3,183	2,977	3,651	3,681	3,240	3,022	3,659	2,900	2,816	2,810	2,665	3,500	3,319
Crosby, N.....	1,647	1,718	1,787	1,730	1,656	1,667	1,699	1,761	1,672	1,624	1,633	1,680	1,999	2,097
Crosby, S.....	1,619	1,743	1,721	1,732	1,729	1,736	1,689	1,765	1,668	1,683	1,816	1,865	1,968	1,849
Edwardsburg.....	3,750	3,744	3,875	3,855	4,158	4,088	4,090	4,059	4,050	4,221	4,182	4,143	4,799	4,517
Elizabethtown.....	3,800	3,694	3,921	4,200	4,138	4,355	4,394	4,464	4,166	4,166	4,201	4,214	4,905	4,726
Elmsley S.....	821	812	819	766	770	856	844	835	819	788	930	960	1,121	977
Gower S.....	785	816	841	829	806	837	849	835	888	852	921	842	1,022	960
Kitley.....	2,071	2,242	2,002	2,118	2,016	2,091	1,993	2,078	2,065	2,038	2,219	2,261	2,593	2,336
Leeds and Lansdowne, Front.....	2,911	2,838	3,067	3,073	3,030	3,040	3,016	3,108	3,008	3,032	2,919	3,028	3,587	3,387
Leeds and Lansdowne, Rear.....	2,145	2,178	2,180	2,283	2,161	2,246	2,246	2,312	2,176	2,239	2,199	2,401	2,653	2,492
Oxford on Rideau.....	3,207	3,100	3,156	3,131	3,157	3,158	3,117	3,081	3,040	3,085	3,139	3,118	3,785	3,307
Welford.....	1,849	1,770	1,771	1,845	1,885	1,859	1,890	1,917	1,915	1,905	1,877	1,900	2,401	2,115
Yonge and Escott, Front.....	2,590	2,513	2,658	2,675	2,567	2,606	2,483	2,515	2,552	2,723	2,775	2,527	3,107	2,857
Yonge and Escott, Rear.....	1,195	1,261	1,278	2,096	2,045	1,922	1,918	1,973	1,940	1,961	1,937	1,985	2,103	1,413
Total for townships.....	35,432	35,723	36,148	38,290	38,313	38,075	37,823	38,286	37,460	37,685	38,083	38,007	44,639	40,886
Brookville.....	8,489	8,864	8,887	8,826	8,593	8,257	8,294	8,389	8,499	7,929	7,504	7,473	7,609	8,791
Gananoque.....	3,646	3,529	3,519	3,551	3,586	3,320	3,198	3,208	3,079	2,919	3,007	2,736	2,871	3,669

<i>Prescott</i>	2,911	2,924	2,938	2,896	2,843	2,921	2,946	2,848	2,842	2,842	2,893	2,030	2,999	2,919
Athens	749	786	782	.....	.....	695	697	.....	598	595	605	546	.....	904
Cardinal	967	964	893	780	728	695	697	636	598	595	605	546	632	959
Kempville	1,129	1,058	1,144	1,158	1,204	1,047	1,203	1,128	1,169	960	899	987	1,188	1,226
Merrickville	1,026	954	987	1,034	975	936	857	834	753	675	726	719	819	1,072
Newboro'	419	432	465	483	470	422	407	407	431	500	423	387	418	462
Total for towns and villages ..	19,336	19,511	19,605	18,728	18,399	17,598	17,602	17,450	17,371	16,420	16,057	15,778	16,536	20,002
DUNDAS :														
Matilda	3,775	4,102	4,050	4,069	4,244	4,158	4,288	4,137	4,013	3,950	3,728	3,785	4,692	4,138
Mountain	3,095	2,980	3,086	3,071	3,036	2,968	2,984	2,926	2,976	3,024	3,070	3,098	3,719	3,422
Williamsburg	3,889	3,836	3,882	3,897	3,799	3,989	3,853	3,892	3,886	4,051	4,022	4,186	4,671	4,308
Winchester	3,288	3,340	3,351	3,678	3,839	4,411	4,317	4,028	4,086	4,449	4,058	4,032	4,796	3,621
Total for townships	14,047	14,258	14,369	14,715	14,918	15,526	15,442	14,983	15,011	15,474	14,878	15,101	17,878	15,489
Chesterville	717	699	689	.....	.....	1,063	1,031	1,002	996	969	964	902	1,001	775
Iroquois	1,135	1,122	1,111	1,116	1,077	1,063	1,031	1,002	996	969	964	902	1,001	1,047
Morrisburg	1,855	1,696	1,674	1,838	1,819	1,974	1,993	1,862	2,000	1,681	1,708	1,704	1,719	1,859
Winchester	986	978	933	849	809	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	962
Total for villages	4,693	4,495	4,407	3,803	3,705	3,037	3,024	2,804	2,996	2,650	2,672	2,606	2,720	4,643
STORMONT :														
Cornwall	5,131	5,629	5,427	5,110	5,614	4,362	4,386	3,959	3,750	3,745	3,583	3,580	5,436	6,790
Finch	3,035	3,024	2,944	2,921	2,994	2,896	3,090	2,967	2,929	3,086	2,640	3,035	3,433	3,509
Onabruok	4,684	4,769	4,955	5,060	5,000	4,952	5,050	4,941	4,894	4,946	4,880	4,856	5,796	5,316
Roxborough	4,082	4,153	4,162	4,310	4,374	4,211	4,183	4,041	3,712	3,712	3,822	3,727	4,005	4,735
Total for townships	16,932	17,575	17,488	17,341	17,982	16,421	16,709	15,908	15,285	15,489	14,925	15,198	18,730	20,351
Cornwall	6,211	6,010	6,159	5,757	6,402	6,206	5,710	5,397	5,391	4,932	4,316	4,190	4,468	6,805
GLENGARRY :														
Charlottenburg	4,870	5,073	4,735	5,053	5,053	5,465	5,219	5,252	5,087	5,237	5,228	5,473	6,354	5,657
Kenyon	4,061	4,675	4,842	5,009	5,061	5,075	4,968	4,680	4,662	4,873	4,593	4,278	5,491	5,376
Lancaster	3,613	3,744	3,682	3,777	3,888	3,995	4,071	4,043	4,149	3,877	4,045	4,164	4,851	4,084
Lochiel	4,517	4,517	4,502	4,521	4,111	4,187	4,314	3,702	3,843	4,820	4,674	4,480	5,525	5,016
Total for townships	17,061	18,009	17,761	18,351	18,113	18,722	18,602	17,677	17,741	18,807	18,540	18,395	22,221	20,133
Alexandria	1,425	1,465	1,379	1,386	1,379	1,378	1,149	966	1,200	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,614
Lancaster	572	639	663	572	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	700
Maxville	507	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total for villages	2,504	2,104	2,042	1,958	1,379	1,378	1,149	966	1,200	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,314

* Included in Yonge and Escott R. townships in 1881. † Estimated, as in census of 1881 it was included in Edwardsburg township. ‡ Included in Winchester township in 1881. § Maxville becomes incorporated. ** Included in Lochiel township in 1881. †† Included in Lancaster township in 1881.

TABLE V.—POPULATION.—Continued.

Municipalities.	Municipal Census.										Dominion Census.			
	1892.	1891.	1890.	1889.	1888.	1887.	1886.	1885.	1884.	1883.	1882.	1881.	1881.	1891.
PRESCOTT :														
Alfred	2,950	2,822	2,870	2,938	2,886	2,827	3,185	3,112	2,812	3,146	2,503	2,454	3,208	3,053
Caledonia	1,601	1,570	1,598	1,622	1,677	1,681	1,627	1,651	1,509	1,528	1,502	1,440	1,751	1,943
Hawkesbury, E.	4,783	4,515	4,539	4,560	4,267	3,732	4,067	3,515	3,711	3,817	3,796	3,898	5,082	4,896
Hawkesbury, W.	2,485	2,473	2,412	2,231	2,076	2,066	1,987	1,774	1,937	1,739	1,796	1,888	2,360	2,740
Longueuil	989	978	1,000	1,011	1,011	1,025	1,022	1,007	1,069	1,107	972	984	1,162	1,172
Plantagenet, N.	3,726	3,569	3,913	3,730	3,440	3,608	3,949	3,916	3,653	3,691	3,602	3,446	3,997	4,245
Plantagenet, S.	2,755	2,391	2,791	2,807	2,665	2,785	2,715	2,678	2,568	2,217	2,217	2,192	2,524	3,080
Total for townships.....	19,289	18,318	19,123	18,929	18,052	17,724	18,552	17,653	17,259	17,245	16,388	16,302	20,084	21,129
Hawkesbury	1,536	1,557	1,437	1,526	1,532	1,503	1,527	1,539	1,469	1,462	1,344	1,457	1,920	2,042
L'Orignal.....	771	779	868	870	817	813	919	841	801	801	801	764	853	1,002
Total for villages	2,307	2,336	2,305	2,396	2,349	2,316	2,446	2,380	2,270	2,263	2,145	2,221	2,773	3,044
RUSSELL :														
Cambridge	2,369	2,424	2,881	2,415	2,987	2,738	2,747	2,150	1,791	1,680	1,613	1,471	1,676	2,767
Clarence	4,371	4,187	4,551	4,327	4,292	4,247	5,318	5,720	4,825	4,477	4,297	4,059	4,411	4,779
Cumberland	3,238	3,367	3,569	3,761	3,834	3,816	3,866	3,607	3,490	3,485	2,642	2,509	3,535	4,014
Russell	2,829	2,932	2,818	2,935	3,409	3,011	3,117	2,763	3,029	3,029	2,813	2,883	3,458	3,918
Total for townships.....	12,807	12,880	13,819	13,468	14,522	13,807	14,988	14,240	13,135	12,671	11,365	10,872	13,080	15,478
Caselman	946	1,179	1,375	1,250	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*	1,346
Rockland	1,308	1,407	1,343	1,201	1,201	1,201	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	+	1,465
Total for villages	2,254	2,586	2,668	2,451	1,201	1,201	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,811
CARLETON :														
Fitzroy	2,607	2,443	2,497	2,496	2,310	2,299	1,966	2,196	2,621	2,437	2,651	2,798	3,378	2,940
Gloucester	5,866	6,293	6,302	5,981	5,836	5,774	5,826	5,347	5,030	4,666	4,764	5,000	6,254	6,823
Goulbourn	2,563	2,458	2,597	2,636	2,594	2,572	2,845	2,852	2,817	2,643	2,911	2,885	3,381	2,784
Gower, N.	2,117	2,111	2,097	2,394	2,397	2,394	2,173	2,421	1,989	1,939	2,391	2,388	2,481	2,883
Huntley	2,580	2,208	2,208	2,212	2,221	2,318	2,333	2,337	2,307	2,312	2,326	2,333	2,534	2,321
March	1,110	1,059	1,034	1,005	1,041	1,028	948	1,011	1,035	1,048	1,163	1,122	1,318	1,264
Marlborough	1,534	1,532	1,459	1,594	1,665	1,730	1,732	1,762	1,777	1,723	1,855	1,852	2,090	1,703
Nepean	5,582	5,736	5,432	5,168	5,538	5,103	8,375	7,858	7,406	7,019	6,994	7,058	8,044	** 6,201
Osgoode	4,365	4,235	4,367	4,369	4,371	4,288	4,387	4,309	4,263	3,837	3,995	3,995	4,753	4,858

Torbolton	939	905	900	912	909	908	848	811	811	808	1,118	1,024	1,023
Total for townships	29,257	29,014	28,948	29,755	32,885	32,590	31,513	30,661	29,976	28,435	30,959	35,257	32,800
Ottawa, E.	714	684	658	346	326	356	362	403	441	430	347	439	741
Richmond	363	335	340	346	326	356	362	403	441	430	347	439	447
Total for villages	1,077	1,039	998	346	326	356	362	403	441	430	347	439	1,188
RENEW:													
Admaston	2,201	2,126	2,307	2,390	2,383	2,197	2,134	2,119	2,134	2,152	2,201	2,383	2,548
Algonia, S	772	692	899	806	822	662	734	711	679	633	621	662	759
Alice and Fraser	1,740	1,742	1,610	1,647	1,509	1,572	1,560	1,582	1,561	1,569	1,552	1,612	1,920
Bagot and Blithfield	1,306	1,241	1,293	1,237	1,070	1,066	1,004	1,016	992	900	962	1,126	1,594
Bromley	1,652	1,713	1,733	1,638	1,639	1,623	1,591	1,577	1,569	1,539	1,623	1,797	1,933
Brougham	479	549	484	511	483	420	484	500	500	620	490	574	548
Bruenell and Lynedoch	1,330	1,338	1,180	1,273	1,254	1,243	1,255	1,208	1,165	1,149	1,038	1,185	1,270
Grattan	1,573	1,578	1,883	1,695	1,833	1,789	2,021	1,703	1,605	1,494	1,523	1,893	1,724
Griffith and Matawathan	689	681	725	610	601	652	638	637	589	532	516	569	614
Hagarty, Jones, Sherwood, etc	1,976	2,111	1,881	1,809	1,748	1,632	1,718	1,555	1,284	1,361	1,392	1,417	2,200
Head, Clara and Maria	424	373	369	424	329	296	306	306	308	308	270	391	521
Horton	1,323	1,419	1,393	1,411	1,292	1,262	1,076	1,198	1,345	1,277	1,252	1,510	1,808
McNab	3,298	3,254	3,340	3,332	3,221	3,354	3,360	3,287	3,106	3,047	3,006	3,092	3,514
Pembroke	638	622	706	664	671	638	664	700	654	635	630	683	801
Perewawa	815	928	799	799	640	621	600	420	425	423	472	547	991
Raddiffe and Raglan	910	925	817	840	838	828	683	724	659	636	619	785	1,059
Rolph, Buchanan and Wylie	598	736	735	760	812	712	790	606	882	519	525	577	1,034
Ross	2,418	2,457	2,449	2,493	2,501	2,377	2,353	2,300	2,123	2,269	2,213	2,080	2,131
Sebastopol	714	574	680	700	668	640	644	599	562	553	537	626	710
Stafford	1,044	1,000	1,021	1,014	1,030	1,038	998	1,033	953	1,014	951	1,055	1,173
Westmeath	2,986	3,005	3,025	2,892	2,812	2,714	2,851	2,797	2,648	2,581	2,627	3,220	3,612
Wilberforce and Algonia, N	2,213	2,164	2,499	2,474	2,419	2,183	1,637	2,019	1,965	1,950	1,883	2,002	2,577
Total for townships	31,099	31,388	31,808	31,419	30,605	29,469	29,101	28,517	27,808	27,161	26,966	27,198	35,913
Pembroke	4,188	4,277	4,280	4,252	4,139	4,065	3,876	3,290	3,272	3,286	3,000	2,820	4,401
Amprior	3,217	3,116	3,011	2,833	2,758	2,490	2,730	2,925	3,090	2,800	2,090	2,147	3,341
Eganville	754	750	750	2,550	2,438	1,893	2,162	1,746	1,985	1,320	1,414	1,605	2,611
Renfrew	2,293	2,200	2,188	2,188	2,438	1,893	2,162	1,746	1,985	1,320	1,414	1,605	2,611
Total for town and villages	10,452	10,343	9,509	9,635	9,335	8,448	8,558	7,961	8,257	7,415	6,414	6,572	11,063
LANARK:													
Bathurst	2,512	2,341	2,338	2,572	2,538	3,078	2,513	2,600	2,555	2,587	2,617	2,960	2,757
Beckwith	1,595	1,680	1,560	1,756	1,723	1,718	1,673	1,632	1,659	1,663	1,750	1,928	1,928
Burgess, N.	970	1,007	1,007	1,081	1,091	1,100	1,029	950	936	1,435	1,058	1,287	1,117

*Included in Cambridge township in 1881. †Included in Clarence township in 1881. ‡Estimated, as in census it was included in Cambridge township. §Portion annexed to Ottawa city. *Census gives 11,401, but 5,200 is within the limits of Ottawa City. †Included in Nepean township in 1881. ‡Included in Grattan and Wilberforce townships in 1881.

TABLE V.—POPULATION.—Continued.

Municipalities.	Municipal Census.										Dominion Census.			
	1892.	1891.	1890.	1889.	1888.	1887.	1886.	1885.	1884.	1883.	1882.	1881.	1881.	1891.
LANARK : (Continued)														
Dalhousie and Sherbrooke, N	1,970	2,023	2,095	2,058	2,078	2,091	2,075	2,012	2,050	2,689	2,471	2,458	2,528	2,142
Lavant	597	605	607	685	729	613	674	589	556	651	647	694	767	679
Darling	692	684	691	623	644	594	632	628	620	651	647	694	767	739
Drummond	2,013	2,025	2,015	2,007	2,056	2,049	2,062	2,149	2,134	2,689	2,137	2,188	2,378	2,202
Elmsley, N.	1,028	1,076	1,024	1,094	1,089	1,071	1,035	1,009	1,109	1,112	1,141	1,130	1,319	1,233
Lanark	1,716	1,747	1,683	1,693	1,765	1,789	1,759	1,785	1,639	1,752	1,717	1,747	2,029	1,904
Montague	2,146	2,143	2,176	2,095	1,975	2,267	2,535	2,194	2,090	2,240	2,136	2,158	2,683	2,232
Pakenham	1,702	1,864	1,602	1,631	1,891	1,772	1,816	1,759	1,801	1,866	1,804	1,792	2,284	2,007
Ramsay	2,147	2,185	2,300	2,304	2,375	2,386	2,397	2,465	2,365	2,416	2,203	2,377	2,899	2,601
Sherbrooke, S	914	865	875	909	935	897	874	856	849	841	742	782	948	984
Total for townships	20,002	20,245	19,973	20,508	20,889	21,375	21,074	20,628	20,363	20,946	20,413	20,828	24,010	22,363
Almonte	2,908	2,925	2,882	3,314	3,221	3,213	2,972	2,859	2,842	2,906	2,632	2,631	2,684	3,068
Carlton Place	4,336	4,315	4,224	4,064	3,758	3,577	3,336	2,938	2,707	2,452	1,915	1,800	1,975	4,435
Perth	2,657	3,205	3,229	3,748	3,976	4,401	3,774	3,774	3,780	3,202	2,730	2,755	2,467	3,136
Smith's Falls	3,976	3,756	3,513	3,437	3,555	2,922	2,448	2,227	2,086	2,009	2,003	1,980	2,087	3,864
Lanark	758	828	796	756	772	753	745	715	705	687	689	666	752	859
Total for towns and village	14,635	15,029	14,644	15,319	15,282	14,866	13,075	12,513	12,120	11,256	9,969	9,832	9,965	15,362
VICTORIA :														
Bexley	752	723	685	825	731	722	694	742	677	640	711	844	903	902
Carden	710	720	732	690	715	831	1,114	1,174	1,110	1,130	1,202	995	916	815
Dalton	690	528	530	520	595	527							530	509
Eldon	2,534	2,814	3,020	3,128	2,784	2,888	2,926	2,824	2,858	3,111	2,888	3,008	3,778	3,145
Emily	2,195	2,211	2,254	2,172	2,269	2,282	2,340	2,303	2,366	2,366	2,434	2,382	2,876	2,603
Fenelon	2,430	2,550	2,587	2,388	2,381	2,638	2,669	2,687	2,652	2,784	2,806	2,811	3,094	2,809
Laxton, Digby and Longford	729	759	772	754	804	826	779	828	809	771	801	796	957	874
Mariposa	3,861	4,044	3,911	3,773	4,192	4,489	4,618	4,673	4,719	5,397	5,397	5,216	5,531	4,849
Ops	2,480	2,544	2,971	2,830	2,902	2,852	3,101	3,011	2,861	2,859	2,766	2,804	3,358	2,926
Somerville	2,007	1,787	1,692	1,650	1,477	1,422	1,276	1,276	1,251	1,251	1,187	1,359	1,509	1,940
Verulam	1,880	1,943	1,934	2,015	1,957	2,048	2,046	2,028	2,041	2,041	2,161	2,195	2,474	2,291
Total for townships	20,268	20,623	21,083	20,745	20,807	21,520	21,563	21,546	21,374	22,341	22,353	22,410	25,926	23,663
Lindsay	6,227	6,157	6,280	6,031	5,744	5,459	5,512	5,250	5,388	5,251	5,120	5,365	5,080	6,031
Bobcaygeon	895	984	928	898	871	851	811	811	811	872	713	710	750	1,018

Kenelon Falls	1,081	1,044	1,129	1,288	1,260	1,184	1,300	1,312	1,208	1,144	1,050	1,017	1,155	1,219
Omenee	573	690	641	622	682	668	667	683	713	665	650	689	741	687
Woodville	582	655	560	543	519	499	556	523	474	.....	.....	.....	.....	323
Total for town and villages	9,358	9,530	9,538	9,332	9,076	8,661	8,846	8,579	8,591	7,932	7,533	7,781	7,729	9,328
PETERBOROUGH:														
Asphodel	1,655	1,722	1,682	1,735	1,723	1,744	1,628	1,739	1,813	1,761	1,741	1,687	1,918	1,866
Belmont	2,285	2,304	2,334	2,143	1,925	1,670	1,896	1,736	1,639	1,632	1,580	1,643	1,965	2,807
Burleigh and Methuen	1,380	1,290	1,135	1,266	1,310	1,345	1,326	1,187	1,251	1,295	1,279	1,307	1,381	1,520
Douro	1,999	1,980	1,979	1,999	2,012	2,008	2,092	2,004	1,982	1,889	1,926	1,862	1,872	2,131
Dummer	1,947	2,005	1,944	1,837	2,006	1,987	2,076	2,019	1,987	1,951	1,936	2,012	2,149	2,143
Ennismore	838	877	889	884	839	895	859	974	969	980	1,002	1,033	1,137	932
Galway and Cavendish	696	676	677	727	721	709	693	721	719	695	618	716	787	804
Harvey	1,061	1,000	897	991	1,075	1,132	1,076	1,016	979	964	954	934	1,114	1,155
Monaghan, N.	866	881	817	810	799	807	787	779	792	750	743	740	912	1,021
Ononabee	3,438	3,521	3,260	3,371	3,416	3,543	3,680	3,737	3,741	3,661	3,607	3,739	4,013	3,652
Smith	2,646	2,640	2,755	2,642	2,677	2,698	2,667	2,736	2,749	2,714	2,729	2,732	3,301	3,045
Total for townships	18,761	18,866	18,440	18,355	18,503	18,628	18,777	18,614	18,621	18,252	18,145	18,405	20,549	21,076
Peterborough	10,375	9,841	9,337	9,302	8,989	8,663	8,159	8,101	7,622	7,832	7,010	6,752	6,812	9,717
Ashburnham	1,635	1,588	1,559	1,473	1,458	1,436	1,406	1,396	1,308	1,303	1,292	1,299	1,266	1,674
Lakefield	1,028	1,092	1,125	1,172	1,111	1,122	1,139	1,085	1,087	996	981	987	+992	1,120
Norwood	1,064	982	1,001	913	1,035	973	938	746	747	756	760	767	853	1,010
Total for townships	14,102	13,498	13,112	12,860	12,593	12,194	11,632	11,328	10,764	10,892	10,043	9,805	9,923	13,521
HAILEBUETON:														
Anson and Hindon	247	272	279	279	236	287	293	277	256	252	329	322	371	275
Cardiff	579	582	595	629	606	486	529	554	486	502	499	515	497	612
Dysart	931	965	940	1,019	947	949	895	915	965	876	891	914	1,087	1,082
Glamorgan	477	503	522	481	483	437	410	345	491	495	486	864	902	505
Monmouth	509	509	463	474	430	432	390	262	363	377	397	491	586	548
Lutterworth	413	509	485	517	510	499	434	395	483	379	488	491	586	549
Minden	1,146	1,155	1,182	1,296	1,209	1,189	1,134	1,090	1,045	1,032	1,019	1,075	1,110	1,182
Snowden	595	708	765	776	735	733	707	755	695	730	848	540	807	1,014
Stanhope and Sherbourne	570	564	439	574	584	551	487	473	590	423	479	495	551	583
Total for townships	5,487	5,767	5,670	6,045	5,770	5,573	5,389	5,046	5,374	5,037	5,436	5,216	5,911	6,350
HASTINGS:														
Bangor, Wicklow and McClure	709	822	820	648	705	678	692	570	521	575	580	612	855	1,026
Carlow	490	482	593	993	971	905	878	855	947	714	814	869	935	569
Mayo	532	593	702	702	702	702	702	702	702	702	702	702	702	518
Dungannon	741	651	1,530	1,383	1,266	1,190	1,171	1,041	1,002	950	936	920	970	754
Faraday	750	721	1,028	1,012	1,119	1,123	1,170	1,099	1,213	1,130	1,115	1,132	1,514	1,506
Elzevir and Grimsthorpe	951	1,176	1,028	1,012	1,119	1,123	1,170	1,099	1,213	1,130	1,115	1,132	1,514	1,506
Hungerford	4,634	4,620	5,566	5,220	5,700	6,013	4,088	3,903	3,820	3,782	3,810	4,005	4,559	4,109

* Included in Eldon township in 1881.

† Estimated, as in census for 1881 it was included in Douro township.

TABLE V.—POPULATION.—Continued.

TABLE V.—POPULATION.—Continued.														
Municipalities.	Municipal Census.										Dominion Census.			
	1892.	1891.	1890.	1889.	1888.	1887.	1886.	1885.	1884.	1883.	1882.	1881.	1881.	1891.
HASTINGS: (Continued.)														
Huntingdon.....	2,365	2,086	2,116	2,262	2,108	2,007	2,271	2,189	2,222	2,187	2,345	2,377	2,555	2,562
Madoc.....	2,475	2,459	2,463	2,477	2,735	3,002	2,512	2,647	2,653	2,675	2,823	2,700	3,182	2,967
Marmora and Lake.....	1,801	1,822	1,857	1,854	1,849	1,881	1,791	1,890	1,821	1,829	1,667	1,711	2,084	2,176
Monteagle and Herschel.....	1,503	1,503	1,429	1,310	1,171	1,088	1,135	1,183	970	970	985	982	1,072	1,552
Rawdon.....	3,541	3,114	3,249	3,210	2,917	2,939	2,933	2,886	2,888	2,775	2,898	2,910	3,692	3,629
Sidney.....	4,288	4,128	3,902	3,764	3,925	3,830	3,791	3,846	3,922	3,566	3,465	3,698	4,842	4,685
Thurlow.....	4,830	4,822	4,488	4,353	4,299	4,391	4,374	4,369	4,429	4,328	4,271	4,392	4,922	4,817
Limerick.....	491	464	449	459	501	493	1,407	1,299	1,170	1,037	1,446	1,501	1,550	508
Tudor and Cashel.....	753	779	727	807	801	793	670	643	507	510	491	479	616	843
Wollaston.....	647	686	710	710	710	688	4,408	4,299	4,317	4,373	4,910	4,759	6,162	771
Tyendinaga.....	3,799	4,028	4,050	4,113	3,945	4,187	4,408	4,299	4,317	4,373	4,910	4,759	6,162	5,135
Totals for townships.....	35,300	34,956	35,146	34,575	34,722	35,208	33,297	32,719	32,402	31,421	32,065	32,568	38,894	38,832
<i>Deseronto.....</i>	3,249	3,001	3,035	2,786	2,691	2,403	2,263	2,213	1,864	1,708	1,535	1,331	1,670	3,338
<i>Trenton.....</i>	4,054	4,165	4,332	4,707	4,633	5,019	4,500	4,300	3,200	3,320	3,100	2,726	3,042	4,353
<i>Madoc.....</i>	1,043	1,031	1,096	1,260	1,164	1,003	1,021	1,025	1,557	1,193	1,049	1,063	1,065	1,134
<i>Stirling.....</i>	796	801	794	800	894	817	776	825	796	825	834	814	874	850
<i>Tweed.....</i>	801	732	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*651
Totals for towns and villages.....	9,943	9,730	9,477	9,553	9,382	9,247	8,560	8,363	7,417	7,046	6,518	5,934	6,651	10,336
MUSKOKA:														
Brunel.....	618	635	616	574	598	659	590	628	631	617	634	624	1,604	1,728
Stephenson.....	887	885	849	832	842	831	816	794	823	807	877	863	1,114	1,337
Cardwell.....	415	416	418	350	352	375	385	408	380	268	243	246	755	980
Watt.....	892	857	869	864	817	822	844	800	795	757	750	755	.....	1,082
Chaffey.....	841	803	856	774	848	756	863	978	999	1,041	902	.....	1,794	385
Draper.....	960	1,003	1,004	1,016	1,004	968	987	931	903	916	902	1,237	942	760
Oakley.....	374	364	310	308	297	330	330	299	303	275	261	623	756	735
Ryde.....	521	570	559	625	647	683	669	639	635	617	607	607	1,116	921
Macaulay.....	695	715	786	774	828	749	823	817	732	739	695	700	756	735
McLean and Ridout.....	683	670	701	700	709	733	692	686	610	704	664	675	801	854
Medora and Wood.....	856	863	889	835	741	720	781	760	736	705	664	621	816	896
Monck.....	682	697	693	686	666	607	619	651	554	613	575	621	816	896
Morrison.....	733	631	576	665	637	607	637	607	638	725	660	646	1,135	797
Muskoka.....	693	651	589	589	588	606	1,026	946	927	875	867	828	1,135	797
Stisted.....	571	567	572	535	577	638	664	637	642	628	624	.....	.....	648

†Unorganized territory	10,421	10,382	10,351	10,129	10,221	9,995	10,726	10,581	10,358	10,287	9,250	8,708	2,105	1,496
Total for township	1,388	1,216	1,174	1,286	1,152	1,102	1,252	1,389	1,029	1,126	1,086	1,127	12,183	13,225
<i>Bracebridge</i>	1,465	1,566	1,998	1,935	1,903	1,970	1,513	1,141	1,217	1,207	1,086	1,127	†1,193	1,419
<i>Gravenhurst</i>	1,468	1,436	1,170	1,021	741	589	512				1,127	938	1,015	1,848
<i>Huntsville</i>	4,621	4,208	4,342	4,242	3,796	3,661	3,277	2,530	2,246	2,333	2,213	2,065	2,208	1,159
Total for towns and villages	886	941	905	1,361	1,148	881	778	735	647	623	554	435	1,203	1,722
PARRY SOUND :	703	641	640	636	733	742	682	645	599	593	577	532	1,301	1,801
Armour	672	852	811	778	775	630	695	691	647	587	542		1,056	1,189
Hagerman	474	481	402											1,832
McKellar	707	633	720	639	585	551	648	605	640	624	607	577		498
Hinsworth, N	194	207	190	211	196	200	222							607
Hinsworth, S	1,110	1,095	750		716									1,832
Nipissing	339	600	600	725	461	458								498
Humphrey	472	474	422	481	461			361	329	267	377	438	607	836
Joly	227	256	289											502
Strong	555	688	*610	940	985	840	800	620	537					355
Foley	404	365	367	349	349	331	507	516	499	488	565	563	2,025	724
McDougall	289	311	296	257	285	333	1,443	1,049	1,078	1,177	1,002	930		1,177
McMurrich	634	633												1,704
Macchar	596	721	602	658										4,232
Perry	1,087	1,052	1,018	907	968									16,072
Unorganized territory														1,982
Total for townships	9,349	9,840	8,622	8,002	7,201	4,961	6,236	5,222	4,976	4,359	4,224	3,475	12,813	664
<i>Parry Sound</i>	1,525	1,736	1,562	1,424	1,562	1,329							††	3,095
Buck's Falls	370	413	490										††	
Sundridge	500	750	700										§§	
Total for town and villages	2,395	2,899	2,752	1,424	1,562	1,329								
NIPISSING :	1,069	1,229	1,165	1,100	1,054	972								
Bonfield	459	329	469	418	371	700	555	275						2,249
Ferris	432	411	396	397										549
Calvin	188	112	201	264	207									242
Cameron	2,000	1,800	1,500											2,354
McKim	248	248	275	260	246	248								694
Mattawan	245	366	384	353	340	388								1,480
Papineau	928	830	425	437	454	388	378	299						
Springer														

* Estimated, as in census of 1891 it was included in Hungerford township. † The municipal statistics can only be procured from organized municipalities, while the census taken in the whole territory. Although the census figures are placed opposite organized municipalities, they sometimes include one or more unorganized townships or Indian Reserves. ‡ Estimated, as it was included in Macaulay township in census of 1881. § In unorganized territory in 1881 (Chaffey township). ** Sundridge becomes incorporated. †† Included in McDougall township in 1881. ‡‡ Included in Armour township in 1881. §§ In unorganized territory in 1881.

Unorganized	10,629	11,406	9,497	10,286	8,957	7,925	8,652	8,545	7,132	6,737	6,036	4,765	18,243	19,616
Total for townships.....													24,014	33,316
<i>Fort William</i> ^a	+1,000													
<i>Gore Bay</i>	516	500	500											472
<i>Little Current</i>	700	700	800											997
<i>Port Arthur</i>	3,206	3,158	4,267	5,436	5,049	5,216	4,786	6,097	6,097					2,698
<i>Rat Portage</i>	2,287	2,203	1,537	1,460	1,135	951	1,014	870						1,806
<i>Sault Ste. Marie</i>	2,534	2,300	2,117	1,928	1,760	1,165								2,567
<i>Thessalon</i>	612													
Total for towns	10,855	8,863	9,221	8,824	7,944	7,332	5,800	6,967	6,097					8,540
†CITIES :														
Belleville (Hastings).....	10,181	10,220	10,028	10,105	10,269	10,139	10,076	11,000	9,467	9,478	10,021	10,038	9,516	9,916
Brantford (Brant).....	15,273	15,451	14,470	14,280	13,384	13,054	12,570	12,167	11,783	10,976	10,865	10,555	9,616	12,753
Guelph (Wellington).....	10,222	10,695	10,695	10,548	10,413	10,173	10,195	10,216	10,134	10,190	9,854	10,057	9,890	10,537
Hamilton (Wentworth).....	47,031	46,794	45,423	44,653	44,299	43,082	41,712	41,280	39,985	39,216	38,196	36,946	35,961	48,973
Kingston (Frontenac).....	17,700	18,202	18,172	18,284	17,300	16,200	15,827	15,109	15,237	15,297	14,611	14,260	14,091	19,263
London (Middlesex).....	31,615	31,240	30,705	26,786	26,960	26,315	26,047	26,254	25,792	24,815	24,665	23,839	23,636	31,977
Ottawa (Carleton).....	44,000	43,229	43,127	44,000	41,000	37,020	36,669	34,026	33,849	31,857	27,133	26,425	28,407	44,142
St. Catharines (Lincoln).....	9,114	9,377	9,694	10,023	10,080	10,075	9,779	9,882	9,931	10,050	9,576	10,026	9,631	9,170
St. Thomas (Elgin).....	10,556	10,361	10,329	10,408	10,476	10,271	10,127	11,157	10,811	10,163	9,644	8,853	8,367	10,366
Stratford (Perth).....	9,812	9,417	9,892	9,404	9,002	8,881	9,069	8,764	8,698	8,472	9,000	8,954	8,239	9,500
Toronto (York).....	169,099	170,951	167,433	160,141	144,085	129,770	121,780	114,761	107,799	94,755	89,150	83,875	93,196	181,209
§ Windsor (Essex).....	10,416	10,528	10,058	9,041	8,091	7,608	7,336	7,285	7,057	6,890	6,740	6,283	6,561	10,322
Total	385,019	386,465	380,032	367,673	345,309	322,588	311,187	301,901	290,543	272,159	259,455	250,111	257,111	398,128

*North Bay became incorporated.

†Estimated, as it was not shown upon the assessment roll.

§Incorporated as a city in 1892.

+The population throughout is from the assessment rolls taken *in* the year. The assessed values in Tables I-IV are those upon which the taxes for the given year are based, and are, therefore, taken from the assessment rolls of the previous year in the case of several towns and cities.

NOTE.—The Dominion Census is arranged in this table according to municipal boundaries.

POPULATION.

TABLE VI. Showing by counties (including townships, towns, villages and cities) the Population of Dominion Census of 1881 and 1891; also, the density of population

Number.	Counties.	Municipal Census.						
		1892.	1891.	1890.	1889.	1888.	1887.	1886.
1	Essex	51,311	51,157	50,877	50,315	48,600	47,395	46,752
2	Kent	51,951	52,236	52,684	51,616	50,135	49,487	48,702
3	Elgin	39,645	39,868	39,877	40,585	40,948	40,769	40,596
4	Norfolk	28,381	28,862	29,415	29,662	29,093	29,282	29,677
5	Haldimand	20,656	20,683	20,949	21,080	21,071	21,671	21,735
6	Welland	27,951	27,901	27,735	28,369	29,205	29,262	28,626
7	Lambton	53,092	53,181	52,890	50,392	50,973	50,120	48,321
8	Huron	60,282	61,272	61,771	63,737	65,079	66,022	65,765
9	Bruce	57,405	57,950	58,486	58,608	59,120	58,551	59,199
10	Grey	65,534	66,278	64,775	65,494	65,524	65,717	65,193
11	Simcoe	73,446	73,926	74,103	73,235	73,172	70,206	70,047
12	Middlesex	87,799	87,782	87,842	88,107	88,182	87,907	88,909
13	Oxford	48,110	46,910	47,489	47,127	46,398	45,895	44,792
14	Brant	32,747	34,222	33,036	32,971	32,110	32,607	32,491
15	Perth	48,053	48,417	49,677	49,184	48,198	48,437	49,096
16	Wellington	53,969	56,017	56,780	56,466	57,812	58,356	59,035
17	Waterloo	47,553	48,349	48,429	48,027	47,492	46,032	45,052
18	Dufferin	19,509	20,159	21,036	21,552	21,355	20,600	19,606
19	Lincoln	28,386	28,826	29,069	29,886	30,010	30,013	30,036
20	Wentworth	73,579	75,141	74,185	73,781	73,138	71,928	71,201
21	Halton	20,345	20,208	20,630	21,052	20,911	20,700	21,072
22	Peel	22,311	22,180	22,482	22,746	22,952	23,443	23,551
23	York	226,631	226,303	221,778	213,672	194,736	182,557	174,946
24	Ontario	41,696	42,971	43,000	43,539	43,177	45,015	45,742
25	Durham	30,590	30,872	31,058	31,776	32,289	33,391	32,825
26	Northumberland	35,624	36,045	35,985	36,126	36,323	36,402	37,101
27	Prince Edward	16,843	17,241	17,230	17,278	17,473	17,632	18,153
28	Lennox and Addington ..	22,418	22,866	22,213	22,433	22,779	23,021	23,610
29	Frontenac	39,773	40,475	41,013	40,220	39,620	38,831	38,932
30	Leeds and Grenville	54,768	55,234	55,753	57,018	56,712	55,673	55,425
31	Dundas	18,740	18,753	18,776	18,518	18,623	18,563	18,466
32	Stormont	23,143	23,585	23,647	23,098	24,384	22,627	22,419
33	Glengarry	19,565	20,113	19,803	20,309	19,492	20,100	19,751
34	Prescott	21,596	20,654	21,428	21,325	20,401	20,040	20,998
35	Russell	15,061	15,466	16,487	15,919	15,723	15,008	14,988
36	Carleton	74,334	73,282	73,073	74,101	74,211	69,966	68,544
37	Renfrew	41,551	41,731	41,317	41,054	39,940	37,917	37,659
38	Lanark	34,637	35,274	34,617	35,827	36,171	36,241	34,149
39	Victoria	29,626	30,153	30,626	30,077	29,883	30,181	30,409
40	Peterborough	32,863	32,364	31,552	31,215	31,096	30,822	30,439
41	Haliburton	5,487	5,767	5,670	6,045	5,770	5,573	5,389
42	Hastings	55,424	54,906	54,651	54,233	54,373	54,594	51,933
43	*Muskoka	15,042	14,590	14,693	14,371	14,017	13,656	14,003
44	*Parry Sound	11,744	12,739	11,374	9,426	8,763	6,290	6,236
45	*Nipissing	9,838	8,943	8,865	6,269	5,810	4,700	2,472
46	*Algoma	21,484	20,269	18,718	19,110	16,901	15,257	14,452
The Province :								
	Townships	1,103,433	1,116,347	1,118,252	1,130,060	1,133,046	1,140,138	1,148,856
	Towns and Villages ..	422,041	419,309	419,260	409,163	401,790	385,731	368,452
	Cities	385,019	386,465	380,032	367,673	345,309	322,588	311,187
	Grand Total	1,910,493	1,922,121	1,917,544	1,906,901	1,880,145	1,848,457	1,828,495

* No county organization.

POPULATION.

Ontario as taken by the Municipal Assessors for the twelve years 1881-1892 and the same as taken by the per square mile in 1892 based upon the municipal assessment returns.

Municipal Census.					†Dominion Census.		Density of Municipal Population in 1892 per square mile.			Number.
1885.	1884.	1883.	1882.	1881.	1881.	1891.	Rural.	†Urban.	Total.	
46,243	44,899	44,004	42,780	41,520	46,962	55,340	46.1	1,795	75.2	1
48,377	47,410	46,366	46,265	47,031	54,310	58,904	36.6	1,813	57.9	2
40,542	39,921	39,482	38,736	39,050	42,361	43,377	36.2	2,116	57.5	3
29,619	29,830	29,074	30,241	30,194	33,527	30,992	36.5	1,725	45.8	4
20,475	20,723	20,834	21,431	21,708	24,980	23,440	36.8	1,029	46.8	5
28,296	27,853	27,063	27,203	28,340	31,771	30,631	48.6	1,755	77.1	6
47,540	47,120	45,657	45,592	45,595	52,034	57,925	32.9	1,250	50.6	7
65,360	65,362	65,234	65,745	67,585	76,526	66,781	35.9	1,362	47.9	8
57,601	56,323	55,867	55,917	56,407	65,218	64,603	31.0	1,120	43.5	9
63,537	62,562	61,316	62,331	62,520	70,539	71,214	31.9	735	39.1	10
69,693	67,750	65,493	63,092	62,602	74,803	82,727	31.7	1,057	48.1	11
87,768	87,649	87,206	87,716	87,424	93,081	92,344	38.8	2,886	73.3	12
44,203	44,452	44,655	43,895	44,595	50,159	49,849	40.9	1,687	64.2	13
32,233	31,513	30,706	30,026	29,762	33,869	36,445	42.9	3,627	95.6	14
48,844	47,594	47,820	48,177	49,541	53,693	51,716	36.5	1,368	58.4	15
57,658	57,974	57,947	58,376	59,626	64,632	59,371	33.0	1,307	54.2	16
43,100	42,220	41,310	40,103	39,611	42,740	50,464	49.9	1,441	95.9	17
19,713	19,336	18,645	19,221	19,060	22,093	22,311	27.3	1,241	34.8	18
29,307	29,766	29,954	29,464	30,040	31,573	30,079	46.0	1,707	92.4	19
70,084	68,871	67,781	67,081	66,076	66,952	77,114	53.4	9,281	171.1	20
20,733	20,564	20,382	20,526	21,070	21,919	21,982	37.7	1,356	57.1	21
22,635	22,789	22,188	22,346	22,531	26,175	24,871	39.3	1,325	49.1	22
167,309	158,070	147,974	141,952	136,591	153,113	245,101	47.5	5,920	261.1	23
45,436	45,403	44,636	45,193	45,161	48,812	45,355	37.5	977	52.2	24
32,896	33,179	32,863	33,649	33,817	36,265	32,427	36.6	956	52.1	25
36,215	36,095	36,223	37,749	37,858	41,123	38,035	37.8	850	51.5	26
17,875	18,487	18,425	18,131	18,531	21,044	18,889	37.1	1,109	46.7	27
23,645	22,883	22,930	23,021	22,853	26,484	24,750	27.2	462	33.0	28
37,584	37,398	37,774	36,958	36,887	42,384	47,009	19.7	4,778	37.3	29
55,736	54,831	54,105	54,140	53,785	61,175	60,888	30.5	1,932	46.7	30
17,787	18,007	18,124	17,550	17,707	20,598	20,132	37.8	1,048	49.8	31
21,305	20,676	20,421	19,241	19,388	23,198	27,156	43.2	5,372	58.9	32
18,643	18,941	18,807	18,540	18,395	22,221	22,447	38.0	1,614	43.4	33
20,033	19,529	19,508	18,533	18,523	22,357	24,173	42.9	159	46.6	34
14,240	13,135	12,671	11,365	10,872	13,080	18,289	32.5	849	37.9	35
65,090	64,266	60,722	57,401	57,765	64,103	77,630	33.2	5,829	83.7	36
36,478	36,065	34,576	33,380	33,433	38,166	46,976	21.9	1,656	29.1	37
33,141	32,483	32,202	30,382	30,660	33,975	37,725	19.2	1,599	32.9	38
30,125	29,968	30,273	29,886	30,191	33,655	32,991	22.3	1,774	32.4	39
29,942	29,388	29,144	28,188	28,210	30,472	34,597	22.1	2,876	38.5	40
5,046	5,374	5,087	5,436	5,216	5,911	6,350	6.2	.....	6.2	41
52,082	49,286	47,945	48,604	48,540	55,061	59,084	23.1	2,335	36.0	42
13,111	12,604	12,620	11,463	10,773	14,391	17,651	12.9	1,989	18.6	43
5,222	4,976	4,359	4,224	3,475	12,813	19,167	12.1	772	15.2	44
1,507	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,090	13,163	18.7	2,526	31.0	45
15,512	13,229	6,737	6,036	4,765	24,014	41,856	9.3	417	18.3	46
1,128,570	1,117,866	1,115,841	1,120,574	1,134,192	1,346,623	1,283,281	30.9	.....	.....	.....
359,650	348,345	328,610	317,257	310,931	323,188	432,912	1,172	1,920	.....	.....
301,901	290,543	272,159	259,455	250,111	257,111	398,128	6,382	.....	.....	.....
1,790,121	1,756,754	1,716,610	1,697,286	1,695,234	1,926,922	2,114,321	.....	.....	52.8	.....

† Includes also Indian population.

‡ Including cities.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT-TOWNSHIP MUNICIPALITIES.

TABLE VII. Showing an abstract statement of Receipts, Disbursements, Assets and Liabilities of the township municipalities of Ontario arranged by counties for 1890, together with a summary of the totals in counties for the years ending December 31, 1888, 1889 and 1890.

Township Municipalities.	Receipts.						Disbursements.									
	Municipal and school taxes.	Licenses, fees, etc.	Refund of moneys loaned or invested, principal and interest.	Money borrowed for current expenses.	Money borrowed on debentures.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Allowances, salaries and commissions.	Other expenses of municipal government.	Roads, bridges, buildings and other works.	Support of the poor and other charities.	County treasurer for levy.	Payments on account of schools and education.	Drainage works.	Sinking fund and other investments.	Debitures redeemed.
ESSEX :	\$	£	\$	\$	£	\$	\$	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Anderton	11,556	201	6,571	2,000	3,132	166	18,494	1,034	942	2,674	15	1,306	4,000	5,827	1,666	7,601
Colchester, N	18,654	2	.....	976	.....	4,996	28,784	553	942	2,674	145	1,415	3,079	5,827	.....	6,427
Colchester, S	21,386	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,673	23,435	591	784	4,457	140	2,406	4,947	427	.....	4,468
Gosfield, N	12,882	32	.....	.....	2,382	4,362	19,658	597	533	981	49	1,074	2,292	2,883	.....	6,193
Gosfield, S	14,620	99	.....	.....	6,075	290	21,084	634	169	2,011	252	1,908	3,542	4,971	.....	7,03
Malden	15,392	94	.....	.....	2,633	935	19,054	950	615	1,277	132	1,324	4,964	1,836	.....	4,836
Malden	9,822	53	297	1,109	.....	914	12,195	499	126	2,803	53	1,493	3,717	1,375	.....	.....
Mersea	23,103	128	.....	.....	3,956	2,853	30,040	1,426	743	3,226	150	4,987	4,909	5,339	.....	4,508
Pelice Island	1,954	25	.....	793	.....	1,185	3,457	335	202	3	.....	129	1,233	.....	.....	239
Rochester	14,105	219	.....	2,045	2,128	1,084	19,581	785	785	3,847	99	1,671	5,075	3,150	.....	1,778
Sandwich, E	23,208	836	.....	9,169	2,000	3,991	39,204	1,299	571	2,921	582	2,638	5,589	3,433	.....	9,514
Sandwich, W	9,871	279	.....	.....	.....	21	10,171	380	185	1,279	87	1,620	3,426	492	.....	807
Tilbury, W	21,712	271	.....	3,832	9,486	1,466	36,707	1,194	663	1,755	483	984	5,889	7,313	2,568	3,647
Total { 1890	198,265	2,239	6,868	19,924	31,792	23,276	282,364	10,277	6,522	27,970	2,187	22,955	52,662	35,671	5,609	50,721
{ 1889	178,641	1,877	3,249	23,047	42,637	34,090	283,541	9,790	9,881	24,340	2,356	28,166	58,025	34,419	4,496	42,272
{ 1888	175,410	2,208	6,512	18,767	17,642	22,347	242,886	9,202	4,445	26,357	2,081	24,363	50,766	17,416	5,224	42,451
KENT :																
Camden	11,593	123	.....	3,025	6,092	769	21,602	205	324	1,585	382	2,369	4,892	4,512	.....	4,734
Chatham	38,532	102	31	78,273	9,556	2,573	129,067	1,781	984	2,734	598	3,110	10,128	7,985	.....	15,677
Dover	22,071	284	84	8,560	15,067	5,761	51,767	1,422	975	1,713	618	3,455	5,746	20,153	.....	6,198
Harwich	32,913	672	.....	10,000	4,705	3,378	51,669	1,685	697	6,311	1,131	8,846	9,228	7,434	.....	3,646
Howard	25,108	173	6	4,325	7,614	1,499	38,925	1,184	365	2,772	259	4,717	8,884	4,895	.....	2,124
Orford	14,772	176	.....	2,500	1,309	1,929	20,277	714	288	2,488	321	2,311	4,884	3,924	.....	4,833
Raleigh	32,223	384	212	.....	22,269	3,414	58,562	1,637	1,179	3,991	414	4,066	9,779	13,925	.....	9,375
Romney	9,511	9	532	.....	22,983	4,112	37,177	739	1,533	1,461	21	584	1,751	22,910	.....	1,769
Tilbury, E	29,485	2	98	10,000	8,979	1,429	49,993	1,224	263	1,974	431	1,575	3,932	7,544	664	11,539
Zone	5,108	9	.....	4,190	4,533	790	14,630	385	359	471	169	837	2,008	5,041	.....	1,033
Total { 1890	221,346	1,934	963	121,013	103,099	25,254	473,609	10,376	6,967	25,500	4,344	31,870	61,232	97,923	664	57,928
{ 1889	203,555	1,177	622	80,570	51,810	27,919	367,653	10,305	10,079	20,242	4,210	34,871	59,651	71,809	.....	52,691
{ 1888	204,314	109	1,156	30,566	54,910	28,000	319,055	9,157	5,987	14,841	3,960	28,298	57,439	76,003	.....	47,807

FINANCIAL STATEMENT-TOWNSHIP MUNICIPALITIES-Continued.

Township Municipalities.	Disbursements.—Continued.				Assets.					Liabilities.				
	Refund of moneys borrowed for current expenses.	Interest on loans, advances and debentures.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Cash in treasury.	Taxes in arrears.	Investments in mortgages, stocks, etc.	Land, buildings, furniture, etc.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	County levy.	Local school rates.	Debentures outstanding.	Loans for current expenses and interest.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Essex :														
Anderton	1,025	1,025	117	18,213	281	4,706	1,765	1,000	1,707	26,604	1,152	886	4,830	1,349
Colchester, N.	1,000	1,000	1,127	27,211	1,573	22,724	14,873	600	1,978	17,274	1,514	2,460	71,199	816
Colchester, S.	1,000	3,008	784	23,012	423	18,781	1,095	1,600	1,095	12,526	1,514	2,460	29,894	3,148
Gosfield, N.	1,000	1,902	244	17,748	1,910	7,921	6,711	1,200	367	8,497	2,370	2,624	21,247	3,177
Gosfield, S.	2,150	20,935	149	20,935	1,997	16,062	6,391	1,000	859	18,918	2,370	2,624	11,059	1,648
Maldstone	983	140	17,037	17,037	1,997	16,062	6,391	1,000	859	18,918	2,370	2,624	11,059	631
Malden	1,219	253	387	11,925	270	4,463	1,000	1,000	1,455	12,124	1,137	1,401	7,500	54
Mersca	2,147	1,222	1,222	28,657	1,353	13,799	3,500	3,500	50	20,137	2,639	2,349	35,300	4,541
Pelee Island	293	157	755	3,346	611	1,807	850	850	50	3,318	2,639	2,349	19,485	500
Rochester	1,454	567	215	18,925	655	13,795	1,400	340	340	16,190	2,639	2,349	27,569	996
Sandwich, E.	9,060	2,840	817	39,204	2	1,247	800	800	2,047	2,047	2,639	2,349	36,588	36,757
Sandwich, W.	1,293	499	171	10,169	2	1,247	800	800	2,047	2,047	2,639	2,349	36,588	36,757
Tilbury, W.	5,832	1,954	1,676	33,958	2,749	15,840	2,568	3,893	274	25,324	1,942	1,715	50,773	4,773
Total { 1890.	24,171	20,236	11,380	270,361	12,003	123,948	10,724	15,843	8,125	170,643	10,754	9,262	329,712	14,104
Total { 1889.	19,572	18,392	16,050	257,759	15,782	123,418	12,893	14,963	14,546	181,602	11,052	16,864	348,201	14,104
Total { 1888.	10,744	20,353	10,050	223,452	19,434	108,212	17,028	13,543	6,741	164,958	11,963	8,863	349,609	13,756
Kent :														
Camden	1,500	710	389	21,602	...	10,269	1,000	1,215	1,215	12,484	2,273	1,715	11,948	1,567
Chatham	78,273	6,199	745	128,214	853	9,807	2,377	78,458	6,305	91,495	6,462	483	79,888	4,436
Dover	7,000	2,451	148	49,879	1,885	20,677	2,180	3,169	3,169	28,870	3,899	483	48,342	1,500
Harwich	9,000	1,442	711	50,131	1,588	8,803	2,000	16,577	16,577	24,114	4,416	...	22,085	4,000
Howard	9,025	350	648	35,203	3,722	1,815	864	1,920	1,920	24,114	4,416	...	13,368	4,407
Orford	1,200	954	704	19,221	1,056	4,233	1,200	51,454	51,454	68,847	750	...	47,324	5,500
Raleigh	2,201	2,201	575	46,542	1,960	4,233	1,300	100	100	8,303	750	...	29,253	...
Romney	566	347	31,681	5,496	1,413	924	1,500	3,346	3,346	42,262	1,643	2,533	112,229	...
Tilbury, E.	13,983	5,674	850	49,653	340	36,152	924	1,500	3,346	42,262	1,643	2,533	9,409	3,600
Tilbury, W.	3,500	361	143	14,307	323	4,417	850	850	5,590	5,590	950	...	14,609	...
Zone	123,481	20,888	5,260	446,433	27,176	98,450	924	12,407	160,624	299,581	19,423	5,681	383,657	20,417
Total { 1890.	61,353	17,881	8,354	351,446	16,207	86,560	584	10,650	51,259	165,260	16,376	5,843	338,254	22,737
Total { 1889.	28,389	18,335	8,487	299,098	19,957	69,973	822	11,011	50,894	152,657	19,305	2,310	338,926	3,761
Total { 1888. ....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Toll road heretofore valued at \$6,000 has been abandoned.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT-TOWNSHIP MUNICIPALITIES.

TABLE VII. Showing an abstract statement of Receipts, Disbursements, Assets and Liabilities of the township municipalities of Ontario—Continued.

Township Municipalities.	Receipts.						Disbursements.									
	Municipal and school taxes.	Licenses, fines, etc.	Refund of moneys loaned or invested, interest.	Money borrowed for current expenses.	Money borrowed on debentures.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Allowances, salaries and commissions.	Other expenses of municipal government.	Roads, bridges, buildings and other works.	Support of the poor and other charities.	County treasurer for levy.	Payments on account of schools and education.	Drainage works.	Subsidiary and other investments.	Debentured.
ELGIN:																
Aldborough	22,416	462	782	11,404	17,565	538	53,107	1,023	684	3,729	389	5,032	20,696	2,076	782	2,719
Bayham	13,461	264		2,447		622	16,794	935	328	3,231	87	1,651	7,556	1,543		160
Dorchester, S.	10,936	5		400		1,621	12,982	478	115	1,738	25	3,601	3,544	1,284		3,161
Dunwich	24,567	245			1,500	482	26,794	1,135	700	5,313	71	1,000	9,411	537		810
Malahide	21,708	108		6,000	2,400	1,096	31,312	927	281	3,135	68	8,315	6,970	1,747		1,873
Southwold	24,478	225		3,000		2,428	30,131	1,131	541	4,376	22	8,003	7,000	278		937
Yarmouth	27,201	2,100	46	4,882	1,890	3,522	39,551	1,022	8,251	6,594	43	2,500	8,698	494		
Total { 1890	144,757	3,409	828	25,686	25,652	10,309	219,671	6,651	5,903	28,169	705	33,112	63,965	7,459	782	9,660
{ 1889	146,656	3,190	284	31,713	1,203	14,263	197,219	7,228	3,301	28,320	288	37,547	45,637	8,080	212	9,148
{ 1888	126,295	1,752	346	28,836	4,020	14,081	175,354	6,443	2,286	24,611	455	47,070	6,788	293		7,570
NORFOLK:																
Charlottetown	13,226	58		2,956		2,711	18,951	912	548	692	289	2,130	5,575	92		635
Houghton	7,090	15	38			273	7,416	507	87	957	18	2,121	3,211			100
Middleton	12,063	173		650		142	13,028	789	285	2,436	118	2,895	5,087	13		647
Townsend	17,827	42				3,693	21,562	1,011	119	1,165		4,780	6,814			1,500
Walsingham, N.	8,947	38			600	311	9,896	763	393	1,478	11	1,626	3,493			200
Walsingham, S.	13,860	10		292		25	13,893	636	387	968	29	1,495	2,891			1,794
Windham	11,495	101		979		1,129	13,017	666	183	1,136	165	2,337	3,333	70		2,500
Woodhouse	10,086	8	15			1,821	12,909	539	212	1,136	165	2,337	3,333			
Total { 1890	94,504	445	53	4,877	600	10,103	110,672	5,743	2,164	9,927	745	19,487	39,754	175		7,316
{ 1889	78,094	635	56	3,937		6,753	89,475	4,929	1,761	10,935	495	17,566	30,801	269		3,550
{ 1888	82,587	271	44	5,431	60,400	5,012	154,245	4,870	1,788	8,765	577	18,619	30,438	105		6,395
HALDIMAND:																
Canborough	4,226	57		400		379	4,652	246	75	1,077	39	1,099	1,709			
Cayuga, N.	5,785	110				197	6,022	390	75	465	30	1,543	3,019			
Cayuga, S.	2,217					134	2,351	143	44	32		895	1,145			
Dunn	3,407	56		250		861	4,374	260	84	156	85	1,953	1,479			
Moulton	8,459	37	1,425			582	10,503	443	289	701	150	1,018	3,157	648		1,490
Oneida	7,084					1,063	9,047	461	46	1,030	197	2,727	3,566			
Ramham	6,138	154				197	6,489	359	88	134	263	1,718	3,341			

FINANCIAL STATEMENT-TOWNSHIP MUNICIPALITIES—Continued.

Township Municipalities.	Disbursements.—Continued.				Assets.						Liabilities.				
	Refund of moneys borrowed for current expenses.	Interest on loans, advances and debentures.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Cash in treasury.	Taxes in arrears.	Investments in mortgages, stocks, etc.	Land, buildings, furniture, etc.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	County levy.	Local school rates.	Debentures outstanding.	Loans for current expenses and interest.	Miscellaneous.
ELGIN:															
Aldborough	10,676	1,996	643	50,445	2,662	11,152	1,287	2,300	2,116	19,617	5,486	322	32,343	9,804	6,424
Bayham	400	32	541	16,077	1,476	7,572	1,200	1,200	1,736	11,225	3,326	192	2,287	1,000	60
Dorchester, S.	765	1,183	346	26,024	2,274	7,041	620	250	408	2,036	2,913	453	18,365	1,000	1,037
Dunwich	6,000	567	228	29,038	2,274	2,887	.....	.....	5,161	5,161	2,453	98	11,329	.....	984
Malahide	3,000	603	333	27,253	2,278	.....	.....	1,200	264	4,342	4,342	163	9,509	.....	15,221
Southwold	4,882	456	483	29,360	10,191	172	.....	.....	1,784	12,147	6,121	163	5,742	.....	1,429
Yarmouth	25,723	4,842	2,892	190,303	20,368	28,824	1,287	5,570	6,308	62,357	20,299	1,230	79,575	10,804	9,934
Total { 1889	35,245	4,690	8,477	188,368	8,851	28,226	505	5,100	5,444	48,120	12,008	984	61,982	9,029	6,356
Total { 1888	19,352	4,622	4,371	164,413	10,921	26,723	293	6,200	6,076	50,813	8,727	795	72,927	13,003	3,464
NORFOLK:															
Charlotteville	4,926	1,044	182	17,025	1,926	3,057	9,582	1,000	1,568	17,133	1,946	766	18,760	.....	1,071
Houghton .....	.....	13	276	7,290	126	1,418	839	.....	700	2,383	.....	321	200	.....	521
Middleton	650	100	478	12,968	60	1,539	.....	1,600	.....	3,899	.....	713	700	.....	1,413
Townsend	300	99	263	16,051	5,511	4,441	.....	2,000	.....	11,952	.....	6,559	.....	.....	6,559
Walsingham, N.	688	24	86	9,052	844	2,019	.....	1,005	263	4,131	1,621	.....	800	.....	212
Walsingham, S.	1,900	513	11,574	1,919	3,076	1,500	.....	1,500	213	6,768	1,671	.....	36,186	.....	27,857
Windham	292	8	206	12,836	181	2,499	.....	2,030	61	5,271	.....	2,198	.....	.....	2,203
Woodhouse	979	861	286	12,289	670	1,390	.....	.....	3,153	5,213	.....	.....	11,500	.....	11,500
Total { 1890	7,835	4,049	2,240	99,435	11,237	19,439	10,421	9,135	5,958	56,190	5,238	10,547	68,146	.....	1,288
Total { 1889	1,021	3,316	4,367	80,950	8,525	20,231	10,421	9,641	7,845	63,664	4,666	12,535	74,862	2,997	1,742
Total { 1888	12,468	3,628	*62,022	149,775	4,470	26,341	10,407	8,900	5,326	55,444	5,436	10,979	80,412	42	338
HALDIMAND:															
Canborough .....	.....	.....	78	4,823	339	.....	.....	.....	.....	339	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cayuga, N.	400	10	193	6,125	397	8	.....	.....	78	483	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cayuga, S. ....	.....	.....	14	2,273	78	5	.....	1,220	.....	1,303	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dunn .....	.....	13	58	4,068	506	.....	.....	.....	.....	506	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Moulton	1,249	426	293	8,864	639	210	3,994	.....	.....	4,543	.....	.....	5,890	250	250
Oneida .....	.....	.....	177	8,204	843	.....	.....	1,200	.....	2,043	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,890
Rainham .....	.....	83	.....	5,986	503	213	4,880	650	.....	6,246	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

* Including railway bonuses, Charlotteville, \$20,000, and Walsingham S., \$40,000.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—TOWNSHIP MUNICIPALITIES.

TABLE VII. Showing an abstract statement of Receipts, Disbursements, Assets and Liabilities of the township municipalities of Ontario—Continued.

Township Municipalities.	Receipts.						Disbursements.									
	Municipal and school taxes.	Licenses, fees, rents, fines, etc.	Refund of moneys loaned or invested, principal and interest.	Money borrowed for current expenses.	Money borrowed on debentures.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Allowances, salaries and commissions.	Other expenses of municipal government.	Roads, bridges, other works.	Support of the poor and other charities.	County treasurer for levy.	Payments on account of schools and education.	Drainage works.	Sinking fund and other investments.	Debentures redeemed.
HADDAM—Continued:																
Seneca	9,116	148	9	200	.....	911	10,384	508	76	1,369	335	3,785	3,454	.....	.....	.....
Sherbrooke	1,223	20	70	.....	.....	122	1,435	86	70	70	68	356	694	.....	25	.....
Walpole	20,477	218	76	.....	1,600	2,163	24,534	847	258	2,038	457	8,125	9,738	.....	.....	300
Total { 1890..	69,032	830	1,580	850	1,600	6,609	80,501	3,683	1,105	7,100	1,556	23,249	31,302	618	25	1,790
{ 1889..	63,157	830	535	4,715	2,800	6,626	80,663	3,587	1,287	7,918	1,432	20,377	27,860	5,361	42	2,120
{ 1888..	66,977	834	477	2,168	6,000	6,044	82,500	3,607	1,238	8,376	1,244	21,377	33,139	.....	.....	1,470
WELLAND:																
Bertie	14,123	844	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,967	574	244	1,289	25	4,350	6,205	.....	.....	.....
Crowland	4,249	68	.....	.....	.....	378	4,695	167	65	322	.....	1,887	1,990	.....	.....	.....
Humberstone	7,500	308	.....	.....	.....	1,414	9,222	558	151	614	.....	2,714	3,353	124	.....	266
Pelham	7,721	.....	2,859	99	.....	1	10,680	496	156	764	12	2,572	3,897	.....	1,642	.....
Stamford	8,168	359	.....	.....	.....	2,553	11,080	447	290	879	63	2,322	5,548	.....	.....	.....
Thorold	6,226	122	.....	.....	.....	2,101	8,849	530	193	390	18	2,701	4,320	.....	.....	.....
Wainfleet	11,701	58	1,500	309	200	2,039	15,498	591	246	1,866	35	3,982	4,827	1,157	.....	778
Willoughby	3,966	80	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,355	214	74	242	.....	1,100	2,068	106	.....	127
Total { 1890..	64,054	1,839	4,359	408	200	8,486	79,346	3,577	1,419	6,366	153	21,028	32,208	1,387	1,642	1,171
{ 1889..	61,568	1,786	4,873	1,979	2,315	8,088	80,559	4,069	1,304	4,861	67	22,020	29,949	1,467	2,440	1,148
{ 1888..	70,204	1,792	5,293	2,843	400	6,874	87,406	4,070	1,525	8,130	1,242	29,433	24,056	1,691	2,837	1,162
LAMBTON:																
Bosanquet	16,750	60	.....	2,300	746	1,541	21,397	831	264	3,013	85	3,244	5,112	1,085	.....	2,932
Brooke	22,484	313	.....	.....	9,498	2,977	35,272	687	824	4,650	246	3,289	8,245	4,197	.....	5,442
Dawn	23,943	102	70	5,445	14,371	4,456	48,387	820	249	2,042	132	1,939	5,537	8,498	.....	9,495
Enniskillen	33,353	110	.....	.....	4,050	1,097	38,610	1,547	613	5,493	367	2,370	9,613	9,774	.....	3,095
Euphemia	10,490	127	.....	1,065	.....	2,204	13,886	683	202	1,466	101	2,441	4,091	.....	500	.....
Moore	22,519	590	.....	3,500	1,335	4,327	32,871	1,615	394	5,494	585	4,030	8,499	4,273	.....	2,509
Plympton	13,700	154	.....	.....	4,223	920	33,881	892	340	4,100	278	6,721	6,658	4,915	.....	2,509
Sarnia	23,908	42	.....	1,000	4,620	1,860	764	168	1,811	1,811	53	1,817	6,268	1,797	.....	3,288
Sombra	25,623	351	.....	.....	4,623	2,998	33,595	1,459	561	1,784	113	1,272	7,328	3,432	.....	10,396
Warwick	15,926	43	.....	3,825	808	1,703	23,305	596	191	4,175	393	2,883	5,880	1,129	.....	1,896
Total { 1890..	206,726	1,892	70	24,989	44,874	24,083	302,634	9,894	3,806	34,028	2,353	30,606	67,231	39,100	500	40,060
{ 1889..	185,484	1,363	1,996	21,824	31,778	20,347	262,792	9,711	3,811	37,599	2,564	25,262	64,399	24,443	31	36,330
{ 1888..	193,391	236	379	30,521	27,895	22,996	275,418	8,834	4,896	33,533	2,358	29,161	61,012	27,703	1,905	40,091

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—TOWNSHIP MUNICIPALITIES—Continued.

Township Municipalities.	Disbursements.—Continued.					Assets.						Liabilities.				
	Refund of moneys borrowed for current expenses.	Interest on loans, advances and debentures.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Cash in treasury.	Taxes in arrears.	Investments in stocks, etc.	Land, buildings, furniture, etc.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	County levy.	Local school rates.	Debentures outstanding.	Loans for current interest.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
HALDIMAND—Continued:																
Seneca	200	3	274	10,004	380	10	1,635	810	.....	1,200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sherbrooke .....	.....	.....	46	1,345	90	.....	.....	600	.....	2,385	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wapole .....	.....	285	392	22,460	2,074	121	.....	500	.....	2,695	.....	.....	7,000	.....	.....	7,000
Total { 1890	1,849	737	1,608	74,652	5,849	567	10,569	4,980	78	22,043	.....	.....	12,890	250	.....	13,140
..... { 1889	2,100	847	1,354	74,285	6,378	1,164	12,795	4,900	.....	25,237	945	.....	13,080	2,615	.....	16,640
..... { 1888	3,401	708	1,882	77,042	5,458	425	13,015	4,900	.....	23,798	.....	.....	12,400	.....	.....	12,400
WELLAND:																
Bertie .....	.....	.....	512	13,199	1,768	179	.....	2,200	.....	4,147	856	.....	.....	.....	.....	856
Crowland .....	.....	.....	241	8,672	23	.....	.....	700	.....	723	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Humberstone .....	.....	56	195	8,031	1,191	242	.....	2,000	811	4,244	.....	.....	801	.....	.....	801
Felham	990	48	103	10,680	.....	2,361	17,575	3,650	988	24,574	1,847	.....	.....	99	.....	1,946
Stamford .....	.....	.....	371	9,920	1,160	2,273	11,000	1,000	.....	14,433	300	2,290	.....	.....	.....	2,590
Thorold .....	.....	.....	126	8,278	571	3,455	.....	1,000	.....	5,026	2,322	489	.....	.....	816	3,627
Wainfleet	791	370	153	14,796	702	3,350	25,000	3,000	.....	32,052	354	.....	5,656	300	.....	5,956
Willoughby	400	6	18	4,355	.....	1,390	.....	1,200	106	2,696	362	.....	.....	309	.....	1,025
Total { 1890	2,181	480	1,719	73,931	5,415	13,250	42,575	24,750	1,905	87,895	5,687	3,133	6,457	708	816	16,801
..... { 1889	2,327	551	1,304	72,107	8,452	10,897	42,575	24,179	1,334	87,437	4,327	4,445	7,428	2,490	741	19,431
..... { 1888	3,364	644	1,894	80,148	7,258	8,202	42,575	24,934	1,022	83,991	2,159	4,784	6,261	2,833	.....	16,087
LAMETON:																
Bosanquet	2,300	601	376	19,793	1,604	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,604	.....	.....	10,566	.....	.....	10,566
Brooke .....	.....	1,661	577	29,818	5,454	5,582	.....	75	1,099	12,201	.....	.....	37,208	.....	5,067	42,275
Dawn	4,500	1,834	3,429	38,475	9,912	22,572	.....	1,000	.....	33,484	.....	5,318	33,966	2,445	740	42,469
Enniskillen .....	.....	.....	766	35,056	3,514	24,252	.....	1,200	553	29,559	.....	1,681	30,352	.....	3,521	35,554
Enniskillen .....	.....	.....	608	13,886	.....	1,661	500	.....	119	2,280	311	.....	.....	1,065	532	1,908
Euphemia	3,380	414	101	32,316	555	13,000	.....	600	758	14,908	3,875	.....	33,128	3,526	797	41,326
Moore	3,500	1,316	187	33,878	.....	1,153	.....	300	457	1,913	.....	481	12,128	2,500	504	15,613
Plympton	6,574	546	1,847	18,805	2,625	244	.....	.....	2,070	4,939	.....	.....	25,771	.....	.....	25,771
Sarnia	1,000	1,371	468	31,118	2,477	17,290	.....	500	.....	20,267	1,027	.....	72,646	.....	.....	72,646
Sombra .....	.....	4,372	351	22,435	870	1,496	.....	320	.....	2,686	1,912	.....	5,697	340	.....	76,075
Warwick	4,525	640	127	25,580	27,034	87,250	500	3,995	5,051	123,850	7,125	9,882	261,462	.....	11,16	9,876
Total { 1890	25,779	13,573	8,650	247,875	14,917	89,023	286	3,675	8,895	116,796	10,506	10,296	257,395	.....	9,792	13,12
..... { 1889	25,163	12,513	6,049	264,312	11,106	76,307	1,905	4,075	11,397	104,790	4,428	4,289	265,334	.....	13,150	13,12
..... { 1888	30,347	14,709	4,763	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,514

FINANCIAL STATEMENT-TOWNSHIP MUNICIPALITIES.
TABLE VII. Showing an abstract statement of Receipts, Disbursements, Assets and Liabilities of the township municipalities of Ontario—Continued.

Township Municipalities.	Receipts.						Disbursements.									
	Municipal and school taxes.	Licenses, fees, etc.	Refund of moneys loaned or invested on interest.	Money borrowed for current expenses.	Money borrowed on debentures.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Allowances, salaries and commissions.	Other expenses of municipal government.	Roads, bridges, buildings and other works.	Support of the poor and other charities.	County treasurer for levy.	Payments on account of schools and education.	Drainage works.	Sinking fund and other investments.	Debentures redeemed.
HURON:																
Ashfield.....	12,147	156	.....	490	.....	389	13,182	802	172	2,149	129	3,579	5,005	.....	.....	.....
Colborne.....	8,038	172	.....	1,000	.....	565	9,775	442	353	1,518	180	3,265	3,977	.....	.....	.....
Goderich.....	11,181	32	.....	400	.....	1,561	13,174	566	280	2,154	326	3,402	3,960	.....	.....	.....
Grey.....	14,156	183	245	2,300	.....	359	17,243	836	233	2,301	248	4,221	4,954	101	.....	482
Hay.....	14,539	227	.....	1,300	.....	862	16,928	542	61	4,586	256	3,888	5,987	.....	.....	130
Howick.....	16,448	128	.....	600	.....	2,283	19,459	867	154	1,852	210	3,584	7,014	52	.....	278
Hullett.....	12,573	73	2,070	1,200	700	500	16,416	636	132	2,796	102	3,690	4,316	50	2,970	.....
McKillop.....	13,794	71	.....	1,100	.....	3,508	18,918	714	1,606	1,747	114	2,349	6,445	50	2,750	100
Morris.....	9,546	48	1,589	845	.....	3,106	15,389	639	264	1,373	322	.....	4,021	.....	1,150	.....
Stanley.....	10,194	152	.....	250	.....	176	11,726	528	49	1,865	129	3,045	4,268	53	1,832	250
Stephen.....	16,482	355	1,915	800	.....	614	20,166	766	188	4,175	244	3,487	5,647	.....	1,840	.....
Tuckersmith.....	11,577	101	2,627	.....	.....	2,487	16,792	633	108	1,578	176	3,211	5,965	.....	4,451	760
Turnberry.....	10,356	24	4,574	.....	.....	3,305	18,259	641	139	1,219	251	2,052	3,745	50	3,115	.....
Usborne.....	11,940	108	2,122	.....	.....	4,862	19,032	524	28	2,057	321	3,424	3,832	.....	1,775	.....
Wawanosh, E.....	10,174	29	2,233	.....	.....	1,037	13,473	453	131	1,168	12	2,310	3,194	.....	.....	687
Wawanosh, W.....	9,453	41	.....	1,300	.....	1,269	12,063	568	879	1,372	103	2,513	3,273	.....	.....	2,687
Total { 1890.. 192,598 1889.. 176,933 1888.. 165,836	1,900	1,900	19,174	10,740	700	26,883	251,995	10,177	4,777	33,910	3,123	47,020	75,603	306	19,833	3,360
	1,878	1,878	27,098	6,066	1,300	31,507	244,782	9,835	2,567	32,237	2,806	51,229	73,912	1,369	27,336	2,699
	1,727	1,727	11,617	9,020	.....	29,598	217,798	10,281	2,080	29,913	3,061	40,259	69,947	630	11,812	.....
BRUCE:																
Albionville.....	5,466	16	1,610	528	.....	759	8,379	400	417	797	.....	705	1,939	.....	2,034	100
Amabel.....	8,341	62	400	1,600	2,900	2,529	15,832	315	865	1,556	29	1,125	6,418	.....	500	.....
Arran.....	12,394	170	1,174	.....	600	2,340	16,678	715	234	1,261	87	1,851	3,014	.....	2,291	.....
Brant.....	18,191	335	3,029	.....	.....	1,616	23,171	676	271	1,672	409	3,829	6,380	.....	4,082	440
Bruce.....	10,253	117	698	1,183	200	1,181	13,632	756	221	2,082	484	2,137	4,737	.....	798	67
Carriack.....	13,555	389	8	2,185	4,000	865	20,997	786	289	6,239	291	2,257	7,209	.....	252	.....
Culross.....	11,334	72	8,079	.....	.....	1,856	21,341	500	299	762	93	1,979	4,397	.....	9,534	.....
Eastnor.....	4,422	213	679	.....	500	911	6,725	277	198	692	108	1,439	1,865	36	1,400	240
Elderslie.....	11,556	.....	9,190	.....	.....	2,021	22,767	702	176	2,014	50	1,925	3,783	.....	10,104	313
Greenock.....	8,932	255	.....	.....	.....	732	9,019	551	382	1,659	163	2,507	3,574	.....	.....	.....
Huron.....	13,968	411	.....	.....	.....	2,898	17,277	790	249	2,995	284	3,716	5,441	.....	.....	136
Kincardine.....	13,673	75	.....	1,570	.....	581	15,899	634	190	2,972	81	4,213	4,900	.....	.....	.....

*Including \$1,425 in law costs.

*Including \$1,425 in law costs.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—TOWNSHIP MUNICIPALITIES—Continued.

Township Municipalities.	Disbursements.—Continued.					Assets.					Liabilities.							
	Refund of moneys borrowed for cur- rent expenses.	Interest on loans, advances and debentures.	Miscellaneous.		Total.	Cash in treasury.	Taxes in arrears.	Investments in mortgages, debentures, stocks, etc.	Land, buildings, furniture, etc.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	County levy.	Local school rates.	Debentures outstanding.	Loans for current expenses and interest.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	
			\$	¢														\$
HURON :																		
Ashfield	490	10	292	12,628	554	4,364	50	26	.....	4,968	3,436	724	600	.....	.....	46	4,760
Colborne	1,000	40	.....	9,775	1,600	45	.....	.....	.....	1,609	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	46
Godrich	400	11	475	11,574	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	8,565	.....	.....	12,313	.....	.....	.....	12,313
Grey	2,464	800	451	17,091	152	613	7,000	670	130	2,015	.....	.....	1,170	.....	.....	.....	1,170
Hay	1,800	113	.....	16,863	65	.....	.....	1,950	.....	10,581	4,026	.....	21,578	600	1,366	.....	27,570
Howick	400	1,454	146	16,011	3,448	3,881	1,000	2,100	152	4,504	.....	.....	5,000	.....	.....	.....	5,000
Hullett	1,200	319	34	16,195	221	263	4,020	.....	.....	19,815	3,896	346	700	.....	.....	.....	4,442
McKillop .....	.....	73	539	13,637	5,281	.....	14,584	.....	.....	18,083	3,038	.....	23,000	.....	.....	.....	26,038
Morris	1,100	1,376	81	12,026	3,363	1,570	13,150	550	53	6,163	.....	.....	3,000	.....	.....	.....	5,000
Stanley	250	306	62	11,705	21	998	4,541	.....	.....	27,942	3,380	2,244	27,750	.....	.....	.....	33,374
Stephens	1,265	1,712	423	19,989	177	9,483	10,237	.....	.....	560	1,957	.....	11,356	.....	.....	.....	11,356
Tuckersmith .....	.....	681	117	14,329	2,463	256	23,223	.....	.....	483	3,814	.....	24,426	.....	.....	.....	26,383
Turnberry .....	.....	1,459	155	14,922	3,337	1,474	18,667	425	560	17,174	3,814	.....	11,500	.....	.....	.....	14,814
Usborne	690	51	51	14,042	4,990	61	11,215	.....	.....	27,757	2,190	.....	25,000	.....	.....	.....	27,190
Wawanosh, E.	1,506	161	161	10,710	2,763	594	24,400	.....	.....	364	.....	.....	343	.....	634	.....	3,427
Wawanosh, W.	1,300	124	50	10,869	1,194	1,579	100	1,000	.....	200,122	27,187	3,314	169,736	600	2,046	.....	202,883
.....	11,169	10,674	3,037	222,366	29,629	25,190	134,137	6,721	4,445	192,919	24,743	3,433	170,974	1,042	2,508	.....	202,700
.....	5,926	9,355	3,556	223,488	21,294	32,718	126,582	5,950	6,583	190,748	25,770	4,185	173,185	730	358	.....	204,228
Total { 1890	9,020	9,999	3,167	192,868	24,930	33,273	119,862	6,100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
BRUCE :																		
Albemarle	528	751	76	7,777	602	4,853	3,194	588	.....	9,237	42	.....	10,550	1,952	1,082	.....	13,626
Amabel	1,600	2,625	180	15,213	619	3,219	3,545	.....	5,202	12,675	804	.....	45,900	.....	.....	.....	46,704
Arran .....	.....	2,700	514	14,667	2,011	2,465	26,433	400	1,320	32,629	.....	.....	45,600	.....	845	.....	46,445
Brant	1,900	1,420	413	21,492	1,679	5,758	11,751	.....	769	19,367	.....	22	22,400	.....	1,331	.....	23,753
Bruce	1,183	77	366	12,908	724	61	798	600	.....	2,183	.....	.....	1,133	.....	90	.....	1,293
Carriac	2,185	499	205	20,272	725	39	371	1,000	189	2,324	.....	.....	7,200	.....	.....	.....	7,200
Culross .....	.....	2,580	72	20,216	1,25	1,485	33,884	.....	6,500	42,994	.....	526	43,000	.....	76	.....	43,602
Eastnor	1,047	2,851	156	6,458	267	4,579	4,676	350	2,344	12,196	329	650	17,880	.....	303	.....	19,162
Elderslie .....	.....	.....	35	22,070	697	.....	26,403	1,500	633	29,233	.....	8	47,604	.....	.....	.....	47,612
Greenock .....	.....	.....	845	14,320	2,957	673	.....	400	.....	3,962	785	1,238	.....	.....	105	.....	2,128
Huron	1,570	.....	230	15,005	894	1,539	.....	.....	.....	3,630	433	.....	543	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kincardine .....	.....	79	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	460	.....	2,853	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	976

FINANCIAL STATEMENT-TOWNSHIP MUNICIPALITIES.

TABLE VII. Showing an abstract statement of Receipts, Disbursements, Assets and Liabilities of the township municipalities of Ontario—Continued.

TOWNSHIP MUNICIPALITIES.	Receipts.						Disbursements.									
	Municipal and school taxes.	Licenses, fees, rents, fines, etc.	Refund of moneys loaned or invested.	Money borrowed for current expenses.	Money borrowed on debentures.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Allowances, salaries and commissions.	Other expenses of municipal government.	Roads, bridges, buildings and other works.	Support of the poor and other charities.	County treasurer for levy.	Payments on account of schools and education.	Drainage works.	Sinking fund - and other investments.	Debentured.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
BRYCE—Continued :	Kinloss	9,323	158	.....	.....	2,302	11,783	624	100	1,495	220	2,091	4,641	111	.....	396
	Lindsay	2,418	20	.....	.....	1,840	4,291	276	239	2,450	15	205	311	.....	.....	23
	Kindas and St. Edmunds	5,641	21	21	.....	2,208	7,891	359	172	819	235	1,128	.....	.....	.....	798
	Saugeen .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total { 1890.	148,567	2,314	24,883	7,079	8,200	24,639	8,361	4,302	29,525	2,549	30,107	62,752	147,30	995	2,513
	..... { 1889.	158,435	2,762	24,337	6,596	8,200	23,060	9,182	2,975	29,921	2,411	43,129	64,475	216	23,115	3,506
	..... { 1888.	170,563	2,291	24,656	10,326	4,300	13,569	9,262	3,440	24,374	2,430	54,325	60,475	12	26,611	2,879
	..... { 1887.	11,801	226	1,021	.....	1,000	16,894	474	278	1,995	189	3,225	5,971	.....	1,711	.....
	..... { 1886.	17,202	209	2,541	800	.....	21,380	630	149	1,693	248	2,019	6,571	.....	5,312	280
	..... { 1885.	17,771	65	614	5,840	.....	25,958	1,091	590	3,055	309	2,731	5,040	.....	3,170	.....
GREY :	Collingwood	6,823	132	13	600	.....	9,342	642	151	1,803	126	2,911	2,585	.....	.....	.....
	Derby	12,835	81	3,860	.....	.....	13,378	403	148	411	159	2,142	4,820	.....	5,160	.....
	Egremont	12,675	40	164	292	.....	13,221	945	285	1,094	155	2,127	4,820	.....	5,160	.....
	Ephraïma	10,031	111	1,409	.....	518	14,984	661	173	2,017	172	2,017	4,820	.....	5,160	.....
	Glengiel	9,304	198	53	.....	.....	11,490	579	173	1,172	24	2,932	3,791	.....	2,481	.....
	Holland	10,198	33	1,886	534	.....	12,875	883	203	1,650	306	2,448	4,181	.....	2,562	778
	Keppel	17,750	331	21,491	1,000	.....	41,814	935	183	2,373	183	6,109	6,109	.....	19,349	4,000
	Normanby	8,187	164	.....	.....	.....	8,540	642	131	758	97	2,287	4,287	.....	.....	78
	Osprey	10,098	97	379	.....	.....	13,248	658	221	1,866	27	2,544	3,813	.....	.....	875
	Proton	20,129	.....	1,985	1,998	.....	26,744	895	166	1,866	338	2,839	5,529	.....	1,868	.....
ST. VINCENT :	St. Vincent	3,338	.....	.....	680	.....	4,108	281	90	632	20	685	1,181	.....	.....	220
	Sarawak	11,456	89	.....	500	.....	12,655	498	175	1,071	138	3,458	5,706	.....	.....	.....
	Sullivan	12,583	109	.....	900	.....	13,901	789	234	1,823	136	2,943	6,279	.....	.....	234
	Sydenham	191,651	1,885	34,866	12,244	2,418	265,532	11,006	3,346	24,886	2,627	41,062	72,449	.....	42,513	6,900
	Total { 1890.	175,399	2,018	18,189	16,662	2,800	242,546	10,677	3,141	23,662	2,563	39,662	74,166	18	27,080	5,074
	..... { 1889.	196,311	1,890	43,284	8,316	3,540	279,778	10,585	3,065	19,376	2,900	51,161	76,684	36	28,720	26,103
	..... { 1888. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	..... { 1887.	9,484	291	.....	.....	.....	11,081	740	62	1,487	114	3,644	2,964	.....	.....	303
	..... { 1886.	17,626	476	.....	2,843	.....	24,312	953	93	3,002	287	7,565	4,984	.....	.....	358
	..... { 1885.	11,543	126	.....	.....	2,400	16,023	902	432	1,896	107	7,879	7,350	119	.....	142
STURGEON :	Flos	12,742	54	.....	.....	.....	14,057	644	152	1,833	160	6,698	4,544	.....	.....	.....
	Gwillimbury, W.	14,798	265	.....	.....	2,000	21,886	1,012	304	1,691	361	4,006	9,685	.....	.....	2,150
	Innisfil	905	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,735	131	40	475	.....	38	959	.....	500	.....
	Matchedash .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

[illegible]

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—TOWNSHIP MUNICIPALITIES.

TABLE VII. Showing an abstract statement of Receipts, Disbursements, Assets and Liabilities of the township municipalities of Ontario—Continued.

Township Municipalities.	Receipts.					Disbursements.										
	Municipal and school taxes.	Licenses, fees, etc.	Refund of moneys loaned or invested, principal and interest.	Money borrowed for current expenses.	Money borrowed on debentures.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Allowances, salaries and commissions.	Other expenses of municipal government.	Roads, bridges and other works.	Support of the poor and other charities.	County treasurer for levy.	Payments on account of schools and education.	Drainage works.	Sinking fund and other investments.	Debt redeemed.
Simcoe—Continued:																
Medonte	9,283	389				1,786	11,408	671	213	1,638	136	800	5,370			376
Nottawasaga	22,980	388				6,692	30,660	1,386	1,160	2,822	170	7,012	8,083			2,432
Orillia	8,970	108	118		2,500	3,960	15,656	806	222	2,890	37	1,209	6,469		500	125
Oro	11,285	101				730	12,116	576	109	1,532	160	3,440	5,329			440
Sunnidale	10,038	198	540	1,500		3,319	15,595	747	218	1,669	48	4,182	3,296		670	300
Tay	9,880	95	843		450	2,935	14,203	697	709	1,811	143	1,761	4,162		2,343	875
Tecumseth	18,954	70	26			2,762	21,812	739	739	1,599	346	3,607	6,720			350
Tiny	9,103	61	212	1,287		3,172	13,835	666	281	2,377	233	3,427	1,780		38	262
Toscoronto	7,763	150				1,334	9,247	472	201	625	57	2,562	3,232		48	600
Vespra	10,610	57		782		256	11,705	827	245	2,215	95	3,078	3,194			150
	185,914	2,829	1,739	6,412	7,850	40,987	245,731	11,969	4,684	28,952	2,454	59,908	78,123	119	4,099	8,863
Total { 1890.	191,874	3,599	2,311	5,849	7,200	28,327	239,160	11,768	5,748	19,498	2,425	52,186	85,098		4,587	7,606
1889.	197,096	2,217	3,117	6,056	9,500	29,768	247,754	12,195	3,502	23,055	2,601	57,031	88,966	483	3,211	13,861
1888.																
Middlesex:																
Adelaide	18,431	45		1,200	1,910	259	21,845	710	192	1,834	151	5,021	5,586	252		338
Biddulph	8,784	264		2,514		184	11,696	846	143	2,630	36	1,092	4,690			60
Caradoc	20,998	164			1,655	2,205	23,020	1,152	256	3,587	69	5,130	7,560	1,150		2,257
Delaware	9,012	63	52			2,205	11,332	458	51	1,822	14	2,688	2,231			613
Dorchester, N	18,611	98	320			5,703	24,732	814	346	4,124	212	8,999	3,679	733		1,656
Elfrid	21,022	166			5,851	1,291	28,330	783	664	2,421	294	6,986	3,660	1,639		3,697
Lobo	17,644	174	14			1,778	19,610	694	167	3,144	13	6,605	4,632			297
London	43,516	557	714	3,000	1,500	4,313	53,630	1,807	524	7,774	459	15,412	11,645	137	166	126
McGillivray	16,287	57		3,800		50	20,194	693	667	4,338		4,721	5,598			
Metcalfe	10,389	52		500		3,398	14,339	525	77	1,907		3,246	3,040	1,837		749
Moss	12,599	6		1,825	1,100	105	15,135	680	69	2,325		3,102	4,934	770		1,049
Nissouri, W	17,786	37	41	2,200		5,189	25,253	622	372	3,086	7	6,953	4,910			1,277
Westminster	39,246	270				315	39,831	1,479	452	6,071	109	10,729	7,291			1,853
Williams, E	11,244	62		400		1,263	12,969	473	68	1,708	8	4,437	3,225	6		138
Williams, W	9,845			983		142	10,970	440	80	1,432	181	3,272	3,688	39		637
Total { 1890.	275,394	2,015	1,141	15,922	12,016	26,428	332,886	12,176	4,128	48,203	1,553	88,426	76,364	6,563	166	14,687
1889.	236,402	1,125	4,383	24,927	5,512	43,608	315,957	11,560	3,233	58,025	1,468	79,948	86,242	8,169	252	14,295
1888.	263,276	119	5,358	15,474	21,570	31,460	337,257	11,703	3,404	56,750	1,426	84,075	88,302	8,215	307	13,350

FINANCIAL STATEMENT-TOWNSHIP MUNICIPALITIES-Continued.

Township Municipalities.	Disbursements—Continued.				Assets.					Liabilities.						
	Refund of moneys borrowed for current expenses.	Interest on loans, advances and debentures.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Cash in treasury.	Taxes in arrears.	Investments in mortgages, debentures, stocks, etc.	Land, buildings, furniture, etc.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	County levy.	Local school rates.	Debentures outstanding.	Loans for current expenses and interest.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
SIMCOE—Continued:																
Medonte	285	139	9,628	1,780	5,114	.....	.....	.....	6,894	1,000	2,771	4,817	.....	.....	8,586
Nottawasaga	1,033	596	25,084	4,976	8,961	.....	.....	.....	13,937	6,650	2,667	14,256	.....	2,148	25,721
Orillia	294	266	12,818	2,838	4,900	2,895	.....	200	10,833	1,182	1,000	7,883	.....	969	11,034
Oro	250	278	12,116	.....	.....	.....	1,000	.....	7,020	3,705	.....	3,715	.....	.....	7,420
Sunnidale	1,500	205	12,982	2,613	1,500	1,070	.....	.....	5,183	2,317	793	1,700	.....	.....	4,810
Tay	1,517	146	13,664	539	11,915	19,992	75	166	32,687	1,433	5,097	24,900	.....	.....	31,430
Tecumseth	141	56	20,299	1,513	.....	.....	100	.....	1,613	.....	.....	2,000	.....	.....	2,000
Tiny	985	1,316	13,835	.....	11,870	2,350	.....	4,389	18,609	480	4,979	50,949	302	.....	56,710
Toscoronto	327	.....	8,124	1,123	3,277	722	.....	.....	5,122	2,457	375	5,300	.....	.....	8,132
Vespra	1,628	155	11,641	64	4,066	600	.....	.....	4,730	2,492	562	750	23	195	4,022
Total { 1890..... 6,957 9,281 3,785 219,194 26,537 71,320 27,529 1,775 4,755 131,916 29,865 21,736 161,632 325 4,053 217,611																
Total { 1889..... 6,911 10,148 2,997 208,972 30,188 62,399 24,143 1,900 5,736 124,366 27,921 16,820 162,644 852 6,122 214,359																
Total { 1888..... 6,189 10,997 3,620 225,711 22,043 62,959 21,332 1,700 7,166 115,200 23,102 16,240 163,050 1,911 5,205 209,508																
MIDDLESEX:																
Adelaide	2,670	498	17,352	4,493	4,816	.....	.....	.....	9,309	4,180	350	2,268	1,233	.....	8,031
Biddulph	2,000	104	11,696	.....	6,903	.....	.....	649	7,552	3,076	667	300	2,514	.....	6,557
Caradoc	202	22,304	716	.....	2,500	.....	.....	11,536	4,166	499	12,095	.....	.....	16,760
Delaware	40	8,137	3,195	2,628	.....	1,250	.....	7,073	2,422	.....	3,932	.....	.....	6,354
Dorchester, N	528	21,383	3,349	2,583	6,400	.....	.....	12,332	1,984	.....	3,234	.....	.....	5,218
Elkfrid	3,575	24,410	3,920	4,113	.....	850	13	8,896	2,890	.....	15,335	.....	231	18,416
Lebo	1,500	282	17,368	2,242	7,199	.....	1,600	.....	11,041	5,948	.....	3,465	.....	.....	9,413
London	11,000	995	51,032	2,598	26,901	8,806	2,000	.....	40,305	13,930	1,685	17,639	.....	.....	33,254
McGillivray	3,494	347	19,971	223	147	.....	1,150	.....	1,520	280	.....	.....	400	.....	680
Metcalfe	500	269	17,127	1,712	279	.....	.....	30	2,021	202	.....	3,982	.....	438	4,622
Mosa	1,325	398	261	14,913	222	4,638	.....	75	4,935	3,069	.....	8,821	.....	.....	11,890
Nissouri, W	2,000	223	19,823	5,430	1,735	.....	.....	.....	7,165	5,282	.....	2,963	1,225	.....	9,470
Westminster	1,000	955	32,134	7,697	7,777	.....	4,166	.....	19,640	8,439	.....	12,342	.....	61	20,842
Williams, E	400	50	10,648	2,321	4,317	.....	100	277	7,015	3,999	.....	848	.....	.....	4,847
Williams, W	978	100	10,970	.....	2,503	.....	.....	.....	2,503	1,549	2,291	893	5	50	4,788
Total { 1890..... 26,867 5,888 9,747 294,768 38,118 84,859 15,206 9,450 5,210 152,843 61,376 5,492 88,117 5,377 780 161,142																
Total { 1889..... 14,135 5,923 9,142 292,392 23,565 120,741 15,041 10,150 1,789 171,286 74,151 6,868 90,758 16,367 1,950 190,094																
Total { 1888..... 14,452 5,618 11,144 298,746 33,511 98,139 17,788 9,450 3,212 167,100 62,996 11,905 99,574 5,621 1,664 181,760																

FINANCIAL STATEMENT-TOWNSHIP MUNICIPALITIES.

TABLE VII. Showing an abstract statement of Receipts, Disbursements, Assets and Liabilities of the township municipalities of Ontario—Continued.

Township Municipalities.	Receipts.						Disbursements.									
	Municipal and school taxes.	Licenses, fines, etc.	Refund of moneys loaned or invested, principal and interest.	Money borrowed for current expenses.	Money borrowed on debentures.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Allowances, salaries and commissions.	Other expenses of municipal government.	Roads, bridges, buildings and other works.	Support of the poor and other charities.	County treasurer for levy.	Payments on account of schools and education.	Drainage works.	Sinking fund and other investments.	Debt-redeemed.
OXFORD:																
Blandford	7,395	51	15	.....	.....	1,813	9,274	414	110	910	87	3,448	2,621	65	.....	184
Blenheim	20,342	441	.....	.....	.....	1,913	22,696	896	169	2,102	568	8,765	8,302	.....	.....	500
Dereham	20,249	387	405	.....	723	2,791	24,555	1,181	174	2,034	209	3,487	7,467	3,011	.....	1,682
Nissouri, E.	9,311	58	.....	500	.....	464	10,333	356	111	2,034	111	2,387	4,500	.....	.....	.....
Norwich, N.	13,343	10	2,782	.....	.....	2,914	19,049	633	189	1,374	179	3,493	4,085	100	2,598	2,776
Norwich, S.	9,444	123	1,084	.....	.....	3,610	14,261	533	561	2,837	161	1,440	3,936	.....	18	1,216
Oxford, E.	7,939	25	3,347	.....	.....	2,318	13,629	454	109	827	70	5,626	3,222	791	1,236	.....
Oxford, W.	7,622	198	.....	.....	.....	1,541	9,361	521	157	1,285	103	2,773	2,132	66	.....	190
Oxford, W.	8,617	4	.....	.....	.....	1,690	10,311	513	200	745	230	3,414	2,818	204	.....	586
Zorra, E.	20,713	158	.....	2,065	2,775	8,356	34,067	679	113	3,844	733	7,855	12,687	1,616	.....	1,187
Zorra, W.	12,001	79	4,104	.....	2,982	1,725	20,891	542	179	3,862	345	.....	5,140	2,215	3,451	1,001
	136,976	1,534	11,737	2,565	6,480	29,135	188,427	6,722	2,072	21,386	2,846	47,658	56,900	8,068	7,903	9,322
Total { 1889.	142,619	883	6,437	3,367	5,617	28,579	187,502	6,294	1,592	21,708	2,763	48,997	52,572	9,802	5,432	8,225
1888.	134,713	123	10,634	5,100	4,258	31,286	186,114	6,019	1,797	19,702	3,129	55,991	45,094	7,618	4,952	9,037
BRANT:																
Brantford	24,555	64	5,409	130	5,000	516	35,674	2,069	900	4,233	773	4,263	18,324	.....	1,750	997
Burford	19,977	22	435	.....	300	2,023	22,757	989	335	2,277	451	4,073	7,942	293	.....	2,578
Dumfries, S.	11,348	123	36	.....	.....	2,345	13,852	755	314	2,787	232	3,273	5,112	.....	.....	.....
Oakland	3,564	.....	411	250	.....	245	4,470	291	96	290	111	711	1,451	.....	135	300
Onondaga	5,226	32	.....	.....	.....	533	5,791	445	81	462	100	1,405	2,283	.....	.....	.....
	64,670	241	6,291	380	5,300	5,662	82,544	4,549	1,729	10,049	1,718	13,727	35,112	293	1,885	3,875
Total { 1890.	65,842	380	7,547	1,960	6,000	4,384	86,113	4,634	1,198	10,043	1,276	14,185	35,147	.....	3,110	3,784
1889.	63,050	207	9,953	5,874	11,500	997	91,581	3,758	1,457	8,885	2,549	17,397	29,230	133	5,500	2,451
1888.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
PERTH:																
Blanshard	15,666	98	6	700	.....	1,763	18,233	729	197	3,181	89	4,579	4,770	.....	.....	456
Downe	14,683	162	.....	3,998	.....	3,687	22,470	630	137	3,412	407	5,278	4,632	51	.....	456
Easthope, N.	12,193	134	290	.....	5,701	1,108	19,426	588	482	1,585	74	3,739	3,761	3,118	3,429	416
Easthope, S.	6,353	189	.....	.....	.....	1,719	8,261	575	187	1,460	25	2,302	2,689	57	51	.....

FINANCIAL STATEMENT-TOWNSHIP MUNICIPALITIES-Continued.

Township Municipalities.	Disbursements.-Continued.				Assets.						Liabilities.				
	Refund of moneys borrowed for current expenses.	Interest on loans, advances and debentures.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Cash in treasury.	Taxes in arrears.	Investments in stocks, etc.	Land, buildings, furniture, etc.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	County levy.	Local school rates.	Debentures outstanding.	Loans for current expenses and interest.	Miscellaneous.
OXFORD:	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
	Blandford	66	90	7,995	1,279	41	.....	.....	.....	1,320	.....	.....	920	.....	920
	Blenheim	30	352	21,684	1,012	123	.....	1,300	.....	2,435	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Dereham	426	323	24,496	50	141	5,000	.....	7,587	12,737	.....	.....	8,976	.....	3,776
	Nissouri, E.	10	60	10,069	264	259	.....	.....	.....	528	.....	.....	.....	.....	368
	Norwich, N.	746	283	16,456	2,593	61	2,540	150	988	6,332	.....	.....	9,664	.....	9,664
	Norwich, S.	326	139	11,167	3,094	158	127	2,300	.....	5,679	.....	.....	3,778	.....	3,778
	Oxford, E. ....	.....	148	12,463	1,146	.....	8,139	80	.....	10,085	.....	3	.....	.....	137
	Oxford, N.	76	70	7,363	1,998	18	.....	500	.....	2,046	.....	.....	1,330	.....	1,330
	Oxford, W.	118	110	8,938	1,373	1,064	.....	.....	1,018	1,873	.....	.....	1,774	.....	1,774
BRANT:	Zorra, E.	437	250	31,694	2,373	3,590	14,541	.....	.....	4,455	2,726	.....	10,193	296	10,489
	Zorra, W.	336	479	17,550	3,341	.....	.....	.....	.....	21,472	.....	.....	9,346	.....	12,072
	Total { 1890	2,763	2,284	169,895	18,532	5,455	30,347	5,080	9,543	68,957	2,726	3	40,981	296	44,508
	..... { 1889	2,873	3,037	165,770	21,732	3,815	44,061	5,550	1,211	82,369	.....	3	43,823	494	44,830
	..... { 1888	3,544	4,696	166,615	19,499	7,077	45,704	4,875	1,422	78,577	.....	.....	46,431	.....	46,431
	Brantford	587	418	35,674	.....	.....	67,290	.....	.....	67,290	.....	.....	11,767	130	11,897
	Burford	620	281	19,844	2,913	1,368	8,600	500	.....	13,381	.....	.....	7,872	.....	7,872
	Dumfries, S. ....	.....	261	12,784	1,068	24	450	.....	.....	1,542	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Oakland	250	14	4,070	400	14	5,269	2,500	.....	8,183	.....	.....	8,100	.....	8,100
	Onondaga .....	.....	96	4,872	919	.....	.....	3,000	.....	3,919	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
PERTH:	Blanshard	17	177	14,439	3,794	1,743	.....	700	556	6,793	4,518	.....	2,500	.....	7,168
	Downie	3,938	39	19,140	3,330	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,330	1,329	.....	1,510	.....	3,074
	Easthope, N.	174	376	17,802	1,624	.....	3,914	600	104	6,242	.....	.....	8,183	.....	8,183
	Easthope, S. ....	.....	216	7,562	699	8	51	100	.....	858	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total { 1890	1,610	1,070	77,244	5,300	1,406	81,159	6,450	94,315	94,315	.....	.....	27,739	130	27,869
	..... { 1889	4,625	2,099	81,315	4,798	1,325	81,159	6,450	98,733	98,733	.....	.....	26,314	1,360	27,674
	..... { 1888	5,042	*11,416	88,807	2,774	3,937	81,159	6,450	94,320	94,320	.....	.....	24,098	4,025	28,123
	..... { 1887 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	..... { 1886 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	..... { 1885 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

*Including \$9,000 railway bonus by Oakland.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT-TOWNSHIP MUNICIPALIT ES-Continued.

Township Municipalities.	Disbursements.—Continued.				Assets.						Liabilities.				
	Refund of moneys borrowed for current expenses.	Interest on loans, advances and debentures.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Cash in treasury.	Taxes in arrears.	Investments in mortgages, stocks, etc.	Land, buildings, furniture, etc.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	County levy.	Local school rates.	Debentures outstanding.	Loans for current interest.	Miscellaneous.
PERTH—Continued:	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
	5,500	1,230	20	26,055	2,450	10,236	.....	.....	1,508	14,194	3,375	521	18,536	3,700	.....
	Ellice.....	1,673	135	19,413	1,329	7,108	3,810	.....	309	12,556	4,318	.....	29,945	.....	26,132
	Elma.....	46	5	12,154	4,429	1,286	.....	600	.....	6,315	3,517	830	.....	.....	34,570
	Fullerton.....	18	701	11,205	2,130	125	.....	930	.....	3,185	.....	.....	200	.....	4,347
	Hibbert.....	1,300	845	19,183	3,758	2,255	.....	600	337	6,950	3,758	.....	7,909	.....	200
WELLINGTON:	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
	3,228	2,491	195	20,155	528	4,018	213	430	1,933	2,461	3,796	236	40,000	400	3,013
	Mornington.....	1,231	129	11,547	1,032	.....	.....	.....	342	6,035	.....	.....	20,000	.....	14,680
	Wallace.....	7,512	2,838	178,655	25,103	26,779	7,988	3,960	5,089	68,919	25,129	1,887	128,783	4,100	40,918
	Total { 1889.	7,685	2,193	179,766	15,642	43,739	4,552	4,600	5,021	73,554	18,017	332	130,788	4,788	163,556
	Total { 1888.	8,006	2,141	160,626	30,477	37,548	5,706	3,150	3,989	80,870	25,818	223	129,015	4,450	155,136
WATERLOO:	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
	1,473	1,154	186	30,460	1,114	1,784	.....	1,025	.....	3,923	400	450	757	.....	1,607
	Arthur.....	800	123	12,143	57	8,591	.....	.....	19	8,667	7,743	2,415	1,000	700	1,136
	Eramosa.....	96	85	16,091	4	9,800	.....	.....	.....	9,804	.....	.....	1,978	144	8,743
	Erin.....	326	164	21,856	.....	6,046	14,000	.....	.....	4,743	1,684	.....	.....	1,475	5,206
	Garafra, W.....	600	19	9,646	352	.....	.....	400	133	20,398	3,809	.....	8,099	229	5,514
	Guelph.....	292	144	12,107	1,431	1,416	.....	450	230	3,380	1,925	23	31,000	172	6,514
	Luther, W.....	1,100	1,066	23,885	941	5,440	2,500	.....	1,785	3,561	3,436	.....	.....	2,900	10,276
	Maryborough.....	.....	2,989	25,799	11	5,125	10,032	.....	.....	16,953	1,678	.....	.....	.....	8,332
	Minco.....	.....	78	7,725	1,100	100	.....	.....	.....	1,200	.....	.....	.....	.....	32,678
	Nichol.....	977	86	25,570	8,160	232	.....	.....	.....	8,392	6,079	292	7,948	.....	.....
	Peel.....	550	55	8,001	665	730	.....	.....	.....	1,395	1,048	.....	.....	348	14,343
	Pikington.....	.....	.....	14,379	798	2,633	10,078	2,250	.....	15,759	600	.....	.....	96	1,806
	Pushinch.....	.....	116	8,908	209,712	14,633	36,610	4,125	2,167	104,175	32,255	3,180	52,606	5,567	695
	Total { 1889.	6,422	5,143	170,162	20,759	43,086	66,658	3,875	4,285	138,653	84,947	2,745	83,654	2,211	95,926
	Total { 1888.	8,436	4,641	172,759	12,462	41,926	63,313	3,975	4,895	125,571	23,317	2,697	83,387	1,987	126,131
WATERLOO:	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
	600	34	241	14,887	1,542	705	.....	.....	.....	2,247	.....	.....	980	.....	118,518
	Dumfries, N.....	1,547	168	33,514	4,624	.....	36,365	1,000	.....	41,889	.....	.....	23,779	.....	1,105
	Waterloo.....	9	704	18,572	240	.....	12,276	500	.....	13,016	247	.....	902	.....	23,779
Wallesey	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,149

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—TOWNSHIP MUNICIPALITIES.

TABLE VII. Showing an abstract statement of Receipts, Disbursements, Assets and Liabilities of the township municipalities of Ontario—Continued.

Township Municipalities.	Receipts.							Disbursements.									
	Municipal and school taxes.	Licenses, fees, rents, fines, etc.	Refund of moneys loaned or invested, principal and interest.	Money borrowed for current expenses.	Money borrowed on debentures.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Allowances, salaries and commissions.	Other expenses of municipal government.	Roads, bridges, other works.	Support of the poor and other charities.	County treasurer for levy.	Payments on account of schools and education.	Drainage works.	Sinking fund and other investments.	Debentures redeemed.	
WATERLOO—Continued:	18,742	460	.....	.....	.....	3,810	23,012	1,378	212	2,779	.....	3,000	9,763	.....	.....	456
	18,120	226	522	.....	.....	3,659	22,527	1,131	329	5,552	135	3,163	8,125	.....	.....	.....
	90,570	1,823	7,572	1,502	3,080	14,271	118,818	5,798	1,514	16,825	169	21,294	46,161	1,000	4,696	2,236	
	88,396	1,836	11,293	2,087	3,000	14,271	121,581	5,715	1,892	12,479	177	22,559	45,433	2,767	8,366	966	
Total { 1889..	94,046	1,810	12,691	1,613	5,000	10,177	125,337	5,631	1,245	13,076	152	25,738	44,104	4,400	9,662	1,240	
DUFFERIN:	12,284	25	.....	700	2,593	3,012	18,614	300	305	1,449	32	3,937	4,396	2,208	.....	2,357
	10,891	19	.....	1,400	.....	1,203	13,513	385	285	1,122	4	2,823	3,696	.....	.....	168
	10,238	177	.....	1,500	541	409	12,865	549	188	1,288	.....	2,965	3,855	284	51	675
	17,065	35	35	.....	.....	651	17,751	538	384	1,594	70	5,003	3,937	5	95	2,487
Mulner	16,873	55	.....	2,300	.....	1,869	21,097	663	210	3,466	44	5,742	5,292	.....	.....	1,300
	15,227	102	.....	750	.....	370	16,449	615	288	1,146	70	3,573	6,302	.....	.....	.....
	82,578	413	.....	6,650	3,134	7,514	100,289	3,050	1,660	10,065	220	24,043	26,978	2,497	146	6,387
	62,154	654	27,818	14,792	20,149	12,746	138,313	3,034	1,318	8,131	240	11,195	24,230	2,367	6,528	50,479	
LINCOLN:	75,271	274	754	4,794	3,605	6,527	91,225	3,141	1,276	8,590	446	13,924	26,466	2,204	2,106	5,384	
	6,277	49	.....	100	.....	474	6,900	377	126	484	.....	2,283	2,872	.....	.....	.....
	9,469	71	.....	.....	1,260	1,077	11,897	394	299	364	.....	4,069	5,321	.....	.....	.....
	8,993	57	.....	258	.....	417	9,725	346	123	636	12	3,861	3,723	.....	.....	200
Grimsby, N.	8,656	91	.....	.....	.....	351	9,098	698	358	661	.....	4,794	2,474	.....	.....	.....
	6,226	.....	.....	.....	.....	842	7,068	346	129	574	.....	2,749	2,119	.....	.....	.....
	5,272	130	.....	.....	.....	1,367	6,769	313	170	208	6	1,787	2,754	.....	.....	137
	7,248	77	33	.....	720	902	8,980	389	50	409	.....	3,409	3,697	.....	.....	.....
Niagara	7,363	128	.....	769	.....	17	8,277	441	281	583	98	3,050	2,603	.....	.....	.....
	59,504	603	33	1,127	2,000	5,447	68,714	3,304	1,536	3,919	116	26,002	25,563	.....	.....	337
	61,118	377	36	2,914	.....	4,182	68,627	3,083	3,478	5,574	22	24,398	22,174	136	.....	380
	66,928	99	.....	4,255	3,400	3,909	78,591	3,385	1,906	5,431	73	31,529	25,904	260	.....	.....
WENTWORTH:	12,920	244	13,414	.....	.....	4,052	30,630	1,240	907	4,559	684	3,419	7,048	.....	9,247	.....
	12,124	285	1,157	.....	.....	4,256	17,822	1,113	1,935	1,408	629	2,504	6,025	.....	.....	.....
	12,920	244	13,414	.....	.....	4,052	30,630	1,240	907	4,559	684	3,419	7,048	.....	9,247	.....
	12,124	285	1,157	.....	.....	4,256	17,822	1,113	1,935	1,408	629	2,504	6,025	.....	.....	.....

FINANCIAL STATEMENT-TOWNSHIP MUNICIPALITIES-Continued.

Township Municipalities.	Disbursements.—Continued.				Assets.						Liabilities.							
	Refund of moneys borrowed for current expenses.	Interest on loans, advances and debentures.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Cash in treasury.	Taxes in arrears.	Investments in mortgages, stocks, etc.	Land, buildings, furniture, etc.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	County levy.	Local school rates.	Debentures outstanding.	Loans for current interest.	Miscellaneous.	Total.		
WATERLOO—Continued : Wilnot Woolwich		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$		
		356	427	18,371	4,641	9	7,889	1,000	5,641	505	5,480	5,985	
			360	18,795	3,732	11,630	
	Total { 1890 1889 1888	659 4,121 2,370	1,937 2,473 2,150	104,139 108,113 111,198	14,679 13,468 14,139	714 887 565	56,530 56,530 56,530	2,500 2,500 2,700	.....	74,423 73,385 73,984	752	.....	30,239 29,395 27,361	902 9 2,127	125 114 150	32,018 29,518 23,638
DUFFERIN : Amaranth Garrafrax, E Luther, E Melancthon Mono Mulmer		978	784	17,446	1,168	2,637	.....	.....	.....	3,805	40	.....	35,608	.....	.....	35,648
		1,000	212	13,185	328	3,750	.....	.....	.....	4,078	2,459	.....	2,677	400	196	5,732
		1,500	634	11,623	1,242	89	547	.....	587	2,465	.....	.....	10,012	.....	.....	10,012
			1,460	17,090	661	8,884	949	1,300	23	11,817	575	1,916	26,102	.....	1,297	29,890	
		4,800	146	20,425	672	1,022	.....	.....	.....	1,694	.....	1,249	.....	.....	259	1,508
		750	1,122	108	15,274	1,175	3,834	9,100	600	.....	14,709	3,230	16,500	.....	.....	19,730
	Total { 1890 1889 1888	8,750 12,292 6,505	4,609 6,485 6,655	95,043 131,053 79,324	5,246 7,260 11,901	20,216 27,248 18,586	10,596 9,596 31,178	1,900 1,500	610 1,043 115	38,568 46,947 63,280	6,304 14,495 7,536	3,165 3,230 1,795	90,899 94,732 125,082	400 2,500	1,752 6,463 6,813	102,520 121,490 141,226		
	LINCOLN : Caistor Clinton Gainsborough Grantham Grimsby, N Grimsby, S Louth Niagara		100	164	6,415	485	33	1,000	1,518	1,280	1,280	
				325	10,772	1,125	1,125
			258	31	9,539	186	954	1,140	71	200	271	1,444	
			24	9,009	89	2,236	.....	.....	.....	2,325	450	994	.....	.....	.....	.....
			160	6,077	991	166	.....	250	.....	1,407	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
			127	5,636	1,133	300	.....	.....	23	1,456	.....	.....	2,533	.....	37	2,570
			179	8,133	847	1,052	.....	.....	.....	1,899	.....	.....	720	.....	.....	720
		543	672	8,277	.....	2,625	.....	.....	.....	2,625	1,226	.....	.....	569	.....	1,795
Total { 1890 1889 1888		901 2,826 4,718	180 258 174	63,858 63,989 74,943	4,856 4,638 3,648	7,366 6,432 6,481	.....	1,250 1,250 800	23 55 63	13,495 12,375 10,992	1,747 1,681 978	994 1,364 777	4,733 3,070 3,400	569 343 255	37	8,080 6,458 5,410	
WENTWORTH : Arcaster Barton																		
			518	27,622	3,008	445	47,193	5,000	718	55,919	.....	255	.....	.....	.....	255
			830	13,944	3,878	.....	13,020	.....	681	18,024	574	1,287	.....	.....	1,596	3,457

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—TOWNSHIP MUNICIPALITIES.

TABLE VII. Showing an abstract statement of Receipts, Disbursements, Assets and Liabilities of the township municipalities of Ontario—Continued.

Towship Municipalities.	Receipts.					Disbursements.										
	Municipal and school taxes.	Licenses, fees, etc.	Refund of moneys loaned or invested, principal and interest.	Money borrowed for current expenses.	Money borrowed on debentures.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Allowances, salaries and commissions.	Other expenses of municipal government.	Roads, bridges, buildings and other works.	Support of the poor and other charities.	County treasurer for levy.	Payments on account of schools and education.	Drainage works.	Sinking fund and other investments.	Debt-redeemed.
WENTWORTH—Continued:																
Beverly	15,375	156	1,963	.....	.....	2,016	19,510	912	330	1,518	510	6,328	8,438	.....	1,200	.....
Binbrook	5,550	34	.....	.....	.....	878	6,462	411	161	325	11	1,346	2,558	.....	.....	.....
Framborough, E.	8,921	423	.....	.....	.....	1,208	9,612	474	1,075	834	209	1,933	4,267	.....	.....	70
Framborough, W.	9,136	398	750	400	.....	4,125	14,809	926	595	1,218	491	2,051	4,539	2,336	.....	892
Glanford	4,627	30	1,451	.....	.....	1,310	7,418	368	184	235	71	1,481	2,577	.....	.....	.....
Saltfleet	9,492	213	400	1,175	.....	2,765	14,045	730	1,469	434	302	1,597	4,169	.....	.....	.....
Total { 1890.....	78,145	1,783	19,135	1,575	.....	19,670	120,308	6,174	6,656	10,531	2,907	20,659	39,621	2,336	10,447	962
{ 1889.....	70,609	1,895	15,141	.....	6,920	18,981	113,546	5,287	4,524	14,072	2,672	15,553	37,500	4,520	6,517	266
{ 1888.....	70,760	1,613	24,909	.....	.....	15,784	113,056	5,180	3,119	9,126	2,984	17,919	39,886	265	12,406	987
HALTON:																
Essexburg	18,704	194	755	.....	.....	384	20,037	1,102	229	2,016	222	6,972	7,431	.....	.....	.....
Nassagaweya	7,543	61	555	766	.....	63	8,988	639	122	1,187	108	2,577	3,612	.....	.....	.....
Nelson	13,205	56	1,632	.....	.....	2,800	17,193	849	269	1,478	527	5,177	5,677	.....	1,081	450
Trafalgar	18,624	74	1,973	276	.....	1,392	22,339	956	197	3,814	248	9,463	7,079	.....	100	100
Total { 1890.....	58,076	385	4,915	1,042	3,300	4,139	68,557	3,546	817	8,495	1,105	24,189	23,799	.....	1,181	550
{ 1889.....	55,535	456	8,826	692	.....	4,346	73,155	3,416	711	9,642	888	15,226	27,533	.....	9,360	310
{ 1888.....	56,242	305	5,869	174	.....	3,724	66,314	3,341	685	8,984	1,393	19,037	24,217	.....	1,543	100
PEEL:																
Albion	10,494	160	.....	1,810	.....	574	13,038	683	117	2,299	238	2,880	4,715	.....	.....	.....
Colodon	18,851	442	698	4,600	.....	331	24,922	291	4,184	2,640	316	4,375	6,715	.....	.....	200
Chinguaconsy	18,714	341	6,661	.....	.....	1,831	27,547	1,144	307	3,570	248	8,322	8,243	.....	4,700	150
Toronto	15,823	494	2,776	.....	.....	3,143	22,236	1,019	162	2,484	798	5,807	7,457	.....	1,450	.....
Toronto Gore	4,519	106	123	395	.....	474	5,619	419	71	1,150	34	2,029	2,159	.....	.....	.....
Total { 1890.....	68,421	545	10,258	6,805	.....	6,353	93,362	3,556	4,841	12,143	1,634	22,615	29,159	.....	6,150	350
{ 1889.....	64,236	423	938	1,893	.....	4,384	111,587	3,307	1,678	7,581	1,378	21,315	30,354	.....	14,956	20,550
{ 1888.....	66,013	1,605	645	3,774	2,200	5,428	89,972	3,363	1,010	5,744	1,674	21,541	32,732	.....	2,568	5,720
YORK:																
Eglwicoke	16,708	177	1,666	2,984	3,600	3,330	28,465	979	3,022	4,655	84	3,040	10,048	.....	735	433
Georgina	9,740	187	13	200	.....	1,521	11,661	986	187	986	82	2,556	3,325	.....	.....	1,350
Gwillimbury, E.	13,119	204	3,950	2,240	.....	625	20,138	640	234	2,257	59	5,089	5,259	.....	3,245	.....

FINANCIAL STATEMENT-TOWNSHIP MUNICIPALITIES.

TABLE VII. Showing an abstract statement of Receipts, Disbursements, Assets and Liabilities of the township municipalities of Ontario—Continued.

Township Municipalities.	Receipts.						Disbursements.									
	Municipal and school taxes.	Licenses, fines, etc.	Refund of moneys loaned or invested, principal and interest.	Money borrowed for current expenses.	Money borrowed on debentures.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Allowances, salaries and commissions.	Other expenses of municipal government.	Roads, bridges and other works.	Support of the poor and other charities.	County treasurer for levy.	Payments on account of schools and education.	Drainage works.	Sinking fund and other investments.	Debentures redeemed.
YORK—Continued:																
Gwillimbury, N.....	8,300	177	.....	400	1,600	743	11,220	588	52	563	.....	2,569	4,195	.....	.....	1,250
King.....	19,802	805	8,262	9,037	.....	79	37,985	1,527	535	8,513	.....	5,364	8,674	.....	6,102	483
Markham.....	11,669	497	.....	.....	.....	1,301	23,601	376	597	2,917	36	5,990	11,933	.....	.....	.....
Scarborough.....	11,669	480	1,062	4,266	.....	828	18,305	813	221	3,342	15	3,508	5,564	.....	556	.....
Vaughan.....	19,796	741	8,018	.....	.....	7,473	36,028	1,645	409	7,651	54	5,432	8,356	.....	.....	.....
Whitechurch.....	10,806	119	.....	400	.....	1,702	13,836	819	264	1,442	.....	3,334	5,529	.....	912	257
York.....	36,431	962	5,583	18,165	49,300	1,513	111,954	2,980	1,241	32,506	268	6,925	44,175	.....	1,674	3,784
Total {1890.....	168,174	4,349	29,363	37,692	54,500	19,115	313,193	10,963	6,762	64,922	598	43,607	107,037	.....	19,374	7,557
..... {1889.....	169,497	3,916	70,667	17,563	37,958	21,590	321,193	12,522	5,661	48,282	447	39,350	101,449	.....	25,540	38,656
Total {1888.....	169,760	4,974	46,341	18,293	23,500	17,244	280,112	10,091	4,465	46,037	967	49,315	89,580	.....	31,365	4,796
ONTARIO:																
Brock.....	16,056	198	208	4,800	.....	940	22,202	1,155	326	3,059	560	2,000	7,212	.....	.....	645
Mara.....	11,441	275	802	4,142	.....	961	17,621	1,018	81	2,592	161	1,219	3,565	1,859	1,059	759
Pickering.....	19,707	557	1,610	10,334	15,000	2,842	50,050	1,509	506	20,077	562	1,548	9,452	.....	.....	1,991
Rama.....	3,642	42	.....	500	.....	1,191	5,375	343	152	519	70	328	1,615	.....	572	.....
Reach.....	15,264	182	.....	4,878	.....	133	20,457	984	293	3,144	1,192	1,644	6,248	13	.....	1,188
Scott.....	8,511	52	441	1,500	.....	680	11,184	669	147	2,304	279	1,722	3,548	.....	.....	.....
Seugog.....	1,751	5	.....	21	.....	280	2,057	2,22	63	255	.....	404	806	.....	.....	124
Thorah.....	5,255	79	2,109	134	.....	2,342	9,919	651	113	2,066	72	800	1,807	.....	1,439	1,275
Uxbridge.....	10,320	123	.....	2,600	.....	530	13,573	863	125	1,863	562	1,392	4,331	.....	.....	100
Whitby E.....	9,880	318	3,684	1,375	.....	33	15,290	894	136	5,856	478	2,083	4,555	.....	.....	.....
Whitby.....	10,426	271	.....	12,292	13,000	1,373	37,362	990	144	13,593	739	2,540	4,109	.....	.....	138
Total {1890.....	112,253	2,102	8,854	42,576	28,000	11,305	205,090	9,298	2,086	55,328	4,675	15,680	47,328	1,872	3,070	6,220
..... {1889.....	112,383	1,599	35,901	30,429	4,620	6,925	191,819	8,723	2,725	20,768	4,163	16,800	53,595	1,389	4,279	35,944
Total {1888.....	116,064	257	9,132	25,051	46,660	26,459	223,643	8,857	2,755	20,068	3,546	22,497	54,223	912	6,068	60,702
DURHAM:																
Cartwright.....	5,619	148	.....	300	.....	1,571	7,638	301	46	2,031	266	1,131	2,903	.....	.....	.....
Cavan.....	10,820	183	.....	75	.....	105	11,183	947	120	1,626	211	2,151	5,364	361	.....	104
Clarke.....	15,711	541	.....	1,033	.....	3,078	20,363	989	265	3,874	797	2,312	7,596	.....	.....	.....
Darlington.....	19,322	196	48	1,994	1,783	23,306	954	1,048	5,012	938	3,123	8,220	100

FINANCIAL STATEMENT-TOWNSHIP MUNICIPALITIES-Continued.

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Township Municipalities.	Disbursements. — Continued.					Assets.					Liabilities.						
	Total.					Cash in treasury.	Taxes in arrears.	Investments in mortgages, debentures, stocks, etc.	Land, buildings, furniture, etc.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	County levy.	Local school rates.	Debentures outstanding.	Loans for current interest.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
	Refund of moneys borrowed for current expenses.	Interest on loans, advances and debentures.	Miscellaneous.	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
YORK — Continued :																	
Gwillimbury, N.	400	535	604	10,756	464	41		39,239	2,320		505			8,950			8,950
King	6,160	415	212	37,985			2,540				41,559			2,133	5,190		7,323
Markham			965	22,814	787			13,445	1,800		3,927					1,215	1,215
Scarborough	3,871	155	260	18,305			2,251	35,332	700	12	14,745					204	783
Vaughan			370	30,066	5,962		37	14,043	100	912	44,257		579	273		8	726
Whitchurch	400	35	268	13,260	576		28,391	27,798	9,000	1,427	66,616	1,200		118,204	18,165	10,361	147,950
York	7,442	4,520	6,349	111,954													
	20,701	6,797	9,874	298,212	14,981	37,691	156,120	14,320	3,455	226,567	1,645	2,754	2,754	154,981	28,991	11,888	200,259
Total { 1890.	22,463	6,024	5,624	306,018	15,175	24,781	158,966	13,828	1,642	214,392	1,457	1,137	1,137	108,039	12,172	9,186	131,991
1889.	10,834	6,947	6,715	261,112	19,000	27,044	193,264	8,507	4,467	252,282	471	1,674	1,674	108,737	16,880	6,465	134,227
1888.																	
ONTARIO :																	
Brook.	4,800	600	827	21,184	1,018			100	1,300		2,318	1,092		6,357	1,000		8,449
Mara	2,749	1,233	322	16,617	1,004			8,554	830		10,358			20,547	2,142		22,689
Pickering	10,334	1,227	682	47,888	2,162	5,407		8,000	1,650	755	17,374	2,787		31,319		150	34,256
Rama	1,000	515	158	5,272	103	75		1,505	800		2,483	184		4,700	500		5,384
Reach	5,216	350	145	20,417	40	4,786			1,600		6,426	2,853	23	3,420	878	110	7,284
Scott.	1,500	50	327	10,546	638		7	4,762	1,000		6,407						
Seungog.		41	52	2,657		691			1,370		2,261		336	567	21	137	1,061
Therah.		1,335	361	9,919		672		5,232	1,100		7,004			21,300	134		21,434
Uxbridge.	2,600	1,227	379	13,432	141	1,369			1,000	178	2,628	1,461		19,000			20,461
Whitby E.	439	68	93	14,602	688	27		3,200	1,400		5,315		16		1,000	75	1,091
Whitby.	14,231	443	215	37,142	220	2,413		80	2,000	255	4,968	797		14,925			15,722
	42,869	7,089	3,561	199,076	6,014	15,387	31,433	14,120		1,188	68,142	9,174	375	122,135	5,675	472	137,831
Total { 1890.	26,210	6,689	3,386	184,671	7,148	11,401	35,872	13,500		1,287	69,208	5,479	402	100,355	6,029	1,901	114,166
1889.	27,936	9,323	3,008	219,895	8,748	8,827	63,780	12,850		1,820	91,025	3,455	70	131,679	1,750	1,437	138,391
1888.																	
DURHAM :																	
Cartwright	300	5		6,983	655	46			2,340		3,041						
Cavan	75		82	11,108	75	2,667				361	3,103	376		1,006		394	1,776
Clarke.	1,033	17	806	17,689	2,674		3,000				5,674						
Darlington.	1,964	66	482	21,907	1,401	1,806	400				3,607			400		507	907

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—TOWNSHIP MUNICIPALITIES.

TABLE VII. Showing an abstract statement of Receipts, Disbursements, Assets and Liabilities of the township municipalities of Ontario—Continued.

Township Municipalities.	Receipts.						Disbursements.									
	Municipal and school taxes.	Licenses, fees, etc.	Refund of moneys loaned or invested, principal and interest.	Money borrowed for current expenses.	Money borrowed on debentures.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Allowances, salaries and commissions.	Other expenses of municipal government.	Roads, bridges, buildings and other works.	Support of the poor and other charities.	County treasurer for levy.	Payments on account of schools and education.	Drainage works.	Sinking fund and other investments.	Debentures redeemed.
DURHAM—Continued:																
Hope.....	11,901	234	1,552	6,057	.....	11	19,755	961	479	2,839	714	2,510	5,080	.....	.....	2,921
Mauvers.....	11,386	251	.....	392	.....	729	12,758	791	165	1,420	623	1,910	5,398	.....	.....	349
Total { 1890.....	74,759	1,553	1,595	9,821	.....	7,277	95,005	4,918	2,123	16,802	3,549	13,137	34,561	361	.....	3,474
{ 1889.....	64,216	1,251	2,241	4,143	.....	10,614	82,445	4,885	1,470	9,439	3,553	13,221	35,371	.....	.....	2,996
{ 1888.....	72,973	244	1,751	1,253	1,600	7,851	86,742	4,335	1,812	9,111	3,166	11,824	38,443	.....	.....	3,138
NORTHUMBERLAND:																
Alnwick.....	3,464	146	.....	500	.....	55	4,165	323	33	743	53	415	2,414	.....	.....	.....
Brighton.....	7,897	12	.....	.....	.....	1,765	9,674	477	342	1,308	382	1,247	4,647	.....	.....	.....
Crambe.....	7,774	65	.....	577	.....	466	8,882	613	235	1,638	363	1,385	4,254	.....	.....	.....
Haldimand.....	18,307	141	.....	3,000	.....	3,239	24,687	1,201	376	4,456	1,032	2,808	5,488	.....	.....	.....
Hamilton.....	16,348	202	45	2,301	.....	146	19,042	1,176	175	4,093	394	2,709	6,656	.....	.....	.....
Monaghan S.....	3,552	43	.....	.....	.....	586	4,181	309	88	636	33	692	1,600	.....	.....	.....
Murray.....	8,077	28	.....	300	.....	1,384	9,789	582	187	2,057	303	1,471	4,562	.....	.....	.....
Percy.....	11,662	368	.....	3,400	.....	30	15,460	520	690	3,660	277	1,551	4,480	.....	.....	250
Seymour.....	11,919	47	.....	1,000	645	388	13,999	421	146	1,895	219	1,706	5,094	.....	.....	469
Total { 1890.....	89,000	1,052	45	11,078	645	8,059	109,879	5,622	2,272	20,481	3,056	13,984	39,195	.....	.....	719
{ 1889.....	82,328	1,109	.....	11,956	.....	7,066	102,459	6,005	1,939	18,231	2,982	11,538	39,459	.....	.....	2,634
{ 1888.....	82,829	1,175	422	6,489	.....	8,571	99,286	5,416	2,225	9,143	3,190	12,773	40,705	92	200	5,021
PRINCE EDWARD:																
Aneliasburg.....	12,823	106	925	1,062	.....	*11,278	26,194	572	335	648	387	6,461	5,625	.....	11,032	.....
Athol.....	3,218	3	814	150	.....	397	4,582	130	179	3	394	1,535	1,859	.....	.....	.....
Hallowell.....	11,078	8	49	.....	.....	1,042	12,177	449	269	621	704	4,525	4,709	.....	.....	100
Hillier.....	7,089	56	425	500	.....	289	8,358	476	41	182	490	2,447	3,706	.....	.....	.....
Marysburg N.....	4,359	22	333	300	.....	526	5,540	248	92	73	139	1,521	2,385	.....	.....	.....
Marysburg S.....	4,731	43	752	.....	.....	143	5,669	213	133	105	227	1,488	2,759	.....	.....	.....
Sophasburg.....	7,656	91	152	400	.....	545	8,844	624	149	464	504	3,404	3,555	.....	.....	.....
Total { 1890.....	50,954	328	3,450	2,412	.....	14,220	71,354	2,712	1,198	2,096	2,845	21,381	24,598	.....	11,032	100
{ 1889.....	49,467	301	2,032	1,415	15,000	9,373	77,588	2,239	3,299	1,892	2,735	17,209	25,657	.....	5,004	100
{ 1888.....	50,517	306	4,099	5,933	.....	7,743	68,998	2,230	1,739	1,706	2,932	16,741	24,133	.....	1,188	100

*Including \$10,500 on hand for investment in stock of Bay of Quinte Bridge Co.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT-TOWNSHIP MUNICIPALITIES.—Continued.

Township Municipalities.	Disbursements.—Continued.					Assets.					Liabilities.				
	Refund of moneys borrowed for current expenses.	Interest on loans, advances and debentures.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Cash in treasury.	Taxes in arrears.	Investments in mortgages, stocks, etc.	Land, buildings, furniture, etc.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	County levy.	Local school rates.	Debentures outstanding.	Loans for current expenses and interest.	Miscellaneous.
DURHAM—Continued:	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
	3,943	308	.....	19,755	.....	8,580	34,368	200	.....	43,148	.....	.....	3,108	6,057	.....
	562	107	231	11,556	1,202	1,114	.....	.....	.....	2,316	402	.....	925	.....	100
Hope.....															
Marvers.....															
Total { 1890.....	7,877	570	1,601	88,998	6,007	14,213	34,368	5,940	361	60,889	778	.....	5,439	6,057	1,011
.....	1,066	665	1,652	75,288	7,157	15,090	34,368	5,940	121	62,666	865	.....	8,913	4,113	355
.....	1,244	706	1,028	75,397	10,345	8,105	34,368	9,240	206	62,264	864	.....	11,869	566	484
NORTHUMBERLAND:															
Alnwick.....			89	4,069	96	742	.....	600	45	1,483	.....	132	.....	517	75
Brighton.....			20	8,418	1,256	119	.....	650	.....	2,025	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cramahoe.....			394	8,882	.....	1,601	.....	.....	.....	1,601	.....	.....	.....	577	.....
Haldimand.....	3,500	101	691	19,653	5,034	679	.....	4,100	.....	9,813	522	100	.....	3,000	518
Hamilton.....	3,262	45	532	19,042	.....	6,067	2,994	2,000	99	11,160	2,674	.....	.....	1,201	1,011
Monaghan S.....				3,358	823	314	.....	.....	.....	1,137	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Murray.....	300	6		9,002	187	1,302	.....	2,000	.....	3,489	.....	.....	2,896	.....	3,295
Percy.....	3,400	253		15,081	379	547	.....	7,500	52	8,478	399	793	.....	.....	3,829
Seymour.....	2,819	77	353	13,199	800	4,150	.....	.....	2,675	7,625	.....	.....	18,447	.....	3,829
Total { 1890.....	13,281	482	2,212	101,304	8,575	15,521	2,994	16,850	2,871	46,811	8,595	1,025	21,343	5,295	5,483
.....	8,267	1,765	2,208	95,028	7,431	17,123	2,994	16,850	3,450	47,848	4,075	838	21,417	7,485	5,187
.....	10,027	1,858	2,088	92,738	6,548	13,784	2,994	17,150	3,323	43,799	986	618	24,051	3,792	1,524
PRINCE EDWARD:															
Aneliasburg.....		750	32	25,842	352	1,361	29,222	4,300	90	35,325	.....	.....	15,000	1,062	.....
Athol.....	150	2	6	4,258	324	.....	3,164	1,000	.....	4,488	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hallowell.....			9	11,392	785	311	.....	1,500	.....	2,596	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hillier.....	500	11	55	7,908	450	70	.....	2,700	.....	3,220	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Marysburg N.....	300	12	10	4,780	760	.....	6,899	1,200	.....	8,859	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Marysburg S.....	260	234	48	5,467	202	45	10,060	850	.....	11,157	.....	.....	.....	3,845	3,345
Sophasburgh.....			40	8,740	104	1,541	3,491	4,500	.....	9,636	.....	674	.....	410	159
Total { 1890.....	1,210	1,015	200	68,387	2,977	3,328	52,836	16,050	90	75,281	.....	674	15,000	4,817	159
.....	3,693	787	1,440	63,755	13,833	5,349	42,844	14,800	30	76,856	2,892	.....	15,100	3,605	21,597
.....	8,615	586	401	60,491	8,107	4,474	37,857	15,000	40	65,478	5,024	.....	200	5,883	.....
Total { 1888.....															

FINANCIAL STATEMENT-TOWNSHIP MUNICIPALITIES.

TABLE VII. Showing an abstract statement of Receipts, Disbursements, Assets and Liabilities of the township municipalities of Ontario—Continued.

Township Municipalities.	Receipts.					Disbursements.										
	Municipal and school taxes.	Licenses, fees, etc.	Refund of moneys loaned or invested, principal and interest.	Money borrowed for current expenses.	Money borrowed on debenture.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Allowances salaries and commissions.	Other expenses of municipal government.	Roads, bridges, buildings and other works.	Support of the poor and other charities.	County treasurer for levy.	Payments on account of schools and education.	Drainage work.	Sinking fund and other investments.	Debt-redeemed.
LINCOLN AND ADDINGTON :																
Adolphustown.....	\$ 3,050	3	678	317		244	4,292	159	54	222	176	1,758	986		500	
Amherst Island.....	3,271	75				800	4,146	66	43	303	66	1,965	1,493			
Camden East.....	18,247	253	1,986			3,025	23,511	1,041	511	2,530	465	7,706	6,148		2,000	
Denbigh, Abinger, etc.....	1,137					1,202	2,344	230	73	942	52	257	451			
Ernestown.....	15,526	119	1,372	800		1,491	19,308	682	225	1,625	296	8,471	5,509			346
Fredericksburg N.....	6,390		210			864	7,464	295	166	867	135	2,932	2,472			227
Fredericksburg S.....	6,713	2	37	150		1,276	8,178	263	42	404	117	4,226	2,510			
Kaladar & Angelsea.....	1,716	52			200	755	2,723	188	43	415	37	385	1,154			60
Richmond.....	10,593		1,034	3,223		1,000	15,850	677	153	2,218	138	4,330	4,262	354		838
Sheffield.....	8,475	171	1,187	1,008		844	11,685	495	145	1,411	128	2,682	3,020		659	
Total { 1890.....	75,118	680	6,504	5,498	200	11,501	99,501	4,096	1,455	10,997	1,610	34,712	28,005	354	3,159	1,471
{ 1889.....	71,593	666	3,978	7,827	240	12,661	96,965	4,332	1,567	11,565	1,813	32,844	27,489	176	775	1,460
{ 1888.....	73,024	96	3,784	3,588	450	12,956	93,898	4,192	1,564	9,871	1,831	32,056	28,241	399	2,911	1,397
FRONTENAC :																
Barrie.....	786	25				276	1,087	110	55	34		208	255			
Bedford.....	4,550	58				295	4,903	175	222	287	47	1,583	1,770			
Clarendon and Miller.....	2,071	27				297	2,395	174	45	35		360	1,333			
Hinchinbrooke.....	4,027	100				116	4,243	433	132	214	64	1,007	1,666			
Howe Island.....	1,515			100		65	1,680	104	40	100		471	815			
Kennebec.....	2,060	23				141	2,224	345	48	324	4	134	1,290			
Kingston.....	15,691	102	996			380	17,169	599	278	1,099	312	6,856	4,369	154		470
Loughborough.....	7,329	142	120	211		90	7,892	423	191	650	23	2,847	3,666			
Oden.....	2,225	24				208	2,457	366	37	318		110	1,227			
Oso.....	3,237	97		600	250	57	4,241	293	687	203	11	777	1,386			60
Palmerston and Caronto.....	2,370	67				80	2,517	309	97	124	5	238	1,501			100
Pittsburg.....	11,975	16		4,000	200		16,191	692	2,780	2,003	132	5,312	4,098	199		175
Portland.....	8,489	118	360			342	9,309	461		1,129	94	3,474	2,814			
Storington.....	10,289	73	10			37	10,409	460	125	300	24	5,279	3,318			200
Wolfe Island.....	5,680	74		300		233	6,287	424	103	502	91	2,675	2,140			
Total { 1890.....	82,294	946	1,486	5,211	450	2,617	93,004	5,278	4,850	7,422	807	31,331	31,643	353		1,005
{ 1889.....	64,137	811	5,294	3,409	2,140	7,650	83,441	5,276	2,089	8,000	801	28,356	32,014	12	822	660
{ 1888.....	65,251	130	1,728	2,434		7,998	77,541	5,198	2,308	6,318	903	22,186	29,847	50	313	306

FINANCIAL STATEMENT-TOWNSHIP MUNICIPALITIES-Continued.

Township Municipalities.	Disbursements.—Continued.					Assets.						Liabilities.				
	Refund of moneys borrowed for current expenses.	Interest on loans, advances and debentures.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Cash in treasury.	Taxes in arrears.	Investments in mortgages, stocks, etc.	Land, buildings, furniture, etc.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	County levy.	Local school rates.	Debentures outstanding.	Loans for current expenses and interest.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
LENOX AND ADDINGTON:																
Adolphustown.....	317	12	11	4,195	97	100	3,000	400	.....	3,097	118	35	.....	.....	.....	153
Amherst Island.....	.....	1,800	171	3,936	210	1,139	17,850	1,000	370	710	4,527	1,024	30,000	.....	500	36,051
Camden East.....	.....	.....	35	2,040	304	258	37	.....	.....	599	2,584	1,890	3,321	1,800	.....	9,545
Denbigh, Abinger, etc.....	.....	.....	.....	19,298	10	6,857	23,900	300	.....	31,067	2,584	1,890	3,321	1,800	.....	1,683
Ernestown.....	1,400	368	55	376	304	1,778	3,500	425	.....	6,007	2,964	2,537	.....	450	.....	2,987
Fredericksburg N.....	500	.....	42	8,164	14	1,778	2,000	800	.....	2,964	2,537	.....	380	.....	240	1,303
Fredericksburg S.....	.....	.....	47	2,348	375	727	500	500	.....	1,602	1,509	683	1,275	2,093	.....	4,877
Kaladar and Anglessea.....	2,538	250	92	15,850	.....	3,404	17,082	2,000	.....	22,485	1,716	871	15,000	8	.....	18,167
Richmond.....	2,031	1,061	50	11,685	.....	3,993	3,478	400	.....	8,093	.....	.....	.....	.....	572	74,766
Sheffield.....	6,786	3,524	879	97,048	2,453	25,200	70,847	5,825	592	104,917	14,624	4,503	49,976	4,351	1,312	79,768
Total (1890.....	6,318	3,371	1,875	98,583	3,382	31,700	70,073	5,675	842	111,673	18,134	3,440	51,247	5,704	1,243	77,081
Total (1889.....	4,295	3,197	947	90,901	2,997	26,848	69,647	5,475	729	105,691	17,889	1,894	52,467	4,138	693	77,081
FRONTENAC:																
Barrie.....	200	9	39	920	167	600	.....	600	.....	1,367	.....	.....	285	.....	.....	285
Bedford.....	.....	.....	196	4,280	693	381	.....	.....	.....	1,004	346	288	125	100	.....	100
Clarendon and Miller.....	.....	.....	87	2,034	361	1,282	.....	.....	.....	1,643	.....	.....	.....	.....	80	884
Hinchinbrooke.....	.....	.....	61	3,677	566	1,371	.....	.....	.....	1,937	1,963	.....	.....	.....	468	2,431
Howe Island.....	100	8	5	1,643	37	.....	.....	.....	.....	37	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kennebec.....	.....	11	68	2,224	.....	2,600	.....	600	.....	3,200	668	986	.....	.....	.....	1,654
Kingston.....	.....	74	369	14,580	2,589	4,568	2,450	1,158	.....	10,765	5,693	810	.....	.....	125	6,503
Loughborough.....	.....	.....	92	7,892	.....	5,921	2,500	.....	67	7,788	2,641	1,474	.....	211	172	4,451
Oden.....	108	.....	197	2,363	94	2,119	.....	800	.....	3,013	788	492	.....	415	71	1,828
Oso.....	566	35	221	4,239	2	1,715	418	500	10	2,227	788	284	670	16	75	637
Palmerston and Canonto.....	6	26	111	2,517	.....	1,056	.....	100	62	1,218	440	106	.....	.....	.....	11,872
Pittsburg.....	420	126	44	15,886	305	9,898	2,150	1,000	.....	12,333	5,100	137	375	5,829	431	3,715
Portland.....	187	.....	349	8,508	801	2,937	6,000	1,000	.....	10,788	3,715	.....	550	.....	.....	3,571
Storrington.....	214	45	64	10,029	380	3,951	.....	1,000	.....	5,331	2,728	293	.....	.....	.....	4,078
Wolfe Island.....	.....	.....	224	6,159	128	4,175	.....	2,500	.....	6,803	2,974	791	.....	313	.....	43,411
Total (1890.....	1,801	334	2,127	86,951	6,053	41,874	10,950	10,408	139	69,424	27,474	4,816	2,815	6,884	1,422	43,411
Total (1889.....	2,064	213	1,797	82,104	1,337	42,982	11,772	10,874	1,640	68,609	26,956	6,184	3,370	3,276	1,230	41,006
Total (1888.....	2,658	218	982	71,287	6,254	30,666	15,450	10,023	901	63,294	24,701	3,432	1,890	1,826	2,682	34,531

FINANCIAL STATEMENT-TOWNSHIP MUNICIPALITIES.

TABLE VII. Showing an abstract statement of Receipts, Disbursements, Assets and Liabilities of the township municipalities of Ontario—Continued.

Township Municipalities.	Receipts.					Disbursements.										
	Municipal and School taxes.	Licenses, fees, etc.	Refund of moneys loaned or invested, principal and interest.	Money borrowed for current expenses.	Money borrowed on debentures.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Allowances, salaries and commissions.	Other expenses of municipal government.	Roads, bridges, buildings and other works.	Support of the poor and other charities.	County treasurer for levy.	Payments on account of schools and education.	Drainage works.	Sinking fund and other investments.	Debentures redeemed.
LEEDS AND GRENVILLE :																
Augusta.....	11,283	1,193	1,189	250	.....	2,708	16,623	752	431	2,476	350	2,858	6,113	.....	.....	.....
Bastard and Burgess.....	10,159	394	482	.....	.....	2,970	14,005	428	261	378	172	2,014	5,142	18	1,410	.....
Crosby N.....	4,987	146	73	.....	.....	616	5,822	433	201	342	168	778	2,939	.....	73	.....
Crosby S.....	5,480	123	236	.....	.....	719	6,558	417	199	97	61	1,052	3,033	.....	552	196
Edwardsburg.....	11,793	12	986	3,237	.....	26	16,039	659	252	1,638	437	5,237	5,670	.....	.....	.....
Elizabethtown.....	14,314	928	61	.....	1,800	2,086	19,189	1,120	266	4,144	109	2,881	7,887	.....	426	540
Elmsley S.....	3,046	223	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,273	257	107	262	21	671	1,641	.....	.....	.....
Gower S.....	3,067	2	.....	400	.....	278	3,747	212	33	380	4	694	993	.....	.....	.....
Kitley.....	7,250	198	.....	.....	7,250	708	8,156	493	110	623	293	1,617	3,671	.....	.....	.....
Leeds and Lansdowne F.....	14,693	88	23	4,800	600	4,639	24,845	646	149	11,770	164	1,984	5,936	.....	900	395
Leeds and Lansdowne R.....	7,183	106	.....	.....	490	739	8,608	522	147	732	298	1,048	4,415	.....	.....	.....
Oxford.....	8,161	140	.....	365	.....	1,202	9,868	688	226	1,035	2-5	3,808	3,821	.....	.....	.....
Wolford.....	4,141	147	.....	478	.....	189	4,955	313	50	198	207	1,433	2,753	.....	.....	.....
Yonge and Escott F.....	8,325	103	.....	700	700	178	10,006	669	207	985	349	1,623	5,364	.....	.....	.....
Yonge and Escott R.....	6,977	67	2,145	.....	.....	781	9,970	347	216	117	114	.....	3,647	.....	2,300	159
Total {1890..	120,866	3,960	5,195	10,230	3,590	17,843	161,684	7,956	2,855	25,177	3,032	27,698	63,025	18	5,661	1,290
1889..	114,827	3,632	5,080	4,368	4,900	13,308	116,725	7,985	3,188	14,128	2,974	21,911	64,604	53	4,192	1,250
1888..	110,376	2,323	8,050	6,636	.....	15,528	142,913	7,580	3,665	14,105	3,229	17,733	60,842	208	3,304	7,602
DUNDAS :																
Matilda.....	14,917	463	.....	6,859	.....	600	22,839	433	287	3,876	409	3,386	6,017	532	.....	.....
Mountain.....	9,669	372	.....	400	.....	1,313	11,754	419	.....	1,967	258	2,443	5,114	511	.....	.....
Williamsburg.....	10,517	28	.....	.....	.....	1,303	11,848	467	293	1,369	471	2,650	5,398	250	.....	200
Winchester.....	14,192	15	.....	177	.....	1,638	16,022	488	307	2,636	185	2,239	5,843	84	.....	1,536
Total {1890..	49,295	878	.....	7,436	.....	4,854	62,463	1,807	887	9,788	1,323	10,718	22,372	1,377	.....	1,736
1889..	54,180	1,902	.....	8,227	750	1,986	67,045	2,077	1,941	11,741	1,268	7,979	27,995	592	.....	1,468
1888..	52,663	1,539	550	4,624	3,494	2,055	64,925	1,990	1,061	7,432	1,248	13,286	25,815	174	.....	1,236
STORMONT :																
Cornwall.....	14,377	624	.....	1,400	800	2,072	18,473	771	279	3,132	430	2,952	6,709	649	.....	990
Finch	12,147	174	.....	3,100	.....	3,744	19,965	530	197	8,438	293	224	5,330	.....	.....	.....

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—TOWNSHIP MUNICIPALITIES—Continued.

Township Municipalities.	Disbursements.—Continued.				Assets.					Liabilities.						
	Refund of moneys borrowed for cur- rent expenses.	Interest on loans, advances and debentures.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Cash in treasury.	Taxes in arrears.	Investments in mortgages, stocks, etc.	Land, buildings, furniture, etc.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	County levy.	Local school rates.	Debentures outstanding.	Loans for current expenses and interest.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
LEEDS AND GRENVILLE:																
Augusta.....	1,000	118	41	14,139	2,484	3,832	18,760	1,100	.....	26,176	2,860	.....	23,000	2,207	.....	5,067
Eastard and Burgess.....	.....	1,150	115	11,088	2,917	.....	15,260	1,525	.....	19,702	.....	.....	11,000	.....	.....	23,000
Crosby N.....	550	550	63	5,919	275	473	2,046	750	.....	3,544	.....	.....	6,033	.....	.....	11,000
Crosby S.....	.....	312	.....	5,919	639	.....	4,518	1,400	.....	6,557	.....	.....	6,033	.....	.....	6,033
Edwardsburg.....	1,800	103	263	16,059	860	1,750	19,621	5,000	.....	26,371	467	.....	14,300	1,937	.....	2,404
Elizabethtown.....	.....	677	279	18,323	.....	4,234	2,100	2,200	405	9,739	1,890	231	.....	.....	.....	16,421
Elmsley S.....	104	.....	1	3,064	209	117	.....	500	.....	826	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	742
Gower S.....	400	.....	99	2,815	932	1,267	.....	.....	.....	2,199	706	.....	.....	.....	36	.....
Kitley.....	.....	.....	158	6,965	1,191	4	.....	.....	.....	1,195	.....	.....	4,600	2,448	1,631	8,679
Leeds and Lansdowne F.....	2,400	78	178	24,600	245	1,193	900	4,292	.....	6,630	.....	.....	5,490	.....	.....	3,490
Leeds and Lansdowne R.....	.....	375	25	7,562	1,046	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,046	393	.....	.....	365	.....	758
Oxford.....	.....	5	.....	9,868	.....	1,410	.....	6,000	.....	7,410	.....	.....	700	478	.....	700
Wolford.....	.....	.....	1	4,955	.....	.....	.....	500	.....	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Yonge and Escott F.....	700	29	64	9,990	16	372	2,500	1,200	3,758	9,712	884	.....	17,524	.....	200	18,608
Yonge and Escott R.....	.....	911	250	8,061	1,909	545	2,300	1,200	.....	2,888	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total { 1890.....	6,404	4,308	1,537	148,961	12,723	15,197	65,505	26,967	4,163	124,555	7,200	231	82,647	7,435	1,867	99,380
Total { 1889.....	5,003	3,764	1,819	130,671	16,054	14,511	62,785	21,450	365	115,165	10,711	351	80,347	3,561	.....	94,970
Total { 1888.....	8,559	*1,900	1,601	130,328	12,585	12,937	59,883	20,090	477	105,972	7,868	973	76,697	3,606	154	89,298
DUNDAS:																
Matilda.....	7,196	259	444	22,839	.....	1,097	11,000	.....	140	12,237	2,380	.....	.....	1,009	1,044	4,433
Mountain.....	400	11	197	11,320	431	.....	.....	.....	.....	434	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Williamsburgh.....	.....	12	54	11,104	744	.....	.....	.....	.....	744	.....	.....	.....	177	.....	19,654
Winchester.....	1,347	1,152	205	16,022	.....	233	460	.....	776	1,469	467	.....	19,010	.....	.....	.....
Total { 1890.....	8,943	1,434	900	61,285	1,178	1,330	11,460	.....	916	14,884	2,847	.....	19,010	1,186	1,044	24,087
Total { 1889.....	8,951	1,198	1,367	63,577	3,468	2,306	11,460	.....	285	17,519	3,876	567	20,746	2,757	209	28,155
Total { 1888.....	8,535	1,384	1,026	63,187	1,738	1,393	11,960	750	432	16,273	1,363	455	21,464	416	939	24,637
STORMONT:																
Cornwall.....	2,300	44	586	17,852	621	2,999	.....	.....	.....	3,620	1,080	76	4,134	1,056	953	3,165
Finch.....	3,100	340	473	19,915	50	882	.....	.....	.....	932	1,114	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,248

* Interest coupons on \$28,000 railway debentures cancelled pending completion of railway.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT-TOWNSHIP MUNICIPALITIES.

TABLE VII. Showing an abstract statement of Receipts, Disbursements, Assets and Liabilities of the township municipalities of Ontario—Continued.

Township Municipalities.	Receipts.						Disbursements.									
	Municipal and school taxes.	Licenses, fees, rents, fines, etc.	Refund of moneys loaned or invested.	Money borrowed for current expenses.	Money borrowed on debentures.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Allowances, salaries and commissions.	Other expenses of municipal.	Roads, bridges, buildings and other works.	Support of the poor and other charities.	County treasurer for levy.	Payments on accounts and education.	Drainage works.	Sinking fund and other investments.	Debentures redeemed.
STORMONT—Continued: Osnabrock. Roxborough. Total { 1890. 1889. 1888.	\$ 12,949	\$ 317	\$	\$ 2,700	\$ 8,698	\$ 2,102	\$ 26,766	\$ 444	\$ 659	\$ 1,832	\$ 469	\$ 2,293	\$ 7,144	\$ 9,557	\$	\$ 1,215
	8,059	602		488		449	9,598	554	128	2,463	35	1,598	4,169			
	47,532	1,717		7,688	9,498	8,367	74,892	2,299	1,263	15,865	1,227	6,997	23,352	6,206		2,205
	49,292	2,451		4,484		2,784	59,011	2,014	1,753	10,369	1,200	5,895	23,258	868		1,784
GLENGARRY: Charlottenburg. Kenyon. Lancaster. Lochiel. Total { 1890. 1889. 1888.	\$ 44,688	\$ 1,140		\$ 2,600		\$ 1,403	\$ 49,881	\$ 1,963	\$ 1,074	\$ 4,273	\$ 1,090	\$ 7,607	\$ 21,154	\$ 947		\$ 1,542
	13,363	554				280	14,197	987	292	2,518	177	3,142	6,318	553		
	13,381	696	540			1,238	15,855	668	114	1,264	52	1,131	6,053	20	2,290	360
	7,163	444				382	7,989	607	148	1,446	48	1,866	3,019	445		
PRESBOTT: Alfred. Caledonia. Hawkesbury E. Hawkesbury W. Longueuil. Plantagenet N. Plantagenet S. Total { 1890. 1889. 1888.	\$ 11,504	\$ 404	\$ 786			\$ 584	\$ 13,278	\$ 841	\$ 216	\$ 1,302	\$ 87	\$ 2,169	\$ 4,301	\$ 290	\$ 2,407	
	45,411	2,098	1,326			2,484	51,319	3,103	770	6,530	364	8,308	19,691	1,308	4,697	360
	51,732	1,448	850			1,364	55,394	2,982	958	6,298	214	8,563	25,350	273	6,040	360
	41,346	716	9,102	152		4,292	55,608	2,794	1,201	4,492	205	8,857	21,746	73	4,394	7,860
RUSSELL: Cambridge. Clarence. Cumberland. Russell. Total { 1890. 1889. 1888.	\$ 9,981	\$ 153				\$ 946	\$ 11,080	\$ 508	\$ 106	\$ 639		\$ 1,363	\$ 5,086	\$ 15		\$ 118
	4,207	117		112	250	32	4,718	488	102	387		1,064	2,434			160
	8,460	332				613	9,405	393	281	844	12	2,270	4,899	45		
	1,799	619			6,735	53	9,206	412	207	232		921	6,400	735		
RUSSELL: Cambridge. Clarence. Cumberland. Russell. Total { 1890. 1889. 1888.	\$ 2,384	\$ 33		\$ 500			\$ 2,867	\$ 249	\$ 324	\$ 217		\$ 472	\$ 1,603			
	9,709	440		65	800	1,050	12,064	646	152	1,248	26	1,515	7,371			680
	6,364	223				158	6,745	604	277	1,470	6	1,136	2,753			246
	42,854	1,917		677	7,785	2,882	56,085	3,300	1,449	5,037	44	8,741	30,546	795		1,204
RUSSELL: Cambridge. Clarence. Cumberland. Russell. Total { 1890. 1889. 1888.	\$ 38,527	\$ 1,834	\$ 567	\$ 2,481		\$ 4,101	\$ 47,510	\$ 3,038	\$ 1,351	\$ 6,760	\$ 27	\$ 9,761	\$ 19,643	\$ 331	\$ 507	\$ 1,289
	38,037	1,883	507	862		3,946	45,235	2,977	804	4,103	79	9,212	20,189	260	479	1,479
	5,272	291		1,000		6	6,569	590	140	1,912	28	1,345	2,400			40
	10,579	224		3,972	725		15,500	666	186	2,166	11	2,239	4,772	247		391
RUSSELL: Cambridge. Clarence. Cumberland. Russell. Total { 1890. 1889. 1888.	\$ 10,177	\$ 222		\$ 1,000		\$ 701	\$ 12,100	\$ 753	\$ 283	\$ 1,973	\$ 116	\$ 2,426	\$ 4,502			\$ 100
	8,987	263				3,574	15,424	647	105	1,262	55	1,254	7,863			498
	35,015	1,000		4,972	4,325	4,281	49,593	2,656	714	7,313	210	7,264	19,537	247		1,029
	32,920	1,475		5,540		4,620	44,555	2,502	1,055	4,897	117	7,748	16,665	1,057		778
RUSSELL: Cambridge. Clarence. Cumberland. Russell. Total { 1890. 1889. 1888.	\$ 32,164	\$ 988		\$ 2,525		\$ 4,022	\$ 39,699	\$ 2,558	\$ 1,193	\$ 6,998	\$ 136	\$ 6,414	\$ 11,029	\$ 1,425		\$ 741

FINANCIAL STATEMENT-TOWNSHIP MUNICIPALITIES-Continued.

Township Municipalities.	Disbursements. — Continued.				Assets					Liabilities.							
	Refund of moneys borrowed for current expenses.	Interest on loans, advances and debentures.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Cash in treasury.	Taxes in arrears.	Investments in mortgages, stocks, etc.	Land, buildings, furniture, etc.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	County levy.	Local school rates.	Debentures outstanding.	Loans for current expenses and interest.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	
STORMONT — Continued: Osnabrock..... Roxborough..... Total { 1890..... { 1889..... { 1888.....	\$ 3,744	\$ 431	\$ 119	\$ 23,907	\$ 2,859	\$ 377				\$ 3,236	\$ 1,045	\$ 2,415	\$ 8,483	\$	\$ 113	\$ 9,641	
	488	12	132	9,509	89	5,057				5,146	1,174	2,415			500	4,089	
	9,632	827	1,310	71,183	3,619	9,315				19,700	4,413	2,491	12,617	1,056	1,566	22,143	
GLENGARRY: Charlottenburg..... Kenyon..... Lancaster..... Lochiel..... Total { 1890..... { 1889..... { 1888.....	6,920	620	884	52,685	6,296	13,374				19,700	4,933	4,567	5,324	2,962	7,547	25,333	
	5,928	844	797	47,219	2,612	11,266		500		14,368	3,189	2,389	7,108	2,500	2,941	18,127	
			191	14,178	19	3,986				4,005		600					600
PRESGOTT: Alfred..... Caledonia..... Hawkesbury E..... Hawkesbury W..... Longueuil..... Plantagenet N..... Plantagenet S..... Total { 1890..... { 1889..... { 1888.....	1,800	155	264	10,054	1,026	3,611				4,887		683	1,652	750	315	3,400	
		10	73	4,718		2,852		700		3,552	679	1,492	250	112	436	296	2,969
			38	8,782	623	1,396				2,019	816	550				200	750
RUSSELL: Cambridge..... Clarence..... Cumberland..... Russell..... Total { 1890..... { 1889..... { 1888.....			45	8,932	254	1,771		2,000		4,025		673	6,735			7,951	
	2			2,867		1,823				1,823	656	708		500		1,864	
		365	61	12,064		5,109		150		5,259	1,402	2,483	6,052	65	112	10,114	
Russell: Cambridge..... Clarence..... Cumberland..... Russell..... Total { 1890..... { 1889..... { 1888.....		148	92	6,732	13			1,200		1,213	117		2,214	535		2,866	
	1,802	678	573	54,169	1,916	16,562		4,050	250	22,778	3,670	6,316	16,903	1,962	1,063	29,914	
	962	892	916	45,477	2,033	22,161		4,900		29,094	6,487	6,699	10,322	3,091	1,423	28,092	
Russell: Cambridge..... Clarence..... Cumberland..... Russell..... Total { 1890..... { 1889..... { 1888.....	36	842	713	41,173	4,062	17,834		5,900		27,799	6,729	7,251	11,611	1,462	1,383	28,436	
			112	6,567	2	3,744				3,746	840	1,539		1,570		3,949	
	4,040	352	430	15,500		7,440		800	555	8,795	2,090	2,431	2,604	3,972		11,097	
Russell: Cambridge..... Clarence..... Cumberland..... Russell..... Total { 1890..... { 1889..... { 1888.....		70	22	10,245	1,855	4,623		50		6,598	1,268	1,877	900		4,045		
		115	243	12,042	3,382	3,863		1,500		8,743	733	2,326	3,688	245	2,460	9,452	
	4,040	537	807	44,354	5,239	19,670		2,350	555	27,814	4,931	8,173	7,192	5,787	2,460	28,543	
Russell: Cambridge..... Clarence..... Cumberland..... Russell..... Total { 1890..... { 1889..... { 1888.....	4,025	500	964	40,308	4,247	18,921		2,745	712	26,625	4,658	6,594	3,856	4,882	742	20,732	
	3,663	516	809	35,482	4,217	22,586		2,400		29,203	6,542	8,893	4,834	3,270	1,000	24,339	

FINANCIAL STATEMENT-TOWNSHIP MUNICIPALITIES.

TABLE VII. Showing an abstract statement of Receipts, Disbursements, Assets and Liabilities of the township municipalities of Ontario. — *Continued.*

Township Municipalities.	Receipts.					Disbursements.											
	Municipal and school taxes.	Licenses, fees, rents, fines, etc.	Refund of moneys loaned or invested, principal and interest.	Money borrowed for current expenses.	Money borrowed on debentures.	Miscellaneous.	Total	Allowances, salaries and commissions.	Other expenses of municipal government.	Roads, bridges, buildings and other works.	Support of the poor and other charities.	County treasurer for levy.	Payments on account of schools and education.	Drainage works.	Sinking fund and other investments.	Debitures redeemed.	
CARLETON:																	
Fitzroy	9,003	62	.....	500	.....	541	10,106	506	132	965	31	8,193	4,567	70	.....	.....	.....
Gloucester	16,378	617	.....	733	3,000	5	20,760	1,786	1,075	1,099	23	4,497	7,456	3,306	162	200	.....
Goulbourn	9,713	50	411	.....	.....	2,098	12,272	449	52	917	.....	3,954	5,803	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gowen, N.	6,440	186	.....	.....	.....	669	7,295	499	78	423	33	1,978	2,867	442	.....	140	.....
Huntley	6,706	1	.....	.....	.....	354	7,061	649	52	955	215	2,290	2,545	.....	.....	157	.....
March	3,474	26	60	.....	.....	.....	3,654	262	109	372	.....	822	1,927	.....	.....	160	.....
Marlborough	5,004	26	.....	.....	.....	28	5,505	470	81	307	60	1,448	2,775	105	.....	.....	.....
Nepean	21,788	407	3,222	447	.....	1,577	26,994	1,471	534	2,463	30	6,324	9,340	56	.....	3,905	.....
Osgoode	14,377	1,141	.....	.....	.....	729	16,247	606	123	1,622	.....	4,82	7,652	.....	.....	.....	.....
Torbolton.	3,237	.....	.....	.....	.....	420	3,657	275	148	228	.....	869	1,786	.....	.....	92	.....
Total { 1890.	96,120	2,516	3,720	1,774	3,000	6,421	113,551	6,973	2,384	9,351	392	30,199	46,718	3,979	162	4,594	.....
Total { 1889.	92,000	1,960	1,024	673	.....	3,983	101,240	6,705	1,590	9,182	388	25,920	42,291	1,710	421	3,109	.....
Total { 1888.	101,565	1,051	717	2,387	6,900	2,485	115,055	7,240	1,881	10,594	255	21,174	58,696	955	350	2,598	.....
RENFREW:																	
Admaston	5,761	48	303	.....	.....	378	6,490	408	131	433	58	1,033	2,622	.....	551	.....	.....
Algona, S.	1,294	.....	2	.....	.....	42	1,338	169	144	25	.....	146	724	.....	87	.....	.....
Alice	3,120	.....	.....	.....	.....	397	3,517	296	164	501	10	913	1,527	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bagot and B.	2,588	200	.....	.....	.....	107	2,895	249	62	236	82	372	1,267	.....	220	.....	.....
Bromley	4,520	139	.....	.....	.....	3	4,662	357	64	281	.....	1,033	1,860	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brougham	571	95	.....	.....	.....	236	902	164	16	57	.....	85	313	.....	24	.....	.....
Brudenell and L.	811	93	.....	.....	.....	53	957	273	82	51	30	151	305	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grattan	4,470	223	.....	300	.....	35	5,028	371	118	180	45	718	2,600	87	.....	.....	.....
Griffith and M.	625	24	.....	.....	.....	159	808	127	52	92	4	171	336	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hagarty, etc.	1,724	29	.....	.....	.....	148	1,901	293	129	217	.....	265	889	.....	.....	.....	.....
Head, etc.	758	.....	.....	21	.....	.....	779	172	.....	.....	.....	607	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Horton	4,332	1	130	.....	.....	1,176	5,689	261	70	201	.....	475	1,664	.....	1,950	.....	.....
McNab	9,010	204	45	.....	1,000	2,343	12,602	533	191	2,136	12	1,323	5,215	.....	.....	350	.....

* Ottawa assumed in this year the debenture debt of annexed portion of Nepean, amounting to \$9,478.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT-TOWNSHIP MUNICIPALITIES.—Continued.

Township Municipalities.	Disbursements.—Continued.					Assets.						Liabilities.				
	Refund of moneys borrowed for current expenses.	Interest on loans and advances.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Cash in treasury.	Taxes in arrears.	Investments in mortgages, stocks, etc.	Land, buildings, furniture, etc.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	County levy.	Local school rates.	Debentures outstanding.	Loans for current expenses and interest.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
CARLETON—Continued.																
Fitzroy	\$ 500	\$ 23	\$ 17	\$ 10,004	\$ 102	\$ 5,796	.....	\$ 800	.....	\$ 6,698	\$ 2,683	\$ 1,669	.....	\$ 500	\$..	\$ 4,852
Gloucester	150	181	414	411	411	16,584	879	8,400	735	22,009	5,914	7,577	5,750	733	500	20,474
Goulbourn .....	.....	.....	115	11,280	982	1,639	7,791	700	.....	11,112	1,485	.....	.....	.....	357	1,842
Gown, N .....	.....	42	138	6,640	655	1,998	.....	2,500	.....	5,153	1,831	.....	560	.....	200	2,591
Huntley .....	.....	24	.....	6,887	174	6,345	.....	.....	.....	6,513	3,016	2,685	157	.....	586	6,444
March	17	6	39	3,654	.....	2,194	400	1,006	.....	3,594	1,229	396	.....	94	.....	1,719
Marlborough	23	.....	235	5,505	.....	3,304	.....	400	.....	3,704	1,135	.....	.....	447	195	1,777
Nepean .....	.....	755	1,801	26,679	315	17,470	9,500	2,825	.....	30,110	5,147	6,590	9,710	.....	.....	21,447
Osgoode .....	.....	360	376	15,563	684	194	6,000	.....	.....	6,878	600	.....	6,000	.....	.....	6,600
Torbolton .....	.....	28	33	3,459	148	2,728	.....	800	.....	3,726	1,103	1,337	.....	.....	.....	2,748
Total { 1890.	690	1,419	3,169	110,030	3,521	58,252	24,570	12,425	735	99,503	24,143	20,254	22,485	1,774	1,838	70,494
Total { 1889.	1,157	2,083	1,878	96,384	4,856	63,988	26,735	12,450	369	108,388	26,124	24,155	33,558	690	2,459	86,986
Total { 1888.	4,471	2,062	1,086	111,362	3,693	56,110	26,313	12,200	156	98,472	25,877	17,649	35,067	1,695	1,184	81,472
RENEW :																
Admaston .....	.....	300	108	5,644	846	2,261	4,149	525	.....	7,781	1,090	303	5,000	.....	900	7,293
Algona, S. ....	.....	15	.....	1,310	28	602	87	.....	.....	717	285	99	250	.....	64	698
Alice .....	.....	.....	30	3,441	76	650	.....	.....	.....	726	570	.....	.....	.....	40	610
Bagot and B. ....	.....	96	75	2,659	286	2,227	780	300	.....	3,543	323	1,197	1,500	.....	.....	3,120
Bromley	64	5	235	3,899	763	.....	.....	1,000	.....	1,763	.....	.....	220	.....	13	233
Brougham .....	.....	15	15	689	213	388	172	.....	.....	773	94	77	246	.....	.....	417
Brudenell and L. ....	.....	.....	.....	892	65	1,372	.....	500	.....	1,937	358	675	.....	.....	.....	1,033
Grattan .....	.....	15	266	4,400	628	2,224	.....	470	.....	3,392	776	673	254	318	.....	2,021
Griffith and M. ....	.....	.....	.....	782	26	521	.....	.....	.....	547	171	224	200	.....	90	485
Hagarty, etc. ....	.....	.....	5	1,748	153	1,103	.....	.....	.....	1,256	282	644	.....	.....	.....	1,136
Head, etc. ....	.....	.....	.....	779	.....	107	.....	800	.....	107	100	.....	.....	21	.....	121
Horton .....	.....	210	32	4,863	775	1,204	1,950	.....	.....	4,730	300	.....	3,500	.....	.....	3,800
McNab .....	.....	146	15	9,921	2,681	1,819	.....	400	.....	4,900	1,740	.....	2,000	.....	200	3,940

* Ottawa assumed in this year the debenture debt of annexed portion of Nepean, amounting to \$9,478.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT-TOWNSHIP MUNICIPALITIES.

TABLE VII. Showing an abstract statement of Receipts, Disbursements, Assets and Liabilities of the township municipalities of Ontario.—Continued.

Township Municipalities.	Receipts.						Disbursements.									
	Municipal and school taxes.	Licenses, fees, rents, fines, etc.	Refund of moneys loaned or invested, principal and interest.	Money borrowed for current expenses.	Money borrowed on debentures.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Allowances, salaries and commissions.	Other expenses of municipal government.	Roads, bridges, buildings and other works.	Support of the charities.	County treasurer for levy.	Payments on account of schools and education.	Drainage works.	Sinking fund investments.	Debentures redeemed.
RENFREW—Continued.	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Pembroke.	2,023	1	.....	.....	.....	311	2,335	232	40	83	.....	416	966	.....	.....	80
Petaawawa.	1,039	25	.....	.....	.....	15	933	193	53	37	.....	204	445	.....	.....	.....
Radcliffe and R.	1,063	.....	.....	.....	.....	246	1,305	164	54	161	.....	249	661	.....	.....	.....
Rolph, etc.	5,818	23	.....	.....	.....	619	1,500	148	12	60	.....	233	936	.....	.....	.....
Ross.	5,818	426	.....	.....	1,700	619	8,563	315	178	313	.....	1,403	4,666	.....	.....	113
Sebastopol	942	.....	.....	39	.....	65	1,046	225	28	66	.....	222	491	.....	.....	.....
Stafford	2,195	.....	.....	.....	.....	279	2,474	212	85	211	.....	460	1,185	.....	.....	.....
Westmeath	9,030	155	.....	.....	.....	866	10,051	500	536	828	.....	1,907	5,357	.....	.....	230
Wilberforce and A.	5,615	54	.....	.....	.....	126	5,795	346	82	224	.....	1,160	2,887	.....	.....	.....
	68,465	1,740	480	360	2,700	7,775	81,520	6,008	2,291	6,393	241	12,939	37,473	87	2,832	773
Total { 1890..	57,768	1,550	505	64	1,750	11,435	73,072	5,631	1,641	6,969	330	12,382	32,269	20	637	1,119
Total { 1889..	53,572	1,503	573	3,501	300	11,263	70,712	5,049	1,754	11,208	226	10,476	30,137	.....	583	321
LANARK :																
Bathurst	6,317	35	54	.....	.....	263	6,669	467	95	594	24	1,633	3,385	.....	.....	.....
Beckwith	5,656	97	330	.....	.....	36	6,119	460	147	776	38	1,007	3,013	.....	.....	.....
Burgess, N.	2,510	17	.....	.....	.....	2	2,529	266	80	109	.....	132	1,924	.....	.....	.....
Dalhousie, etc.	4,798	119	.....	.....	.....	453	5,370	327	105	891	50	391	2,941	.....	.....	100
Darling	1,450	14	14	.....	.....	142	1,614	176	46	163	28	206	884	.....	.....	.....
Drummond	5,814	77	.....	.....	.....	409	6,300	356	171	784	.....	1,605	2,821	.....	.....	120
Elmsley, N.	2,465	.....	.....	.....	.....	46	2,511	361	126	205	.....	697	1,057	.....	.....	.....
Lanark	4,687	93	.....	.....	.....	30	4,810	361	203	466	5	697	2,723	.....	.....	.....
Lavant	1,745	23	8	2	.....	81	1,859	300	70	395	9	177	854	.....	.....	.....
Montague.	7,065	8	.....	900	.....	326	8,299	443	156	308	.....	1,306	5,917	.....	.....	100
Pakenham	6,651	110	.....	.....	.....	589	7,350	440	134	807	57	1,115	3,541	.....	.....	200
Ramsay	8,178	105	344	.....	.....	1,837	10,465	578	140	1,263	238	1,652	4,407	.....	.....	115
Sherbrooke, S.	1,523	37	.....	.....	.....	280	1,840	233	38	265	5	158	785	.....	.....	.....
	58,859	730	750	2	900	4,494	65,735	4,768	1,511	7,027	454	10,773	34,252	.....	.....	635
Total { 1890..	53,975	444	744	971	.....	5,261	61,395	4,286	1,747	6,465	471	12,166	28,973	.....	.....	1,395
Total { 1889..	56,514	82	746	591	1,037	5,872	64,842	4,464	1,326	5,760	440	11,995	32,100	10	.....	1,455

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—TOWNSHIP MUNICIPALITIES.—Continued.

Township Municipalities.	Disbursements.—Continued.				Assets.						Liabilities.					
	Refund of moneys borrowed for current expenses.	Interest on loans, advances and debentures.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Cash in treasury.	Taxes in arrears.	Investments in mortgages, debentures, stocks, etc.	Land, buildings, furniture, etc.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	County levy.	Local school rates.	Debentures outstanding.	Loans for current expenses and interest.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
RENFREW—Continued.																
Pembroke.	200	110	\$ 37	\$ 2,224	111					111			560	400		\$ 960
Pétawawa.			1	873	60					60						
Radclyffe and R.			9	1,298	7	1,733				1,740	103	969			431	1,503
Rolph, etc.				1,389	111	1,850				1,961	281	817			102	1,200
Ross	800	240	110	8,138	425			1,000		1,425			3,262			3,262
Sebastopol			14	1,046		990				990	135	540		38		713
Stafford.			13	2,166	308	546				864	560		478		277	1,315
Weston			166	9,294	757			1,200		1,957						
Wilberforce and A.		21	426	5,376	419	1,797				2,238	856	482			215	1,553
	1,064	1,173	1,557	72,831	8,689	21,394	7,138	6,195	32	43,448	8,034	6,700	17,570	777	2,332	35,413
	2,732	1,207	1,244	66,151	8,921	25,780	4,569	6,900	111	44,281	6,848	7,762	15,643	1,464	2,437	34,154
	346	844	978	61,962	8,750	22,657	4,279	6,850		42,536	6,972	5,186	15,019	4,288	1,610	33,075
LANARK :																
Bathurst				6,198	471	228	1,560	600		2,859	318					318
Beckwith				5,441	678	1,323	3,600			5,601	210					210
Burgess, N				2,511	18	748		800		1,566	482	60			5	547
Dalhousie, etc.		30	60	4,895	475	774		500		1,749			500			500
Darling			6	1,509	105	254	200	50		609	79	53			71	203
Drummond		68	49	5,974	326	893				1,219	265		1,250			1,505
Elmsley, N			13	2,457	54	1,200		410		1,664	150	277				427
Lanark	390		33	4,808	2	1,060		300		1,362			225		160	385
Lavant	2		19	1,826	33	427				460				2		2
Montague.		12	25	8,267	32	1,538		500		2,070		176	1,000		287	1,463
Pakenham		272	41	6,607	743	2,641		1,000		4,384	221	1,311	5,300		120	6,952
Ramsay		17	212	8,622	1,843	718	7,586	800		10,947	295	344	230			869
Sherbrooke, S	150	7	42	1,683	157	979		900		2,036		237			139	376
	472	406	500	60,798	4,937	12,783	12,946	5,860		36,526	2,010	2,458	8,505	2	782	13,757
	864	502	510	57,379	4,016	12,684	12,650	5,800		35,160	1,504	4,776	8,240	486	1,031	16,037
	1,150	549	498	59,747	5,095	9,941	12,960	5,650		33,646	1,896	1,122	9,635	365	138	13,156

FINANCIAL STATEMENT-TOWNSHIP MUNICIPALITIES.

TABLE VII. Showing an abstract statement of Receipts, Disbursements, Assets and Liabilities of the township municipalities of Ontario.—Continued.

Township Municipalities.	Receipts.						Disbursements.									
	Municipal and school taxes.	Licenses, fees, rents, fines, etc.	Refund of moneys loaned or invested.	Money borrowed for current expenses.	Money borrowed on debentures.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Allowances, salaries and commissions.	Other expenses of municipal government.	Roads, bridges, buildings and other works.	Support of the poor and other charities.	County treasurer for levy.	Payments on account of schools and education.	Drainage works.	Sinking fund and other investments.	Debentures redeemed.
VICTORIA :																
Bexley	3,982	41	.....	2,454	600	61	7,138	343	287	41	13	489	2,283	.....	.....	100
Carden	2,030	.....	.....	.....	.....	367	2,397	242	58	148	.....	437	790	.....	.....	100
Dalton	1,109	.....	.....	.....	.....	130	1,239	187	32	921	10	179	489	.....	.....	.....
Eldon	9,933	288	842	.....	.....	2,156	13,279	622	67	1,273	170	5,090	3,908	109	295	210
Emily	11,665	75	75	1,450	.....	1,320	14,510	716	714	2,188	153	4,727	4,579	.....	.....	.....
Fenelon	9,608	196	4	.....	.....	45	9,853	412	68	926	190	3,275	4,414	.....	.....	96
Laxton, Digby and Longford	3,177	17	463	.....	.....	25	3,682	205	88	7	78	466	1,692	.....	.....	500
Mariposa	16,824	217	66	.....	3,200	6,013	26,350	1,112	215	2,251	801	9,481	9,935	254	.....	1,068
Ops	15,824	.....	883	.....	500	522	17,789	749	113	3,224	67	5,144	4,249	1,078	.....	737
Somerville	5,992	139	1,214	.....	.....	1,588	8,933	374	128	268	26	609	2,336	.....	1,921	233
Verulam	9,058	15	.....	.....	.....	325	9,398	464	178	1,384	83	2,402	3,342	.....	.....	436
Total { 1890	89,322	913	3,547	3,904	4,300	12,582	114,568	5,426	1,948	11,931	1,591	32,319	37,987	1,441	2,216	3,480
{ 1889	98,836	599	12,681	6,997	37,093	16,673	172,792	5,671	1,833	10,315	1,587	27,085	33,779	812	4,781	60,858
{ 1888	101,095	65	13,172	11,275	8,000	9,814	143,421	5,453	1,716	12,229	1,394	37,612	34,082	2,040	1,904	16,139
PETERBOROUGH :																
Asphodel	7,503	48	22	600	850	645	9,668	452	123	1,386	.....	2,252	4,004	.....	.....	468
Belmont and Methuen	7,208	434	.....	850	2,500	510	11,502	557	199	1,709	66	869	5,665	.....	.....	215
Burling, Anstruther, etc.	2,564	61	.....	1,172	.....	212	4,009	388	225	270	13	477	1,070	.....	.....	.....
Douro	6,952	.....	.....	1,000	.....	209	8,161	470	71	1,587	8	2,200	2,305	.....	.....	100
Dummer	5,621	17	.....	.....	.....	49	5,687	472	91	709	130	1,495	2,448	.....	.....	.....
Ennismore	3,673	12	.....	.....	.....	149	3,834	213	165	503	42	1,391	1,372	.....	.....	.....
Galway, etc.	1,522	.....	.....	.....	.....	101	1,623	225	62	81	20	189	735	.....	.....	170
Harvey	3,399	.....	.....	.....	.....	58	3,457	428	112	362	33	755	1,410	.....	.....	100
Monaghan, N.	3,134	.....	.....	.....	.....	360	3,494	283	49	368	87	1,203	1,235	.....	.....	24
Otonabee	13,294	56	.....	.....	.....	2,337	15,687	458	188	2,234	384	5,271	5,393	.....	.....	.....
Smith	11,373	109	.....	.....	.....	3,329	14,811	492	123	1,543	214	4,639	3,980	.....	.....	150
Total { 1890	66,243	737	22	3,622	3,350	7,959	81,933	4,438	1,408	10,752	987	20,747	29,917	.....	.....	1,227
{ 1889	65,018	537	.....	3,096	950	10,563	80,164	4,596	1,202	9,304	1,220	23,130	28,577	.....	.....	976
{ 1888	66,160	45	28	2,013	.....	8,363	76,609	3,859	894	7,640	1,199	22,521	26,668	.....	.....	855

FINANCIAL STATEMENT-TOWNSHIP MUNICIPALITIES.

TABLE VII. Showing an abstract statement of Receipts, Disbursements, Assets and Liabilities of the township municipalities of Ontario. —Continued.

Township Municipalities.	Receipts.					Disbursements.										
	Municipal and school taxes.	Licenses, fees, rents, fines, etc.	Refund of moneys loaned or invested, principal and interest.	Money borrowed for current expenses.	Money borrowed on debentures.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Allowances, salaries and commissions.	Other expenses of municipal government.	Roads, bridges, buildings and other works.	Support of the poor and other charities.	County treasurer for levy.	Payment on account of schools and education.	Drainage works.	Sinking fund investments.	Debentures redeemed.
HALIBURTON:																
Anson and Hindon	958	23			500	130	1,611	170	40	185	.....	89	991	.....	.....	.....
Cardiff	1,522					36	1,558	280	45	193	.....	205	711	.....	.....	.....
Dysart, etc	7,443	70		500		752	8,765	456	183	700	120	4,067	1,852	.....	.....	.....
Glamorgan	714	3	12	11		192	932	128	56	170	2	247	320	.....	.....	.....
Lutterworth	1,247					2	1,249	140	55	94	17	303	380	.....	.....	92
Minden	2,846	48				282	3,176	273	57	174	.....	532	1,813	.....	.....	152
Monmouth	1,028					106	1,134	138	44	102	55	294	385	.....	.....	.....
Snowdon	2,087	43	15		600	351	3,096	196	79	175	.....	1,017	1,360	.....	.....	.....
Stanhope, etc	982	23	4	500		178	1,687	168	39	81	.....	368	519	.....	.....	.....
	18,827	210	31	1,011	1,100	2,029	23,208	1,949	598	1,874	194	7,122	8,331	.....	.....	244
Total { 1880..	19,191	221	38	944	400	2,162	22,946	1,991	447	2,180	208	7,239	7,031	.....	.....	117
{ 1888..	11,777	203	105	2,606	200	1,197	16,088	1,578	370	2,037	136	+1,710	5,976	.....	.....	147
HASTINGS:																
Bangor, Wicklow, etc.	1,039	24		300		731	2,094	137	32	204	.....	55	1,190	.....	.....	.....
Carlow and Mayo	1,630	3			400	235	2,268	397	64	234	.....	126	1,349	.....	.....	.....
Dungannon and Faraday	3,352					406	3,758	337	61	490	.....	385	2,184	.....	.....	80
Elzevir and Grimsthorpe	4,166	53				1,086	5,305	385	68	253	125	1,752	1,814	.....	.....	623
Hungerford	13,978	815				73	14,793	498	626	1,491	253	4,773	6,144	.....	.....	892
Huntingdon	7,324	53				73	7,450	512	81	.....	31	3,500	2,937	.....	.....	121
Limerick	1,739	53				534	2,326	197	66	299	.....	107	407	.....	.....	290
Madoc	11,251	66		4,030		618	15,965	465	186	509	186	4,732	4,704	.....	.....	214
Marmora and Lake	6,951	180		1,000		494	8,625	731	138	455	256	2,405	2,563	.....	.....	128
Monteagle and Herschel	1,410	53				1,252	2,715	281	56	670	.....	221	944	.....	.....	.....
Rawdon	15,140	112		5,245		818	24,851	638	198	414	195	10,366	6,370	.....	5,618	.....
Sidney	20,329	180	27	790		1,431	22,757	753	508	816	683	13,139	6,331	.....	.....	183
Thurlow	20,938	145	4			737	21,824	656	661	465	586	12,155	5,388	.....	.....	1,334
Tudor and Cashel	1,757	114				666	2,537	326	122	475	13	398	788	.....	.....	.....

* Owing to a change in the time of tax collection the taxes for 1888 appear small in comparison with 1887 and 1889; the taxes in arrears increased by \$9,058 in 1888.

+ The amount paid County Treasurer in 1887 was \$11,368 and included \$5,587 paid by Dysart on December 31. This sum is not credited as a receipt by the County treasurer till January 2, 1888.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT-TOWNSHIP MUNICIPALITIES.

TABLE VII. Showing an abstract statement of Receipts, Disbursements, Assets and Liabilities of the township municipalities of Ontario.—Continued.

Township Municipalities.	Receipts.						Disbursements.									
	Municipal and school taxes.	Licenses, fees, etc.	Refund of moneys loaned or invested, principal and interest.	Money borrowed for current expenses.	Money borrowed on debentures.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Allowances, salaries and commissions.	Other expenses of municipal government.	Roads, bridges, buildings and other works.	Support of the poor and other charities.	County treasurer for levy.	Payment on account of schools and education.	Drainage works.	Sinking fund investments.	Debentures redeemed.
HASTINGS—Continued.																
Tyndinaga	22,134	242		200	400	631	23,607	1,325	444	2,229	270	10,312	6,639			250
Wollaston	1,623					342	1,965	250	71	303		218	1,052			35
Total { 1890	134,761	2,093	3,567	11,565	800	10,054	162,840	7,938	3,382	9,307	2,603	64,644	50,834		5,618	4,150
1889	132,908	1,701	643	5,246	6,467	10,894	137,859	6,926	3,558	8,521	2,740	59,893	56,751	138	2,914	4,117
1888	119,375	1,813	218	2,608	4,055	12,198	140,267	7,213	2,118	7,852	1,644	50,107	55,352	2,572	2,800	792
MUSKOKA :																
Brunel	1,277		50	200		137	1,664	259	110	175	13		811			
Cardwell	1,352					55	1,407	122	68	62	5		555		46	
Chafey	1,768			755		389	2,912	221	51	408			1,102			327
Draper	2,298	33		387		464	3,182	178	113	404	35		1,232		182	
McLean and Ridout	1,724	99				116	1,939	230	188	78	3		1,049			31
Macaulay	2,034	29		750		16	2,829	251	279	409			1,300			
Madora and Wood	1,630	81				839	2,550	245	219	683			1,214			
Monck	1,772	13			300	233	2,318	296	108	379	8		1,325			
Morrison	1,523	36	4			573	2,136	122	19	334	3		875			291
Muskoka	1,470	15				416	1,901	238	16	310	25		1,050			166
Oakley	1,856	1		100		273	1,230	160	70	423	16		1,445			
Ryde	1,155			250	300	225	1,930	204	106	268			1,176			
Stephenson	2,128	80		250		265	2,723	253	129	384	12		1,467			
Stisted	1,362	36		400		290	2,088	283	93	517	7		548		83	86
Watt	1,018	4				267	1,289	152	56	165	34		875			
Total { 1890	23,367	427	54	3,092	600	4,558	32,098	3,214	1,625	4,999	161		15,024		311	901
1889	22,344	355	8	2,952	1,931	3,883	31,473	3,662	1,778	5,347	323		13,616		102	652
1888	23,312	106	672	1,007	1,000	6,510	32,607	3,702	1,579	5,296	108	1,179	13,828		400	1,420
PARRY SOUND :																
Armour	2,049	32			600	795	3,476	359	123	71	57		2,534			
Chapman	1,248	76				216	1,540	197	47	60			684			100
Foley	1,114			400		326	1,840	239	226	210	33		420			
Hagerman	643	20		50			713	97	64	26			500			
Hinsworth N.	773	109	6			187	1,075	178	24	104			530			109
Hinsworth S.	876	40		150			1,066	168	46	73			700			

FINANCIAL STATEMENT-TOWNSHIP MUNICIPALITIES.—Continued.

Township Municipalities.	Disbursements.—Continued.				Assets.						Liabilities.					
	Refund of moneys borrowed for cur- rent expenses.	Interest on loans, advances and debentures.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Cash in treasury.	Taxes in arrears.	Investments in mortgages, stocks, etc.	Land, buildings, furniture, etc.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	County levy.	Local school rates.	Debentures outstanding.	Loans for current expenses and interest.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
HASTINGS—Continued.	400	56	686	22,641	966	8,858	.....	.....	.....	9,824	8,148	.....	660	.....	481	9,279
	.....	11	4	1,944	21	1,884	.....	1,000	.....	2,605	216	1,064	141	.....	112	1,533
	4,541	4,183	1,721	158,921	3,919	83,405	7,702	12,907	5,879	113,812	40,791	13,919	68,838	11,365	2,822	137,735
	1889. } 1889. } 1888. }	3,408	3,994	1,342	154,302	3,557	75,339	3,314	14,100	5,811	104,121	43,953	9,777	72,188	4,246	1,666
	373	3,973	1,651	136,447	3,820	80,448	2,800	13,600	5,766	106,434	43,315	11,052	69,838	2,408	1,553	128,166
MUSKOKA:																
Brunei.....	100	3	35	1,506	158	1,522	.....	500	24	2,204	.....	390	.....	224	.....	614
Gardwell.....	.....	36	77	436	.....	300	300	.....	.....	1,036	.....	417	500	.....	177	1,094
Chaffey.....	528	118	86	2,841	71	2,546	.....	.....	.....	2,617	.....	.....	1,136	977	.....	2,113
Draper.....	400	50	.....	2,594	588	250	182	.....	.....	1,020	180	.....	500	182	.....	862
McLean and Ridout.....	300	12	9	1,900	39	613	.....	.....	.....	652	.....	353	25	.....	.....	378
Macaulay.....	500	25	63	2,827	2	1,337	.....	500	.....	1,839	400	400	.....	350	129	879
Medora and Wood.....	.....	.....	15	2,376	174	2,668	.....	.....	.....	2,842	.....	2,070	.....	350	642	2,712
Monck.....	.....	.....	11	2,127	191	109	.....	.....	.....	300	.....	108	300	.....	.....	408
Morrison.....	.....	9	.....	1,653	483	1,068	.....	.....	.....	1,491	.....	1,073	.....	.....	.....	1,073
Muskoka.....	.....	57	.....	1,862	39	1,356	.....	.....	391	1,786	.....	482	713	.....	120	1,315
Oakley.....	.....	9	8	1,131	99	72	.....	.....	.....	171	.....	.....	150	104	.....	254
Ryde.....	.....	.....	99	1,853	77	1,835	.....	60	.....	1,972	.....	520	300	263	.....	1,083
Stephenson.....	250	46	4	2,545	178	65	61	750	.....	1,054	.....	40	350	.....	.....	390
Stisted.....	350	64	20	2,051	37	268	123	.....	.....	428	.....	.....	644	150	.....	794
Watt.....	.....	.....	.....	1,282	7	773	.....	.....	.....	780	.....	351	.....	.....	.....	351
Total {	2,428	429	427	23,519	2,579	14,722	666	1,810	415	20,192	180	6,204	4,618	2,250	1,068	14,320
	1889. } 1889. } 1888. }	2,083	302	775	28,640	2,833	13,000	405	1,750	18,660	.....	6,882	4,919	1,561	1,089	14,451
	792	356	1,208	23,868	2,739	12,665	303	1,700	971	18,378	125	5,118	3,640	719	1,462	11,084
PARRY SOUND:																
Armour.....	.....	.....	73	3,217	259	3,039	.....	.....	.....	3,298	.....	433	600	.....	204	1,237
Chapman.....	.....	36	8	1,132	408	1,538	.....	.....	.....	1,946	.....	894	400	.....	.....	1,294
Foley.....	300	15	45	1,488	352	322	.....	100	90	864	.....	343	.....	100	17	460
Hagerman.....	.....	.....	.....	687	26	643	.....	43	.....	712	.....	300	.....	52	75	427
Hinsworth N.....	.....	7	.....	952	123	763	.....	.....	.....	886	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hinsworth S.....	.....	.....	4	991	75	603	.....	.....	.....	678	.....	244	.....	158	64	466

FINANCIAL STATEMENT-TOWNSHIP MUNICIPALITIES.

TABLE VII. Showing an abstract statement of Receipts, Disbursements, Assets and Liabilities of the township municipalities of Ontario.—Continued.

Township Municipalities.	Receipts.					Disbursements.										
	Municipal and school taxes.	Licenses, fees, rents, fines, etc.	Refund of moneys loaned or invested, principal and interest.	Money borrowed for current expenses.	Money borrowed on debentures.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Allowances, salaries and commissions.	Other expenses of municipal government.	Roads, bridges, buildings and other works.	Support of the poor and other charities.	County treasurer for levy.	Payment on account of schools and education.	Drainage works.	Sinking fund and other investments.	Debitures redeemed.
PARRY SOUND—Continued:																
Humphrey	900	67				235	1,202	226	34	132			615			
Joly	223			400			223	20	7				70			
McDougall	1,306					248	1,954	260	80	206			750			
McKellar	1,602	87		3	500	147	2,339	242	22	180			1,487			160
Macfar	1,526	29					1,555	183	37	29			880			
Nipissing	858	53		9		31	951	166	43		5		699	20		
Perry	1,966	100				54	2,120	274	31	161			1,475			
Ryerson	2,208	2				95	2,755	244	109	49			1,698			
Strong	2,007	26				513	2,546	178	35	254	73		1,499			128
1890.	19,299	641	6	1,012	1,550	2,847	25,355	3,031	928	1,555	168		14,541	20		497
1889.	15,001	558	132	2,058		4,150	20,049	2,551	1,106	1,119	72		11,157			368
Total	16,751	529	557	1,017		2,028	20,882	2,132	1,071	898	39		11,102		310	515
NIPISSING:																
Bonfield	1,071	219				49	1,339	160	116	103			959			
Calvin	613			250		15	878	181	75				506			
Cameron	479					572	1,051	71	25	10			297			
Ferris	790			36		167	993	170	119	108			267			100
McKim	5,467	1,212		1,761		2	8,442	670	175	5,095			2,261			124
Mattawa	388					18	406	54	27	44						
Papineau	913						1,083	216	58	30			749			
Springer	1,575	387				170	1,964	277	113	822	26		570			
Widfield	7,619	984				4	8,607	565	239	1,551			2,544	117		423
1890.	18,915	2,802		2,047		999	24,763	2,364	947	7,763	75		8,183	117		647
1889.	11,634	2,160	8	3,293	2,000	1,351	20,446	2,164	702	7,392	28		7,257		104	399
Total	5,546	1,506		739		879	8,670	1,317	480	2,246	26		2,590	289		376
ALGOMA, MANITOULIN, RAINY RIVER, THUNDER BAY:																
Arrignack	1,717	172					1,889	245	30	172	14		537			150
Balfour	182						182	16	65	49						
Billings	1,144	28		611		194	1,977	183	673	34			450			
Burpee	544		1,319			114	1,977	190	75				305			1,000

FINANCIAL STATEMENT-TOWNSHIP MUNICIPALITIES.—Continued.

Township Municipalities.	Disbursements.—Continued.				Assets.						Liabilities.				
	Refund of moneys borrowed for current expenses.	Interest on loans, advances and debentures.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Cash in treasury.	Taxes in arrears.	Investments in stocks, etc.	Land, buildings, furniture, etc.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	County levy.	Local school rates.	Debentures outstanding.	Loans for current expenses and interest.	Miscellaneous.
PARRY SOUND—Continued:															
Humphrey			189	1,196	6	996		536	173	1,711		323			323
Joly				97	126	784				910		445			445
McDonnell	300	21	27	1,644	310	438		30		778		120		400	586
McKellar		37	211	2,339		1,525				1,525		463		8	1,336
Macfar	8		1	1,138	417	578				995		253			323
Nipissing			18	951		405				405		1,025		9	9
Perry			12	1,953	167	2,566				2,733		1,080		175	1,315
Ryerson	208		10	2,318	437	1,852				2,289		1,133			1,760
Strong		76	94	2,367	209	1,502				1,711		1,058	1,188		2,271
Total (1890)	816	192	692	22,440	2,915	17,554		709	263	21,441		7,058	3,458	897	839
(1889)	784	206	534	17,897	2,152	14,035		531	132	16,850		6,518	2,405	688	1,007
(1888)	1,273	241	677	18,258	2,624	12,110		516	88	15,338		5,662	2,772	1,249	846
NIPISSING:															
Bonfield				1,338	1	1,523		20		1,544		1,058			1,058
Calvin			45	807	71	717				788		242		262	13
Cameron	600			1,063	48	127		5	190	370		247		247	3
Ferris	100	40	53	957	36	1,011				1,047			300	236	536
McKin		96	11	8,432	10					10			1,476	1,775	3,251
Matawa			8	133	273			10		283					
Papineau				1,053	30	226				256					
Springer			47	1,855	109	845				954		432			685
Widdifield	2,664	76	288	8,516	91	1,016				1,107			448		448
Total (1890)	3,364	212	452	24,094	669	5,465		35	190	6,359		1,732	2,254	2,520	269
(1889)	999	151	384	19,580	896	5,592	104			6,562		421	2,871	3,804	679
(1888)		99	330	7,753	917	3,773		13	14	4,717		165	1,270	1,505	377
ALCOMA, MANITOULIN, RAINY RIVER, THUNDER BAY:															
Assignack	371	45	49	1,613	276	2,845		300		3,421		1,294	600		76
Balfour			7	137	45	167				212					97
Billings	211	52	14	1,617	360	390				750		1,144		400	1,544
Burpee		319		1,889	881	2,032	147			2,267		88	2,150	60	2,298

FINANCIAL STATEMENT-TOWNSHIP MUNICIPALITIES.

TABLE VII. Showing an abstract statement of Receipts, Disbursements, Assets and Liabilities of the township municipalities of Ontario. — *Continued.*

Township Municipalities.	Receipts.						Disbursements.									
	Municipal and school taxes.	Licenses, fees, rents, fines, etc.	Refund of moneys loaned or principal and interest.	Money borrowed for current expenses.	Money borrowed on debentures.	Miscellaneous.*	Total.	Allowances, salaries and commissions.	Other expenses of municipal government.	Roads, bridges, buildings and other works.	Support of the poor and other charities.	County treasurer for levy.	Payment on account of schools and education.	Drainage works.	Sinking fund and other investments.	Debitured
ALGOMA, MANTOULIN, RAINY RIVER, THUNDER BAY.— <i>Con.</i>																
Carnarvon	1,355	24	.....	.....	.....	99	1,478	165	36	214	.....	.....	745	.....	.....	.....
Cockburn Island	888	60	.....	.....	.....	592	1,540	175	40	162	.....	.....	503	.....	.....	.....
Gordon	1,903	33	.....	600	.....	125	2,661	274	46	125	.....	.....	973	.....	.....	51
Hilton	489	54	.....	.....	.....	123	666	141	86	96	.....	.....	207	.....	.....	.....
Howland	1,888	57	.....	200	.....	1,213	3,358	176	27	5	117	.....	1,480	.....	.....	116
Jocelyn	645	.....	42	.....	.....	68	755	212	65	76	55	.....	346	.....	.....	.....
Johnston and Tarbutt	828	11	.....	555	.....	6	1,400	218	45	23	.....	.....	763	.....	.....	.....
Keewatin	3,000	404	.....	2,000	.....	506	5,910	314	125	1,668	52	.....	975	.....	.....	180
Neebing	7,787	2,227	34	.....	.....	1,677	11,725	1,747	1,239	3,472	79	.....	1,334	.....	.....	.....
Oliver	1,898	.....	.....	.....	.....	168	2,066	230	234	348	.....	.....	348	.....	.....	.....
St. Joseph	2,622	133	.....	.....	800	333	3,888	340	131	399	107	.....	2,144	.....	.....	.....
Sandfield	1,140	.....	.....	.....	.....	65	1,205	151	46	68	.....	.....	655	.....	.....	.....
South Ste. Marie	4,019	6	.....	.....	.....	1,127	5,152	487	316	2,078	16	.....	1,032	.....	.....	.....
Shumiah	10,309	.....	1,901	1,400	.....	3,167	16,777	1,203	403	3,244	.....	.....	5,651	.....	.....	.....
Tehkummah	1,397	8	.....	.....	.....	20	1,425	157	217	36	.....	.....	740	.....	.....	112
Thessalon	2,514	474	.....	400	.....	478	3,866	344	153	340	154	.....	1,326	.....	.....	.....
Total (1890.)	46,269	3,691	3,296	5,765	800	10,075	63,897	6,968	4,062	12,709	594	.....	14,923	.....	.....	1,609
Total (1889.)	40,662	3,739	161	4,021	2,500	13,658	64,741	8,778	5,086	11,367	571	.....	18,950	.....	.....	1,268
Total (1888.)	39,366	3,113	87	4,409	6,550	4,158	57,683	5,394	2,333	11,698	423	.....	22,421	.....	.....	364

*Miscellaneous receipts include balances on hand (cash in treasury) from previous year.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT-TOWNSHIP MUNICIPALITIES.—Continued.

Township Municipalities.	Disbursements.—Continued.				Assets.					Liabilities.						
	Refund of moneys borrowed for current expenses.	Interest on loans, advances and debentures.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Cash in treasury.	Taxes in arrears.	Investments in mortgages, stocks, etc.	Land, buildings, furniture, etc.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	County Levy.	Local school rates.	Debentures outstanding.	Loans for current expenses and interest.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
ALGOMA, MANITOULIN, RAINY RIVER, THUNDER BAY.— <i>Con.</i>																
Carnarvon.....			89	1,249	229	2,006				2,235		846			20	866
Cockburn Island.....			8	888	652	12				664						
Gordon.....	900	151	131	2,651	10	2,037				2,047		1,238	1,168	600		3,006
Hilton.....		48		638	28	1,728		630		2,386		625	600	48	135	1,408
Howland.....	200	105	579	2,805	553	837			5	1,395		416	1,275		250	1,941
Jocelyn.....				754	1	1,321	23			1,345		126			84	210
Johnston and Tarbutt.....	305	29	10	1,393	7	1,017				1,024				500		500
Keewatin.....	1,400	262	105	3,051	829	563		810		2,202		64	3,645	600	250	4,559
Neebing.....		586	300	9,167	2,558	6,794		4,200		13,552			16,000		20	16,020
Oliver.....				1,260		500				1,306					36	36
St. Joseph.....	239	12	84	3,456	432	2,426				2,858		1,318				1,318
Sandfield.....	100	20	1	1,041	164	1,339			2	1,505		637			20	657
Sault Ste. Marie.....			943	4,872	280	5,275				5,555		900			226	1,126
Shuniah.....	1,400	1,050	405	13,356	3,421	10,694	3,750	169	409	18,383			*7,500	263	698	8,461
Tehkumamah.....		21		1,283	142	2,179				2,321			225		94	491
Thessalon.....	400		141	2,875	991	121				1,112						
1890.....	5,526	3,117	2,866	58,025	11,872	44,283	3,920	6,049	416	66,540		8,868	33,163	2,471	2,006	46,508
1889.....	3,568	3,908	3,386	57,628	7,113	50,407	2,681	5,970	51	66,222		8,257	34,772	1,890	3,433	48,352
Total.....	4,229	1,553	1,087	49,587	8,096	33,832	1,466	4,951	20	48,365		7,437	25,536	1,400	1,931	36,304

Rayside was organized in 1890, but treasurer kept no accounts for balance of year.

*Original debt was \$35,000, but in 1888 the debt was divided as follows : Port Arthur, \$17,000 ; Neebing, \$10,500, and Shuniah, \$7,500. Shuniah paid up arrears of interest in 1889 and 1890.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—TOWN AND VILLAGE MUNICIPALITIES.

TABLE VIII. Showing an abstract statement of Receipts, Disbursements, Assets and Liabilities of the town and village municipalities of Ontario arranged by counties in 1890, together with a summary of the totals in counties for the years ending December 31st in 1888, 1889 and 1890.
NOTE.—Towns are printed in italics.

Town and Village Municipalities.	Receipts.					Disbursements.											
	Municipal and school taxes.	Licenses, fees, etc.	Refund of moneys loaned or invested, principal and interest.	Money borrowed for current expenses.	Money borrowed on debentures.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Allowances, salaries and commissions.	Lighting of streets, water supply and fire protection.	Other expenses of municipal government.	Streets, bridges and parks.	Buildings and other works.	Support of the poor and other charities.	County treasurer for levy.	Payments on account of schools and education.	Administration of justice, including police service.	Sinking fund and other investments.
Essex :	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
<i>Amherstburg</i>	8,804	863	6	11,753	873	6,393	16,066	498	969	366	1,152	4,650	278	3,790	432	3,790	432
<i>Essex</i>	11,009	1,091		2,966	13,000	538	24,341	452	960	479	1,686	1,349	191	360	3,678	112	3,678
<i>Leamington</i>	7,271	566				1,372	6,296	531		654	1,774		77	464	15,674		15,674
<i>Sandwich</i>	4,491	433				10	11,918	532		327	664	1,652			2,453		2,453
<i>Walkerville</i>		15		11,893	12,444	10	11,918	532		327	664	1,652			416		416
<i>Windsor</i>	78,395	18,523	4,136	214,222	179,495	12,444	507,215	4,705	16,515	2,898	35,685	107,123	2,936		48,451	7,146	16,873
<i>Belle River</i>	2,092	115		275		201	2,683	154		90	472	654	36		754		15,000
<i>Kingsville</i>	5,396	377			15,000	1,933	22,706	264	70	459	1,701		41	631	1,242		15,000
(1890.	117,458	21,983	4,142	241,109	208,368	23,797	616,857	7,520	19,062	5,718	44,590	115,428	3,738	2,102	76,042	8,106	31,873
Total {	123,507	21,855	9,090	299,267	102,797	14,557	571,073	7,894	14,562	7,639	106,169	55,703	3,303	3,364	40,505	6,798	15,548
1888.	118,155	31,767	5,059	105,754	79,367	10,887	350,989	6,285	10,585	5,473	19,425	47,580	2,882	2,944	77,284	7,903	10,502
Kent :																	
<i>Blenham</i>	8,666	769		10,445		1,422	21,302	388	713	898	1,409	820	171	831	1,792	237	
<i>Bothwell</i>	3,836	686		1,014		764	5,800	466	249	228	1,519	97	137	654	1,277		
<i>Chatham</i>	65,206	9,869	43,436	224,764		8,146	351,421	2,639	8,322	5,206	30,935	6,100	2,185	3,638	18,718	4,726	2,137
<i>Dresden</i>	11,991	3,741		10,128		140	26,000	347	976	169	2,784	348	289	826	3,250	964	
<i>Ridgeway</i>	12,972	2,618	3,015	9,100		333	28,038	422	1,357	1,637	1,301		4	510	4,800	440	3
<i>Thamesville</i>	3,723	190		1,115	5,000	2,355	12,383	230	2,207	188	1,238	2,928	44	264	4,458	4	
<i>Tilbury Centre</i>	6,322	1,112	549	3,500		165	11,648	245	635	140	2,829	179	191	243	3,153		
<i>Wallaceburg</i>	10,756	1,286		7,866	500	2,274	22,682	915	2,221	556	1,667	93	231	846	2,626	427	
(1890.	122,972	20,271	47,000	267,933	5,600	15,558	479,274	5,652	16,680	9,022	43,682	10,669	3,501	7,812	37,074	6,798	2,140
Total {	129,242	18,754	1,503	196,794	106,012	21,135	473,440	6,191	17,857	8,701	57,316	12,635	3,200	6,635	39,712	5,636	2,140
1888.	145,591	9,244	1,790	261,967	27,000	8,602	454,134	5,292	21,607	8,539	15,554	3,254	3,324	8,866	38,035	6,661	43,001
1888.	13,996	967	1,143	20,483	8,004	503	45,096	1,020	2,683	374	1,180	140	66	930	4,267		
<i>Algoma</i>	1,608	369		900		347	3,224	154		88	675			178	850		
Port Stanley																	

*Including \$5,000 insurance.

†Including electric lights, sewers and market.

‡This column includes the balances on hand from previous years.

Town and Village Municipalities.	Disbursements.—Continued.					Assets.						Liabilities.					Total.
	Debt-redeemed.	Refund of moneys borrowed for current expenses.	Interest on loans, advances and debentures.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Cash in treasury.	Taxes in arrears.	Investments in stocks, mortgages, etc.	Land, buildings, furniture, etc.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	County levy.	Local school rates.	Debentures outstanding.	Loans for current expenses and interest.	Miscellaneous.	
ESSEX:																	
Amherstburg	1,491	.....	1,557	554	15,737	329	1,113	.....	23,200	15	24,657	488	.....	27,467	.....	484	28,439
Essex	1,775	11,300	1,715	2,002	25,544	88	5,136	.....	34,010	355	34,589	402	.....	26,073	7,208	6,722	43,850
Leamington	389	2,589	675	708	24,153	188	7,504	.....	4,300	675	12,667	.....	2,600	23,572	1,568	1,310	29,040
Sandwich	150	.....	54	.....	6,157	139	2,590	.....	8,600	200	11,529	.....	.....	2,350	.....	.....	5,300
Walkerville .....	.....	7,500	.....	529	11,620	298	13,519	.....	.....	.....	13,817	800	.....	.....	4,500	.....	5,300
Windsor	22,019	186,564	33,321	1,973	486,260	20,955	13,446	74,330	358,970	313,577	781,278	1,850	.....	636,068	165,939	.....	903,857
Belle River .....	.....	200	10	2	2,372	311	538	.....	800	.....	1,644	159	447	.....	286	50	903,912
Kingsville	1,122	500	1,271	136	22,437	269	2,457	15,000	10,900	40	28,666	.....	.....	35,443	.....	391	35,834
.....	26,946	203,653	38,603	5,904	594,280	22,577	46,298	89,330	440,780	314,862	913,847	3,699	6,432	750,973	179,551	8,957	949,612
.....	38,625	221,070	35,556	6,434	563,777	7,296	34,174	66,029	341,315	240,509	689,323	3,254	6,106	569,550	147,033	7,001	732,944
.....	18,220	78,588	30,651	21,241	339,563	11,426	27,901	70,828	324,875	245,507	680,537	1,108	5,568	505,377	68,746	7,081	587,880
KENT:																	
Blenheim	1,561	11,845	229	176	21,070	232	3,297	.....	4,815	5	8,349	696	.....	13,917	1,400	.....	16,013
Bobwell	300	688	185	10	5,800	.....	1,001	.....	23,000	.....	24,001	.....	.....	2,500	1,015	.....	3,515
Chatham	6,614	199,500	12,017	147,904	350,641	780	36,111	39,379	200,276	246	276,792	1,500	1,488	250,321	42,264	4,622	300,195
Dresden	2,414	11,093	2,413	127	26,000	.....	8,831	.....	18,250	18,000	45,081	910	.....	33,595	8,128	251	42,884
Ridgeway	4,495	7,900	2,343	1,006	26,481	1,557	3,653	9	40,000	1,301	46,520	642	.....	39,011	6,800	.....	46,453
Thamesville	298	1,115	293	291	10,558	1,825	1,810	.....	3,650	.....	7,285	.....	1,592	9,978	.....	1,600	13,170
Tilbury Centre	825	1,000	1,062	820	11,322	326	1,908	.....	21,413	22	23,669	.....	.....	18,181	3,500	1,342	23,023
Wallaceburg	673	8,769	947	1,725	21,696	986	10,738	.....	38,100	.....	49,824	.....	4,005	26,489	2,000	16,192	48,686
.....	17,180	241,910	19,489	52,039	473,568	5,706	67,349	39,388	349,504	19,574	481,521	3,748	7,085	393,992	63,107	24,007	493,939
.....	20,282	214,207	22,874	9,092	467,389	6,051	61,615	80,244	289,984	45,634	483,528	18,620	5,307	405,716	38,661	57,256	525,560
.....	19,932	289,452	19,606	8,465	443,587	10,547	66,516	36,934	248,516	45,164	407,677	21,875	5,769	319,401	56,075	26,047	429,167
ELGIN:																	
Aylmer	5,909	24,651	3,440	436	45,096	.....	2,506	6,534	54,850	3,499	67,389	939	.....	55,626	3,883	.....	60,448
Port Stanley	175	900	118	69	3,207	17	433	.....	1,540	43	2,033	.....	35	1,499	.....	20	1,554

*This includes advances on local improvements in Windsor. †Including \$40,000 bonus to C.P.R.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—TOWN AND VILLAGE MUNICIPALITIES.

TABLE VIII. Showing an abstract statement of Receipts, Disbursements, Assets and Liabilities of the town and village municipalities of Ontario.—*Continued.*

Town and Village Municipalities.	Receipts.						Disbursements.										
	Municipal and school taxes.	Licenses, fees, rents, fines, etc.	Refund of moneys loaned or invested, principal and interest.	Money borrowed for current expenses.	Money borrowed on debentures.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Allowances, salaries and commissions.	Lighting of streets, water supply and fire protection.	Other expenses of municipal government.	Streets, bridges and parks.	Buildings and other works.	Support of the poor and other charities.	County treasurer for levy.	Payments on account of schools and education.	Administration of justice, including police service.	Sinking fund and other investments.
ELGIN—Continued:																	
Springfield	1,701	71	428	500		795	2,272	59		80	654	56		4	178	511	
Vienna	1,319	45					2,587	187		100	781				2	1,052	
Total { 1890..	18,624	1,452	1,571	21,883	8,004	1,645	53,179	1,420	2,683	642	3,290	196	72	1,434	6,680		
{ 1889..	17,551	1,508	1,554	30,000		791	51,359	1,338	1,575	521	4,067	294	42	1,240	5,738		389
{ 1888..	16,618	1,432	3,682	48,794	25,336	2,457	97,319	1,400	1,139	974	7,584	4,242	113	1,340	8,867	9	265
NORFOLK:																	
Sinacoe	16,048	1,183	272	9,200		2,201	28,904	737	2,395	970	2,327	275	478	1,418	4,674	460	318
Port Dover	5,059	513		489		713	6,774	185	94	94	1,044		130	385	1,887		
Port Rowan	1,758	110		340		737	3,005	81	99	181	906		4	188	592		
Waterford	4,505	267		400		2,279	7,451	262		71	1,644		40	506	1,584		
Total { 1890..	27,370	2,073	272	10,429		5,990	46,134	1,205	2,498	1,316	5,921	275	652	2,497	8,737	460	318
{ 1889..	25,610	2,387	1,098	7,269	13,700	5,696	55,760	1,558	2,298	786	4,918	7,000	642	1,930	14,124	411	708
{ 1888..	25,228	1,085	733	10,284	12,679	5,276	55,285	1,270	1,598	1,540	5,033		546	1,924	8,351	411	
HALDIMAND:																	
Caledonia	4,304	523				1,167	6,084	355	79	63	454		17	397	2,250		
Cayuga	3,623	338		648		470	5,079	368	124	119	773		57		2,300		
Dunnville	9,543	643				71	10,257	615	857	904	3,063		182	520	2,625		
Hagersville	2,658	155			6,000	501	9,314	180	139	193	411		14	292	7,299	5	
Total { 1890..	20,218	1,659		648	6,000	2,209	30,734	1,518	1,199	1,279	4,701	77	270	1,209	14,474	5	
{ 1889..	19,803	1,646		500		2,781	24,730	1,273	1,513	898	4,324	572	86	1,542	7,503	10	
{ 1888..	17,306	2,135		3,444	5,000	3,612	31,497	1,286	1,249	508	4,931	322	353	1,183	8,581		
WELLAND:																	
Niagara Falls	28,014	5,035	50,850	13,671		2,696	100,266	2,858	6,157	315	6,404	52,798	258		5,946	1,040	
Thorold	12,255	2,985		26,450	7,000	431	49,071	819	1,922	423	4,131	1,277	871	1,169	4,646	749	
Welland	13,625	2,541		4,318		2,290	22,774	555	1,585	479	2,406	1,113	26	1,027	4,150	373	1,200
Chippawa	1,503	396	152			154	2,295	178		71	470	40	22	193	900		
Fort Erie	2,322	211		252		178	2,963	311		383	916		47	197	816		
Niagara Falls, S.	4,137	145	6	700		424	5,412	232		263	845		22	346	2,151		
Port Colborne	3,485	368				111	3,964	230	81	143	1,115		14	553	1,677		
Total { 1890..	65,431	11,631	51,008	45,391	7,000	6,284	186,745	5,183	9,745	2,027	16,287	55,228	1,260	3,485	20,286	2,162	1,200
{ 1889..	61,050	9,199	266	30,146	90,518	19,166	210,345	4,442	8,585	5,238	20,067	43,208	975	4,281	20,488	1,792	
{ 1888..	56,812	9,707	326	15,957	48,000	13,391	144,193	5,374	9,599	3,359	10,672	52,414	1,298	4,159	17,620	2,096	892

Town and Village Municipalities.	Disbursements.—Continued.						Assets.						Liabilities.					
	Debt-redeemed.	Refund of moneys borrowed for current expenses.	Interest on loans, advances and debentures.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Cash in treasury.	Taxes in arrears.	Investments in stocks, mortgages, debentures, etc.	Land, buildings, furniture, etc.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	County levy.	Local school rates.	Debentures outstanding.	Loans for current expenses and interest.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	
ELGIN—Continued:																		
Springfield		549	17	90	2,168	164	302		4,900	97	5,314	180	37				217	
Vienna					2,360	227	187									152	152	
Total { 1890..	6,084	26,100	3,575	595	52,771	408	3,428	6,534	6,290	3,639	75,299	1,119	72	57,125	3,883	172	62,371	
1889..	4,984	26,094	3,461	847	50,590	803	3,303	7,735	60,155	216	72,218	1,108	23	55,479	8,100	166	64,876	
1888..	4,711	61,055	2,940	2,484	97,123	196	2,270	8,551	60,155	199	71,362	919	90	60,724	4,194	119	66,046	
NORFOLK:																		
Simcoe		9,200	3,663	725	27,640	1,264	426	16,204	42,300		60,194			57,200		816	58,016	
Port Dover	455	489	580	687	5,940	834			1,800		2,634			11,973		1,949	13,922	
Port Rowan		340		528	2,929	76	224		25		325							
Waterford	936	400	729	218	6,390	1,061	1,052		2,000		4,113		1,578	11,502		150	13,230	
Total { 1890..	1,391	10,429	4,982	2,158	42,899	3,235	1,702	16,204	46,125		67,266		1,578	80,675		2,915	85,168	
1889..	1,474	7,269	4,703	3,024	50,845	4,915	560	14,649	46,100		66,224		1,584	82,066		3,528	87,178	
1888..	1,021	10,430	4,136	15,100	51,360	3,925	375	19,875	36,600		60,775			69,810		4,447	74,287	
HALDIMAND:																		
Caledonia	500		645	1	4,761	1,323	204		8,184		9,711			10,500			10,500	
Cayuga	265	648		41	4,860	219	476		2,000	93	2,788	280		385	460	3	1,128	
Dunville	610		722	52	10,150	107	4,552		6,500	412	11,371	17	1,925	10,545			12,487	
Hagersville				232	8,765	549	135		6,475		7,159			6,000			6,000	
Total { 1890..	1,375	648	1,455	326	28,536	2,198	5,367		23,159	505	31,229	297	1,925	27,430	460	3	30,115	
1889..	1,340	1,886	1,438	369	22,814	1,916	5,677		16,893	161	24,613	132	1,950	22,805	460	699	26,016	
1888..	1,180	6,769	1,606	1,049	23,927	2,500	5,227		16,634	50	24,461	427	200	24,145	1,346		26,618	
WELLAND:																		
Niagara Falls	4,177	11,264	5,967	638	98,425	1,841	5,958		169,380	3,447	180,636	1,410		103,658	8,737	1,476	115,281	
Thorold	1,317	26,974	1,469	2,831	47,985	1,086	7,839		51,200	255	60,350	1,181	3,493	24,291	5,800	12,874	47,639	
Welland	103	4,318	4,078	63	21,476	1,298	4,758	15,968	78,350	378	190,752	1,037	2,400	73,311			76,748	
Chippawa				28	1,902	393	156		6,100		6,649		24				24	
Fort Erie		200	106	37	2,963				1,710		3,459							
Niagara Falls, S.	500	700	202		5,261	151	259				3,459			2,000	1,203	75	1,278	
Port Colborne				89	3,902	62	158		2,000		2,229						2,000	
Total { 1890..	6,997	43,456	11,822	3,676	181,914	4,831	20,477	15,968	308,740	4,980	354,393	3,628	5,917	293,260	15,740	14,425	242,970	
1889..	3,902	28,331	6,903	6,230	205,192	5,153	17,619	64,137	265,813	3,718	366,440	2,393	3,248	202,342	13,677	14,964	236,624	
1888..	4,458	12,884	4,674	3,643	133,112	11,651	9,089	13,142	226,617	1,353	261,232	1,629	3,900	115,727	11,019	18,823	151,098	

FINANCIAL STATEMENT-TOWN AND VILLAGE MUNICIPALITIES.

TABLE VIII. Showing an abstract statement of Receipts, Disbursements, Assets and Liabilities of the town and village municipalities of Ontario. — *Continued.*

	Receipts.					Disbursements.												
	Municipal and school taxes.	Licenses, fees, etc.	Refund of moneys loaned or invested, principal and interest.	Money borrowed for current expenses.	Money borrowed on debentures.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Allowances, salaries and commissions.	Lighting of streets, water supply and fire protection.	Other expenses of municipal government.	Streets, bridges and parks.	Buildings and other works.	Support of the poor and other charities.	County treasurer for levy.	Payments on account of schools and education.	Administration of justice, including police service.	Sinking fund and other investments.	
TOWN AND VILLAGE MUNICIPALITIES.	LAMBERTON:																	
	Forest	7,038	825			10,370	492	18,725	383	372	380	1,149	132	59	11,440	478		
	Petrolia	36,682	2,457		83,500		1,015	123,654	2,215	4,973	2,792	5,579	450	313	10,200	1,330		
	Sarnia	45,127	13,443	95	26,817	31,552	963	117,997	2,036	13,233	1,491	11,246	7,362	904	9,665	1,600	5,030	
	Alvinston	3,761	388		8,000		651	12,800	253	22	165	912		4	1,458	22		
	Arcona	1,409	199				251	1,850	98		46	200			733			
	Oil Springs	5,999	543		2,139		35	8,716	492	261	419	1,562		34	2,039	158		
	Point Edward	4,652	1,502		1,071		53	7,278	499	118	283	763		6	307	1,974	552	
	Thedford	1,851	144		1,150			3,145	110		97	506		75	138	857		
	Watford	4,652	525		2,316		884	8,407	460	216	75	915		97	400	1,975	277	
	Wyoming	3,248	350		800		381	4,779	275		61	697		86	269	1,537		
	1890.....	114,449	20,337	95	125,793	41,922	4,725	307,351	6,821	19,195	5,813	23,498	7,964	1,578	3,697	41,898	4,417	5,030
	Total { 1889.....	93,303	19,367	3,942	112,071	23,648	12,188	264,519	6,125	14,564	4,027	24,132	9,933	1,833	6,170	35,024	4,222	945
	1888.....	95,148	11,671	2,500	71,240	32,349	12,529	225,437	4,829	12,930	4,052	21,337	28,877	1,565	5,305	29,063	4,021	1,255
HURON:																		
	Clinton	11,621	1,365		2,000		1,066	16,052	1,660	930	541	1,756		385	786	4,600		175
	Goderich	21,687	3,774	5,506	51,500		2,554	85,021	2,224	3,669	684	2,011	7,121	982		6,694	475	1,597
	Seabrook	12,653	2,597	5,869	14,618	43	36,780	1,057	1,178	265	1,842	5,490	171	732	5,022	400	750	
	Wingham	11,059	550	750	11,748	8,500	770	33,377	1,302		224	1,282	4,779	134	517	2,812		
	Bayfield	1,397	151				223	3,771	149		213	220		28	121	825		
	Blyth	3,763	247	120	950		159	5,239	358	154	123	533		39	185	1,131		
	Brussels	6,401	432	179			1,424	8,436	361	255	482	970	165	188	351	1,815		
	Exeter	8,358	689	68	2,100		2,325	13,520	525	310	128	3,138		269	506	3,631		
	Wroxeter	2,260	149		250		221	4,129	198		26	564			116	561		1,473
		1890.....	79,179	9,954	13,741	83,166	8,500	8,785	203,325	7,834	5,496	2,686	12,322	17,555	2,196	3,344	27,004	875	3,995
	Total { 1889.....	70,842	8,088	30,022	37,600	34,000	18,519	199,071	7,697	11,617	3,059	11,638	28,497	1,966	4,766	29,963	473	36,684
	1888.....	74,956	5,912	10,626	25,388	89,500	16,555	222,967	7,413	3,633	2,215	9,366	41,140	1,794	5,918	36,310	916	46,382
BRUCE:																		
	Kincardine	16,556	1,075	1,656	1,500	7,000	31,083	928	1,659	1,527	1,764	59	443	523	6,569		1,420	
	Walkerton	12,645	1,731	937	2,500	2,736	20,549	1,453	1,294	853	3,271	100	514		4,540	227	900	
	Chesley	8,033	271	5	784	23	9,116	258	172	297	1,315	53	23	220	1,619	33		
	Lacknow	6,268	394		1,400	10,000	18,569	173	622	144	768	10,000	13	268	1,926	5	592	

Disbursements. — Continued.																	
Town and Village Municipalities.	Assets.					Liabilities.											
	Assets.				Liabilities.												
	Debt-redeemed.	Refund of moneys borrowed for current expenses.	Interest on loans, advances and debentures.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Cash in treasury.	Taxes in arrears.	Investments in stocks, mortgages, debentures, etc.	Land, buildings, furniture, etc.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	County levy.	Local school rates.	Debentures outstanding.	Loans for current expenses and interest.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
LAMINGTON:																	
Forest	1,431	950	895	200	17,889	836	150		33,493		34,479	459		26,216			20,675
Petrolia	4,699	84,073	2,849	228	121,191	2,463	22,670		76,200	2,500	103,833		9,800	58,778	16,000	2,632	87,210
Sarnia	13,441	38,362	12,834	776	117,983	14,383	482	30,602	181,800	3,510	254,408	2,489		239,820	5,317	4,703	252,329
Alvinston	496	8,500	467		12,769	31	79		7,592	16	7,718			4,222	600	166	4,888
Arkona	100	100	49	47	1,396	454	357		4,430		5,261	183	383	600		250	1,416
Oil Springs	1,231	1,000	1,330	190	8,716		4,208		3,000	773	7,981	190		20,344	2,139		22,673
Point Edward	950	1,574	244	8	7,278		154		1,639		1,823			1,900	71		1,971
Theftord		943	42	163	2,990	155	45		1,560		1,700			1,294	305		3,035
Watford	247	1,525	331	548	7,066	1,341			9,675	113	11,016			3,760	1,641	109	3,033
Wyoming	392	800	340	60	4,498	281	688				1,082			85	515	85	4,360
Total (1890.	22,987	137,827	19,431	2,220	301,776	5,575	66,833	30,502	319,379	6,912	429,301	3,321	10,183	350,334	26,488	7,935	398,862
Total (1889.	22,403	104,851	21,821	6,881	262,911	1,668	74,945	25,406	264,150	806	367,035	1,694	19,356	331,999	41,140	12,823	407,012
Total (1888.	20,395	62,351	16,719	5,103	217,804	7,633	51,420	20,000	237,522	6,140	322,715	9,557	10,204	330,654	32,044	7,484	389,743
HURON:																	
Clinton		2,000	1,805	106	14,744	1,308	4,199	5,615	34,000		45,122			33,000			33,000
Godrich	2,920	43,500	6,028	5,639	83,454	1,567	5,964	7,720	107,705	1,837	124,793	1,313	30	99,847	13,000	1,198	115,388
Seaforth	1,000	14,815	2,445	613	35,780		85	23,900	23,650		47,635			42,500	618	1,400	44,518
Wingham		12,748	2,391	1,937	28,126	5,251	147	19,250	37,056		61,704	533		65,060		2,048	67,581
Bayfield				62	1,618	153			600		753						
Blyth		1,450	661	199	4,836	403	2,064	2,754	5,803		11,021	201		8,300	950	948	10,399
Brussels			1,854	271	6,718	1,718		5,959	6,350	267	14,294		149	32,200	638		32,987
Exeter		2,100	962	310	11,879	1,641	422	14,730	14,730		16,813		219	16,500		1,617	18,336
Wroxeter		200	404		3,542	587	1,106	2,303	1,500		5,496			6,500		50	6,550
Total (1890.	3,920	76,813	16,550	9,137	190,697	12,628	13,987	67,501	231,411	2,104	327,631	2,047	393	303,847	14,568	7,899	328,759
Total (1889.	2,913	32,713	16,743	3,619	192,378	6,693	13,085	77,561	208,135	1,143	306,617	901	28	299,267	8,465	9,718	318,379
Total (1888.	9,433	23,959	14,461	4,494	207,334	15,633	8,670	69,346	171,280	1,035	265,964	670	637	268,180	3,378	4,732	277,597
BRUCE:																	
Kincardine		1,500	2,495	7,437	26,324	4,759	6,496	25,700	34,500		71,449		4,102	46,000		2,082	52,184
Walkerton		1,900	3,137	975	19,164	1,385	4,800	23,171	29,500		58,566	562		51,800	9,544		61,906
Chesley	135	1,074	84	2,725	8,003	1,108	92	9,500	9,500		10,709			5,833			5,833
Lucknow		2,100	935	387	17,933	635	2,408	1,270	28,800		33,114		1,520	14,500	820		16,840

FINANCIAL STATEMENT-TOWN AND VILLAGE MUNICIPALITIES.

TABLE VIII. Showing an abstract statement of Receipts, Disbursements, Assets and Liabilities of the town and village municipalities of Ontario. — *Continued.*

Town and Village Municipalities.	Receipts.										Disbursements.						
	Municipal and school taxes.	Licenses, fees, rents, fines, etc.	Refund of moneys loaned or invest- ment interest.	Money borrowed for current expenses.	Money borrowed on debentures.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Allowances, salaries and commissions.	Lighting of streets, water supply and fire protection.	Other expenses of municipal government.	Streets, bridges and parks.	Buildings and other works.	Support of the poor and other charities.	County treasurer for levy.	Payments on ac- count of schools	Administration of justice, including police service.	Sinking fund and other investments.
BRUCE: (Continued.)																	
Pasley	4,260	948	2,094	650		642	8,594	802	470	262	1,270		65	401	1,350	36	398
Port Elgin	9,595	982	930	2,336			13,863	587	251	121	612	190	34	865	4,200	8	
Southampton	3,408	251	40			3,077	6,736	319	264	459	582		10	464	650	24	1,748
Tara	3,510	335	608				4,779	177		119	552		7	242	1,301		412
Teeswater	3,711	633	777	100		1,387	6,628	636	499	167	999	420	17	326	1,689	20	
Tiverton	1,522	143		1,281	1,497	391	4,334	115		155	753			218	617	10	1,500
Warton	7,010	1,351		7,625		616	16,602	404	1,892	525	1,822		40	401	1,239	309	
Total {1890.	76,518	8,134	7,047	18,196	18,497	12,931	141,353	5,852	7,123	4,629	13,111	10,887	1,156	3,928	25,760	672	6,970
Total {1889.	67,313	7,026	12,433	11,751	29,500	22,633	152,658	5,196	4,283	3,851	21,305	23,605	946	7,984	33,370	1,111	13,924
Total {1888.	66,851	7,123	15,789	9,049	38,966	7,959	145,737	4,536	1,595	3,436	13,257	19,747	803	9,076	26,039	1,063	25,339
GREY:																	
Durham	8,427	757			1,600	2,473	13,257	475	108	308	507	13	128	734	3,400		
Meaford	11,279	891	99	4,706	12,000	1,649	30,618	475	1,032	588	1,179		131	203	793	400	99
Owen Sound	45,458	6,308	34,066	12,650	106,589	1,572	206,648	5,802	6,215	4,608	21,603	90,543	738	2,070	12,750	1,730	390
Thornbury	3,913	184		370		446	5,115	283	188	226	706	586	54	197	1,681	35	
Dundalk	2,162	323		650		333	3,468	137		63	868		46	517	791	46	
Markdale	1,860	212	23		5,500	1,017	153			172		534	65	239	6,100	12	
Total {1890.	73,101	8,675	34,188	18,570	125,689	7,490	267,713	7,325	7,543	5,965	24,863	91,806	1,234	4,610	39,522	2,223	489
Total {1889.	64,482	5,639	116,788	18,478	69,049	11,357	286,353	5,526	6,018	5,523	28,233	1,450	1,021	3,708	21,485	3,329	134,840
Total {1888.	62,149	5,705	8,685	25,525	31,500	11,121	144,685	4,247	5,605	4,658	18,383	29,625	925	4,376	17,308	2,916	6,616
STEWART:																	
Alliston	6,227	668		4,500		588	11,983	381	52	1,911	932	138	60	866	2,529	20	
Barrie	28,359	3,079	31,935	16,775	21,016	7,910	109,074	2,205	2,857	1,611	17,261	655	864	4,294	9,188	1,128	
Collingwood	27,548	6,203	31,757	30,000	27,000	19,013	141,521	2,196	4,495	3,612	2,452	71,211	438	2,717	8,926	273	
Midland	8,404	955		7,800		306	17,463	624	851	1,376	1,414		227	270	2,300	50	
Orillia	24,197	7,005	113	3,500			42,993	1,902	3,977	555	7,082	997	453	876	9,041	41	
Penetanguishene	4,571	954		10,000	5,000	5,580	26,105	436	126	153	1,391	10,302	43	608	3,418	20	1,000
Stagner	4,853	215	2	500		1,101	6,671	394	372	176	733		36	356	1,695	20	
Beeton	2,230	178	400			730	3,538	165		69	546			416	1,670	18	
Bradford	3,894	340				190	4,424	470	142	113	995		7	321	2,000		

Town and Village Municipalities.	Disbursements.—Continued.					Assets.					Liabilities.							
	Debt-redeemed.	Refund of moneys borrowed for current expenses.	Interest on loans, advances and debentures.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Cash in treasury.	Taxes in arrears.	Investments in stocks, mortgages, debentures, etc.	Land, buildings, furniture, etc.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	County levy.	Local school rates.	Debt-redeemed outstanding.	Loans for current expenses and interest.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	
BRUCE: (Continued.)																		
Paisley	2,492		442	148	8,191	403	3,178	1,700	15,500		20,781			6,942	650			7,592
Port Elgin	1,743	2,356	1,402	372	12,741	1,122	1,803	9,500			12,425		1,500	22,642		577		24,719
Southampton	136		309	571	5,536	1,240	1,872	3,000	9,500		15,612		1,050	7,009	295		8,354	
Tara	500		549	789	4,648	91		6,270			6,361			8,650		3,707	12,357	
Teeswater		100	966	443	5,682	946		5,284	18,573	15	24,818			10,300	679	186	11,165	
Tiverton		850	165	35	4,421	413	34	1,500	2,000		3,947			3,000		950	3,950	
Wiarion	200	5,125	1,829	2,026	15,872	730	2,829		27,500		31,059	363	361	22,500	2,500	7,612	33,336	
Total (1890.	5,206	15,005	12,313	15,908	128,520	12,833	23,506	77,395	175,373	15	289,122	925	8,533	199,176	14,488	15,114	238,236	
Total (1889.	3,440	7,581	9,789	6,508	142,592	10,066	25,775	72,925	164,943	1,036	274,745	1,645	10,166	185,882	11,957	17,395	227,045	
Total (1888.	9,678	8,372	7,871	5,339	132,151	13,586	26,710	68,833	91,765	392	201,286	2,637	9,752	159,822	7,345	17,090	196,046	
GREY:																		
Durham	740		1,684	8	8,105	5,152	2,654	150	5,000	200	13,156	159	1,800	28,930		1,808	32,697	
Meaford	1,934	4,700	1,029	1,340	28,703	1,915	3,685	2,839	47,607		56,066	649		13,905		8,292	28,846	
Owen Sound	5,377	9,942	16,881	1,343	179,992	26,651	26,450	5,494	209,223	1,993	269,811		12,543	316,357	12,300		341,200	
Thorndyke	75	21	100	587	4,738	377	1,612				1,989		1,234	1,850	549	500	4,133	
Dundalk		400	31	404	3,303	165	1,143				1,308			426		515	5,834	
Markdale				533	7,868	744	37		33	41	855			5,500		540	6,040	
Total (1890.	8,126	15,063	19,725	4,215	232,709	35,004	35,581	8,503	261,863	2,234	343,185	808	16,003	372,542	13,099	16,298	418,750	
Total (1889.	7,646	27,636	12,947	21,612	281,974	4,379	38,840	40,740	163,921	682	247,662	1,625	15,845	254,980	9,592	15,441	297,483	
Total (1888.	2,130	23,963	11,610	5,798	138,160	6,525	35,424	21,791	139,970	852	204,562	1,110	939	193,575	18,750	21,477	235,851	
SIMCOE:																		
Alliston	1,050	2,800	946	106	11,791	192	2,526		296	837	3,851	749		16,850	3,867		21,466	
Barrie	30,550	16,775	4,588	7,290	99,216	9,858	8,500	4,908	83,500		106,766	4,527		66,316			70,843	
Collingwood	5,145	30,000	8,891		140,256	1,265	1,585	13,802	102,440		119,092	3,247		181,932		706	185,885	
Midland	1,158	6,800	1,379	319	17,368	97	5,868		15,100	150	21,215	333		21,845			25,178	
Orillia	1,730	3,500	4,541	888	35,583	7,410	9,676		100,925	2,369	120,380	969	10,893	77,615			89,477	
Pentanguishene	4,544		1,893	1,187	25,121	984	5,334	5,000	10,302	317	22,137	145	1,217	29,604	10,000	5,252	46,218	
Stagner	286	500	147	26	4,741	1,930	1,062	600	2,750		6,342		990	1,947		389	3,326	
Beeton	328		203	564	2,986	552	7	3,200	15		3,774			3,362			3,362	
Bradford			281	37	4,366	58	3,952		13,700		17,710	321	2,100			384	6,805	

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—TOWN AND VILLAGE MUNICIPALITIES.

TABLE VIII. Showing an abstract statement of Receipts, Disbursements, Assets and Liabilities of the town and village municipalities of Ontario—Continued.

Town and Village Municipalities.	Receipts.							Disbursements.										
	Municipal and school taxes.	Licenses, fees, etc.	Refund of moneys loaned or invested, principal and interest.	Money borrowed		Money borrowed on debentures.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Advances, salaries and commissions.	Lighting of streets, water supply and fire protection.	Other expenses of municipal government.	Streets, bridges, and parks.	Buildings and other works.	Support of the poor and other charities.	County treasurer for levy.	Payments on account of schools and education.	Administration of justice, including police service.	Sinking fund and other investments.
				%	\$													
SIMCOB—Continued:																		
Creemore	2,055	192	.....	650	.....	300	3,197	83	.....	129	853	.....	.....	9	51	713	.....	.....
Tottenham	2,380	159	.....	123	.....	346	3,008	133	95	59	707	.....	.....	.....	420	940	7	.....
Total { 1890.. 1889.. }	114,718	19,948	64,207	73,848	53,016	44,242	369,979	8,989	12,967	9,764	34,366	83,303	2,144	11,195	41,920	1,577	1,000	.....
MIDDLESEX:																		.....
Perthville	7,916	742	.....	3,403	1,200	.....	13,261	672	137	341	1,998	262	42	615	5,076	.....	.....	7,369
Strathroy	17,800	1,367	.....	.....	.....	1,735	20,902	1,608	1,369	477	3,080	.....	109	1,629	6,290	515	.....	.....
Ailsa Craig	3,554	459	.....	1,250	.....	727	5,990	197	130	125	814	.....	.....	324	1,204	8	.....	.....
Glencoe	4,265	637	.....	4,851	.....	416	10,169	256	114	77	580	.....	52	110	1,895	43	.....	.....
London West	8,595	184	.....	4,500	.....	390	13,669	543	.....	1,579	478	.....	38	.....	2,206	.....	.....	.....
Lucan	3,175	355	.....	.....	2,000	1,418	6,948	161	.....	76	732	.....	.....	389	3,980	16	.....	.....
Newbury	1,477	143	.....	.....	.....	374	1,994	96	.....	141	253	.....	22	41	230	336	6	.....
Wardsville	1,328	141	.....	.....	.....	110	1,579	129	.....	92	468	.....	.....	.....	686	1	.....	.....
Total { 1890.. 1889.. }	48,110	4,028	.....	14,004	3,200	5,170	74,512	3,662	1,750	2,908	8,412	284	282	3,797	21,583	589	.....	.....
OXFORD:																		.....
Ingersoll	24,019	2,428	174	188,000	.....	8,610	223,231	1,233	3,561	860	3,074	19,039	411	3,097	8,424	1,283	.....	.....
Trillickburg	13,420	1,103	.....	6,500	2,325	26,043	49,779	870	367	725	2,078	1,625	270	4,185	33,472	587	.....	.....
Woodstock	53,361	9,479	11,482	57,700	16,557	33,568	182,147	2,639	9,288	1,370	15,070	9,280	1,002	9,458	13,651	2,665	19,461	.....
Embro	1,882	246	.....	.....	.....	937	3,065	223	.....	50	835	.....	53	158	804	99	.....	.....
Norwich	5,195	375	14	5,300	1,700	1,307	13,891	214	665	1,391	997	.....	224	607	1,544	107	.....	.....
Total { 1890.. 1889.. }	97,877	13,631	11,670	257,500	20,582	47,117	448,377	5,179	13,821	4,396	22,054	29,944	2,201	13,849	29,103	4,860	20,083	.....
BRANT:																		.....
Paris	21,557	5,818	5,181	4,000	5,000	550	42,106	1,638	5,326	1,067	3,069	2,623	460	1,217	6,928	531	6,000	.....
Total { 1890.. 1889.. }	21,025	5,918	110	4,500	.....	3,055	34,608	1,446	4,273	397	3,281	2,136	480	1,162	6,814	758	800	.....
1888..	20,892	4,385	865	.....	12,000	2,290	40,432	1,475	4,147	1,378	3,428	10,324	430	1,328	6,358	833	.....	.....

Town and Village Municipalities.	Disbursements.—Continued.					Assets.					Liabilities.						
	Debitures redeemed.	Refund of moneys borrowed for current expenses.	Interest on loans, advances and debentures.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Cash in treasury.	Taxes in arrears.	Investments in stocks, mortgages, debentures, etc.	Land, buildings, furniture, etc.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	County levy.	Local school rates.	Debentures outstanding.	Loans for current expenses and interest.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
SIMCOE.—Continued: Creemore Tottenham Total (1890. 1889. 1888.)	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
	132	650	18	237	2,743	454	253	.....	395	80	707	226	.....	1,609	.....	70	296
	44,923	61,148	22,942	10,831	347,069	22,910	33,002	27,510	329,423	3,753	422,898	10,517	15,200	405,080	16,867	6,842	454,506
	14,011	50,716	20,887	6,320	288,593	21,156	31,877	86,821	319,672	3,368	463,094	3,871	14,139	396,993	4,000	7,973	432,343
MIDDLESEX: Parkhill Strathroy Ailsa Craig Glencoe London West Lucan Newbury Wardsville Total (1890. 1889. 1888.)	11,369	64,170	17,385	7,228	226,609	14,632	26,438	43,876	250,308	1,301	336,615	3,871	11,548	303,497	1,748	7,170	332,831
	130	1,308	828	1,852	13,261	.....	3,897	380	2,000	.....	6,277	554	1,000	13,489	2,402	.....	17,446
	460	2,690	2,690	807	18,953	1,949	11,077	3,914	40,000	1,533	58,473	3,363	.....	33,287	13,570	.....	50,220
	246	1,500	254	169	4,771	15	1	100	4,585	.....	5,719	296	.....	2,906	.....	.....	3,202
OXFORD: Ingersoll Tilsonville Woodstock Embro Norwich Total (1890. 1889. 1888.)	931	5,073	813	169	10,113	56	1,286	.....	16,300	140	17,782	694	.....	13,947	778	92	15,511
	.....	6,000	1,834	76	12,754	915	1,996	.....	10,850	33	13,734	617	.....	29,000	1,500	2,054	33,171
	.....	.....	458	66	6,378	570	578	.....	9,350	.....	10,498	250	.....	10,800	.....	.....	11,050
	160	.....	100	52	1,437	557	370	.....	2,500	34	3,461	156	392	1,240	.....	.....	1,788
BRANT: Paris Total (1890. 1889. 1888.)	.....	.....	.....	44	1,420	159	884	.....	.....	8	1,051	468	442	.....	183	.....	1,093
	1,927	13,881	6,977	3,235	69,287	5,225	20,103	4,394	85,585	1,748	117,055	6,398	1,834	104,669	18,434	2,146	133,481
	3,341	25,855	5,998	4,720	99,794	4,504	22,965	4,480	105,842	36	137,767	5,945	977	103,396	18,237	624	129,179
	3,018	45,280	5,274	1,466	103,707	5,090	18,381	4,100	93,458	99	121,128	5,905	2,140	87,837	10,159	458	106,499
PARIS: Ingersoll Tilsonville Woodstock Embro Norwich Total (1890. 1889. 1888.)	.....	167,000	9,197	804	218,183	5,048	5,355	80,859	67,350	22,257	180,869	.....	.....	106,500	57,000	1,500	165,000
	.....	9,000	2,469	363	24,044	1,999	3,685	6,222	52,000	1,777	60,083	.....	.....	40,186	.....	.....	40,186
	5,245	55,200	15,928	21,129	181,687	460	6,899	67,772	148,317	11,578	235,026	7,980	7,980	291,806	2,500	10,790	313,076
	.....	6,127	313	269	12,698	1,193	16	68	1,000	.....	6,780	592	.....	4,700	.....	43	635
PARIS: Paris Total (1890. 1889. 1888.)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—TOWN AND VILLAGE MUNICIPALITIES.

TABLE VIII. Showing an abstract statement of Receipts, Disbursements, Assets and Liabilities of the town and village municipalities of Ontario—Continued.

Town and Village Municipalities.	Receipts.					Disbursements.											
	Municipal and school taxes.	Licenses, fines, etc.	Refund of moneys loaned or invested, principal and interest.	Money borrowed for current expenses.	Money borrowed on debentures.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Allowances, salaries and commissions.	Lighting of streets, water supply and fire protection.	Other expenses of municipal government.	Streets, bridges and parks.	Buildings and other works.	Support of the poor and other charities.	County treasurer for levy.	Payments on account of schools and education.	Administration of justice, including police service.	Sinking fund investments.
PERTH :																	
<i>Lisdown</i>	15,023	1,378	358	20,064	1,388	38,347	292	1,650	773	1,936	138	115	964	4,227	330		15,000
<i>Mitchell</i>	12,201	2,387	38,694	38,694	375	33,763	1,363	3,310	802	478	2,497	278	810	3,349	159		
<i>St. Marys</i>	52,363	1,646	40,444	300	2,325	73,773	1,368	2,641	776	3,465	24	432	400	6,485	839		
<i>Milverton</i>	1,708	103	.....	.....	239	2,850	71	.....	252	613	.....	1	182	711	26		
Total { 1890	61,295	5,514	358	79,344	20,000	4,722	171,233	3,294	7,401	2,103	6,432	2,659	826	2,356	14,772	1,354	15,000
{ 1889	52,624	3,688	136	108,588	6,500	4,269	176,067	2,884	4,613	2,093	13,429	5,560	1,651	2,443	16,003	1,403	
{ 1888	48,082	3,851	190	65,855	45,000	3,039	166,047	2,037	4,588	1,311	6,787	1,832	970	2,478	15,335	1,615	
WELLINGTON :																	
<i>Harriston</i>	8,220	1,139	.....	5,240	.....	963	15,562	558	765	187	1,115	107	19	716	3,466	.....
<i>Mount Forest</i>	12,008	1,461	13	13,100	19,000	2,911	48,493	592	925	641	1,207	.....	100	1,876	4,495	403	
<i>Palmerston</i>	7,487	713	2,135	3,500	.....	276	14,111	421	316	83	321	150	12	697	2,029	344	2,135
<i>Arthar</i>	4,621	793	.....	3,458	5,000	1,517	15,389	274	41	151	782	.....	1	409	6,167	200	669
<i>Clifford</i>	2,195	108	.....	.....	.....	505	2,808	147	.....	82	438	7	3	178	1,083	16	
<i>Drayton</i>	3,024	506	20	1,000	.....	125	4,675	103	.....	173	1,226	.....	59	204	1,031	29	20
<i>Eloia</i>	2,817	290	.....	.....	.....	3,969	7,076	433	153	229	890	33	10	263	2,130	20	
<i>Erin</i>	1,101	120	.....	150	.....	88	1,459	94	.....	33	294	.....	.....	755	500	.....
<i>Fergus</i>	7,839	784	6,000	4,597	.....	1,003	20,225	194	321	108	3,867	4,083	.....	.....	2,457	413	5,100
Total { 1890	49,312	5,914	8,168	26,448	28,597	11,591	129,798	2,811	2,521	1,687	10,140	4,380	255	5,098	23,358	1,425	7,924
{ 1889	53,820	5,260	7,727	32,285	5,750	11,946	135,941	3,438	1,346	1,601	8,324	5,138	441	4,574	21,482	1,322	5,438
{ 1888	56,528	2,049	6,675	36,225	500	15,452	117,029	3,087	1,903	1,721	8,134	1,193	146	6,627	22,397	1,134	3,860
WATERLOO :																	
<i>Berlin</i>	31,501	3,138	456	72,065	5,000	3,800	115,960	1,704	8,247	1,719	5,757	644	115	2,097	16,931	749	5,000
<i>Galt</i>	50,269	3,734	18,377	.....	.....	2,267	74,617	2,305	3,267	2,075	3,959	6,871	36	7,036	11,483	600	17,014
<i>Waterloo</i>	15,800	850	.....	7,566	.....	5,212	23,462	740	2,356	614	3,892	133	22	1,049	4,466	326	900
<i>Ayr</i>	4,287	200	15	3,000	2,200	113	10,255	159	74	242	753	.....	.....	274	4,300	16	272
<i>Elmira</i>	2,484	274	20	.....	10,000	296	13,074	162	59	468	.....	.....	.....	190	1,351	.....
<i>Hespeler</i>	4,152	158	.....	800	.....	875	5,485	140	96	84	1,372	.....	.....	324	1,232	306	
<i>New Hamburg</i>	4,878	454	.....	.....	5,000	1,157	11,489	314	540	226	1,361	.....	45	267	2,200	.....
<i>Preston</i>	8,421	504	71	1,300	.....	5,761	16,060	701	191	577	1,393	.....	.....	477	5,839	106	831
Total { 1890	122,232	9,312	18,979	84,165	22,200	19,484	276,372	6,225	11,565	6,196	18,862	7,648	218	11,714	47,802	2,103	24,017
{ 1889	111,568	9,882	2,343	120,477	34,500	12,048	290,318	5,833	11,680	6,447	19,502	2,818	114	14,538	42,177	1,941	11,670
{ 1888	96,834	8,455	5,662	75,617	22,380	12,942	221,891	6,218	10,153	9,514	15,788	3,366	176	8,494	41,569	2,131	7,938

FINANCIAL STATEMENT-TOWN AND VILLAGE MUNICIPALITIES-Continued.

Town and Village Municipalities.	Disbursements.—Continued.					Assets.					Liabilities.						
	Debt-redeemed.	Refund of moneys borrowed for current expenses.	Interest on loans, advances and debentures.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Cash in treasury.	Taxes in arrears.	Investments in stocks, mortgages, etc.	Land, buildings, furniture, etc.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	County levy.	Local school rates.	Debentures outstanding.	Loans for current expenses and interest.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
PERTH :																	
	Listowel	1,940	3,100	5,887	236	36,588	1,759	3,394	15,000	37,225	57,741	947		107,500	3,700	1,499	109,946
	Mitchell	330	37,600	2,786	102	53,564	199	279		51,397	52,000	852		33,670	3,700	1,226	39,446
	St. Marys	5,178	50,260	4,249	716	76,773		5,754		38,200	44,235		52	59,430	2,627	1,933	62,354
	Milverton		300	127		2,283	67				67						1,933
Total {																	
	1890.	91,260	13,049	1,054	163,208	2,252	9,457	15,000	126,762	819	154,063	1,799	52	200,600	6,327	4,903	213,681
	1889.	104,404	12,226	1,065	175,495	510	15,245		152,729	876	149,060	1,973	452	188,048	18,685	5,197	214,355
	1888.	66,058	9,695	46,876	163,118	2,929	10,912		137,147	483	141,471	2,041	592	189,269	14,033	4,734	210,669
WELLINGTON :																	
	Harrison	451	4,360	1,915	934	14,638	924	3,694		25,000	29,618	702	350	29,372	1,700	1,982	34,106
	Mount Forest.	19,060	13,850	3,742	484	47,375	1,178	3,303	6,269	34,800	42,650		1,376	63,350			64,726
	Palmerston	615	2,150	3,408	762	13,443	668	1,500	2,103	9,400	13,371			48,924	2,000		50,924
	Arthur.	387	3,458	1,186	1,346	15,071	318	586	669	1,100	2,673	381		22,893		400	23,274
Total {																	
	1890.	1,000		302	273	2,356	452	387		700	1,539			3,882			3,882
	1889.	332	1,000	225	313	4,479	196	22	588	8,160	8,846		2,250	19,300		1,818	24,313
	Elora.		150	225	6	1,382	77			7,200	14,787	945					
	Erin.		1,000	932	545	19,776	449	3,307	13,047	24,500	41,502	1,317	1,943	19,597		1,339	24,196
WATERLOO :																	
	Berlin	20,885	25,998	11,745	4,709	122,936	6,862	14,477	22,616	110,500	154,963	3,345	5,919	207,518	3,700	5,539	226,021
	Galt	2,678	35,725	12,394	4,954	168,855	7,686	12,453	22,525	102,715	145,502	3,514	4,982	199,806	3,281	6,492	218,105
	Wentworth.	7,059	35,600	12,897	3,713	108,971	8,058	11,448	24,492	104,415	148,280	2,377	3,735	196,735	7,462	8,407	218,716
	Ayr.	2,707	64,000	3,110	3,180	115,960		4,391	10,000	60,010	250	74,654	2,335	42,559	8,065		52,959
Total {																	
	1890.	5,270	2,292	6,841	1,339	71,218	3,429	268	57,714	236,673	188,126		505	107,170		3,992	111,667
	1889.	2,032	7,500	1,666	1,148	26,548	2,854	281	900	40,283	44,320			21,995		1,180	23,175
	1888.		3,000	481	642	10,213	42	385	794	225	1,446			10,200		1,755	11,955
PRESTON :																	
	Elmira.	665	300	369	100	12,330	744	85	500		1,244			10,000			10,000
	Hesperia.	204	200	242	5,600	11,199	250			16,300	2,975			5,405			5,405
	New Hamburg	1,430	1,300	1,179	240	14,264	1,796	59		25,710	30,036		2,402	21,118	125		23,645
	Preston																
Total {																	
	1890.	12,308	78,822	13,888	22,349	236,720	9,652	5,312	72,384	279,980	371,184	2,335	2,907	227,101	8,190	6,927	247,460
	1889.	6,560	133,022	12,766	7,712	275,710	15,078	13,406	63,421	273,449	365,808	2,097	5,556	217,209	7,729	17,073	244,654
	1888.	5,857	86,320	12,706	6,290	213,812	8,579	13,230	52,316	236,365	301,140	1,084	3,338	189,269	15,267	8,184	217,142

*Including a bonus of \$15,000 by Listowel and a bonus of \$30,000 by St. Mary's.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT-TOWN AND VILLAGE MUNICIPALITIES.

Table VII. Showing an abstract statement of Receipts, Disbursements, Assets and Liabilities of the town and village municipalities of Ontario—Continued

Town and Village Municipalities.	Receipts.						Disbursements.										Sinking fund investments.
	Municipal and school taxes.	Licenses, fees, etc.	Refund of moneys loaned or invested, principal and interest.	Money borrowed for current expenses.	Money borrowed on debentures.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Allowances, salaries and commissions.	Lighting of streets, water supply and fire protection.	Other expenses of municipal government.	Streets, bridges and parks.	Buildings and other works.	Support of the poor and other charities.	County treasurer for levy.	Payments on account of schools and education.	Administration of justice, including police service.	
DUFFERIN:																	
Orangeville	17,045	2,032	1,524	9,466		75	30,142	549	2,125	755	2,413		115	2,726	4,900	300	1,597
Shelburne	4,969	487	2,172	154		5,417	13,199	190	2,157	193	362	3,885	28	539	2,400	300	72
Total { 1890	22,014	2,519	3,696	9,620		5,492	43,341	739	4,282	948	2,775	3,885	143	3,165	7,300	600	1,669
{ 1889	23,280	2,465	5,854	5,968	12,000	3,816	53,383	890	3,173	1,048	1,662	7,179	190	1,847	8,950	600	623
{ 1888	17,095	2,136	940	6,184	14,500	3,096	43,861	713	2,146	1,068	2,754	730	222	1,199	6,855	600	5,061
LINCOLN:																	
Niagara	7,080	914	20	1,900		304	10,218	479	16	300	2,118	689		507	1,841	378	
Beausville	3,122	235		700		405	4,462	108	92	129	1,071	172	34	405	1,322	6	
Grimsby	3,361	100		1,000		215	4,766	156	125	72	498		21	476	1,427	7	
Merriton	12,277	2,080		6,948		1,094	22,344	658	2,212	332	1,385	1,106	46		3,290	470	
Port Dalhousie	2,588	559		728		421	4,246	260		92	1,230		3	435	1,705	330	
Total { 1890	28,378	3,928	90	11,271		2,439	46,036	1,652	2,445	925	6,302	1,997	104	1,823	9,585	1,191	
{ 1889	29,198	3,253	172	7,269		9,520	49,407	1,254	1,582	1,554	5,159	12,166	64	3,192	9,912	1,233	382
{ 1888	20,815	1,585	59,416	8,547	13,911	1,700	106,035	1,246	1,014	1,647	4,306	59,265	38	2,896	11,286	981	
WENTWORTH:																	
Dundas	19,863	1,966				849	22,678	1,981	2,138	1,694	1,557		513	1,088	5,920	865	1,016
Waterdown	1,549	110	5			100	1,764	126	78	55	255	144	58	229	646	19	
Total { 1890	21,412	2,076	5			949	24,442	2,107	2,216	1,749	1,812	144	571	1,317	6,566	884	1,016
{ 1889	20,276	2,460	58	200		2,607	25,601	2,292	2,262	712	2,315	637	614	1,324	6,198	997	1,075
{ 1888	19,872	2,477	8,339			3,638	34,326	1,633	2,351	1,535	2,882	1,048	634	1,283	5,013	1,120	7,265
HALTON:																	
Milton	7,857	330	491	1,873		1,703	12,284	501	608	691	722	37	65	429	3,149	312	673
Oakville	7,931	1,102		1,357	8,000	1,844	20,264	820	480	591	1,006	965	310	300	3,204	25	4,049
Acton	5,108	479		990		298	6,875	515	150	160	1,303		38	327	1,985	40	
Burlington	4,394	447	10	1,928		7,763	588	588	92	84	1,105		134	319	2,205	62	
Georgetown	7,343	629		725		604	9,301	569	276	318	1,348	279	88	413	3,117		
Total { 1890	32,663	2,987	501	6,903	8,000	5,433	56,487	2,993	1,606	1,844	5,484	1,281	685	1,788	13,660	439	4,722
{ 1889	30,317	3,747	156	6,273	15,000	2,650	58,143	2,857	3,579	1,571	9,186	12,213	408	1,595	10,310	554	1,260
{ 1888	27,205	2,760	1,191	5,389	16,271	3,877	58,693	2,278	1,270	1,754	6,367	18,895	450	1,447	10,394	339	1,541

Town and Village Municipalities.	Disbursements.—Continued.					Assets.						Liabilities.					
	Debitures redeemed.	Refund of moneys borrowed for current expenses.	Interest on loans, advances and debentures.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Cash in treasury.	Taxes in arrears.	Investments in stocks, mortgages, debentures, etc.	Land, buildings, furniture, etc.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	County levy.	Local school rates.	Debitures outstanding.	Loans for current expenses and interest.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
DUFFERIN :																	
Orangeville.....	1,335	9,468	4,050	1,244	30,142	.....	6,136	1,500	36,998	48	44,682	.....	2,300	66,800	5,466	3,315	77,881
Shelburne.....	.....	.....	1,463	275	13,199	.....	515	5,433	27,650	.....	33,598	.....	.....	25,022	154	.....	25,176
Total { 1890.....	1,335	9,468	5,513	1,519	43,341	.....	6,651	6,933	64,648	48	78,280	.....	2,300	91,822	5,620	3,315	103,037
1889.....	6,782	6,684	6,935	1,838	48,401	4,982	7,299	8,509	59,531	76	80,397	1,360	2,000	93,157	5,467	3,716	105,700
1888.....	10,602	8,639	4,558	1,797	41,944	1,917	10,210	13,256	52,223	365	77,971	1,282	3,500	87,939	6,184	5,226	104,131
LINCOLN :																	
Niagara.....	625	1,900	402	783	10,029	189	2,651	1,308	21,400	497	26,045	500	.....	6,250	.....	1,185	7,435
Beamsville.....	100	500	223	52	4,214	248	.....	.....	3,100	.....	3,348	.....	.....	2,276	1,220	.....	3,496
Grimsby.....	400	1,600	222	172	4,576	130	90	.....	3,800	.....	4,080	.....	105	3,100	.....	30	3,235
Merriton.....	1,581	7,373	3,866	25	22,344	.....	9,798	.....	81,224	589	91,611	863	.....	68,713	6,443	1,189	77,208
Port Dalhousie.....	.....	.....	164	27	4,246	.....	1,954	5,000	276	.....	7,230	435	1,400	5,000	1,136	729	8,700
Total { 1890.....	2,706	10,773	4,877	1,059	45,409	627	14,493	6,308	109,800	1,086	132,314	1,798	1,505	85,339	8,799	3,133	100,574
1889.....	2,579	3,650	4,204	417	47,378	2,029	11,701	6,315	107,885	395	128,325	619	125	88,045	8,523	1,027	98,214
1888.....	1,564	6,379	4,272	1,797	96,691	9,344	10,065	5,933	106,287	1,680	133,309	753	.....	90,624	4,701	13,708	109,911
WENTWORTH :																	
Dundas.....	300	.....	3,071	1,058	21,201	1,477	9,602	9,728	69,898	553	91,258	.....	.....	61,500	.....	207	61,707
Waterdown.....	.....	.....	.....	40	1,650	114	878	.....	1,000	.....	1,992	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total { 1890.....	300	.....	3,971	1,098	22,851	1,591	10,480	9,728	70,898	553	93,250	.....	.....	61,500	.....	207	61,707
1889.....	1,500	200	3,179	1,646	24,941	660	10,507	8,371	70,183	357	90,078	.....	.....	61,800	.....	597	62,397
1888.....	1,646	.....	3,412	2,097	31,949	2,377	9,299	7,083	68,725	.....	87,484	.....	.....	63,300	.....	238	63,538
HALTON :																	
Milton.....	495	2,000	2,602	.....	12,284	.....	6,484	10,200	38,829	.....	55,513	.....	.....	46,280	2,586	.....	48,866
Oakville.....	4,000	2,339	1,077	98	20,264	.....	6,666	5,110	26,375	13	38,164	.....	171	20,700	262	.....	21,133
Acton.....	235	990	513	409	6,655	210	508	.....	15,231	.....	15,949	.....	.....	7,785	.....	.....	7,785
Burlington.....	314	1,928	105	543	7,484	279	85	.....	3,445	.....	3,809	.....	84	330	.....	.....	414
Georgetown.....	1,100	700	1,018	75	9,301	.....	2,187	.....	21,700	.....	23,887	.....	.....	17,700	25	.....	17,725
Total { 1890.....	6,144	8,957	5,315	1,130	55,998	489	15,930	15,310	105,580	13	137,322	.....	255	92,795	2,873	.....	95,923
1889.....	1,985	3,573	4,577	1,213	54,881	3,262	15,244	10,587	103,601	26	132,720	163	339	90,939	4,746	280	96,467
1888.....	1,950	5,188	4,051	1,074	56,998	1,695	13,990	9,327	87,551	619	113,122	134	1,031	77,924	2,212	750	82,051

FINANCIAL STATEMENT-TOWN AND VILLAGE MUNICIPALITIES.

TABLE VIII. Showing an abstract statement of Receipts, Disbursements, Assets and Liabilities of the town and village municipalities of Ontario. — *Continued.*

Town and Village Municipalities.	Receipts.					Disbursements.											
	Municipal and school taxes.	Licenses, fees, etc.	Refund of moneys loaned or invested, principal and interest.	Money borrowed for current expenses.	Money borrowed on debentures.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Allowances, salaries and commissions.	Lighting of streets, water supply and fire protection.	Other expenses of municipal government.	Streets, bridges and parks.	Buildings and other works.	Support of the poor and other charities.	County treasurer for levy.	Payments on account of schools and education.	Administration of justice, including police service.	Sinking fund and other investments.
PEEL :																	
<i>Brantford</i>	19,773	3,587	12,941	4,000	14,071	1,365	55,737	1,495	2,314	893	1,473	12	401	816	6,100	449	16,071
<i>Bolton</i>	2,661	289	.....	686	1,200	508	5,344	213	.....	287	968	.....	73	112	1,497	.....	1,313
<i>Streetsville</i>	4,094	193	.....	.....	.....	122	4,409	372	.....	98	550	5	.....	118	1,327	.....	.....
Total { 1890 ..	26,528	4,069	12,941	4,686	15,271	1,995	65,490	2,080	2,314	1,278	2,991	1,240	474	1,046	8,924	449	17,384
{ 1889 ..	23,854	4,141	6,116	3,434	.....	1,057	38,602	1,941	2,144	860	3,034	63	544	1,636	7,661	458	1,000
{ 1888 ..	26,635	3,943	10,390	11,004	14,300	2,642	69,514	1,945	2,250	1,024	3,896	6,293	702	980	17,645	491	4,410
YORK :																	
<i>Aurora</i>	7,398	1,003	257	6,500	.....	680	15,838	718	811	251	1,182	.....	63	520	3,200	.....	247
<i>Newmarket</i>	9,547	1,866	590	.....	.....	1,723	13,726	756	4,196	364	1,307	.....	48	656	2,970	.....	.....
<i>North Toronto</i>	5,277	183	.....	6,000	2,000	75	13,535	475	1,400	397	790	80	55	1,040	3,300	260	.....
<i>Toronto Junction</i>	30,461	3,747	3,390	84,402	104,514	3,583	230,097	5,191	7,824	9,183	111,587	38,800	490	251	8,354	2,144	.....
<i>East Toronto</i>	3,504	462	.....	22,208	13,500	2,079	41,753	812	214	931	6,332	5,886	.....	308	2,372	.....	1,573
<i>Holland Landing</i>	1,397	90	.....	.....	.....	12	1,501	117	.....	79	168	.....	.....	109	540	.....	.....
<i>Markham</i>	4,314	407	113	2,200	12,000	1,718	20,752	125	7,068	572	684	.....	4	283	1,676	.....	.....
<i>Richmond Hill</i>	1,941	265	48	350	.....	1,110	3,704	375	101	31	327	785	54	178	1,017	.....	.....
<i>Stouffville</i>	3,491	246	.....	1,150	.....	133	5,020	185	.....	75	1,685	.....	.....	280	1,158	.....	.....
<i>Weston</i>	3,444	609	.....	.....	.....	649	4,702	315	.....	226	1,304	79	13	377	1,245	.....	.....
<i>Woodbridge</i>	1,403	223	2,264	54	.....	326	4,270	106	2	72	738	.....	.....	143	828	.....	2,054
Total { 1890 ..	72,177	9,091	6,664	122,864	132,014	12,088	354,898	9,175	21,616	12,181	126,104	45,630	727	4,145	26,660	2,404	3,874
{ 1889 ..	55,659	5,563	4,234	43,377	161,000	11,490	281,828	5,172	18,234	2,907	20,614	117,699	403	3,684	53,971	1,641	689
{ 1888 ..	109,369	13,282	5,834	85,720	199,378	13,251	432,834	11,459	19,635	6,132	91,118	53,851	263	4,088	55,624	1,872	*50,261
ONTARIO :																	
<i>Oshawa</i>	21,496	1,286	949	14,000	.....	786	38,517	850	1,754	641	4,767	.....	678	904	7,335	710	.....
<i>Uxbridge</i>	13,191	850	125	4,996	6,000	451	25,613	837	809	224	2,540	.....	538	538	5,200	.....	.....
<i>Whitby</i>	23,256	1,893	107	1,984	.....	1,421	28,661	1,286	1,693	1,206	2,896	.....	523	670	7,672	350	1,184
<i>Beaverton</i>	2,458	299	.....	1,371	1,500	383	6,011	267	.....	95	821	1,500	37	228	900	.....	.....

*This includes \$49,751 of Parkdale Sinking Funds. Parkdale was annexed in 1889 to City of Toronto, with which its subsequent financial statistics are included.

Town and Village Municipalities.	Disbursements.—Continued.					Assets.					Liabilities.				
	Debtured	Refund of moneys borrowed for current expenses.	Interest on loans, advances and debentures.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Cash in treasury.	Taxes in arrears.	Investments in stocks, mortgages, debentures, etc.	Land, buildings, furniture, etc.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	County levy.	Local school rates.	Debentures outstanding.	Loans for current expenses and interest.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
PEEL :	8,268	4,000	10,130	248	52,670	3,067	3,824	85,052	119,420	1,500	212,863	.....	5,400	148,221	6,500
Brampton	88	784	92	7	5,344	4	4	.....	1,450	50	1,504	.....	.....	1,112	36
Bolton	307	.....	258	23	4,371	38	226	2,746	1,065	68	4,148	.....	.....	4,159	.....
Streetsville.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total { 1890.....	8,663	4,784	10,480	278	62,385	3,105	4,054	87,798	121,935	1,618	218,510	.....	5,400	153,492	6,536
Total { 1889.....	2,808	7,764	6,912	480	37,305	1,297	9,791	79,073	121,185	721	212,067	.....	5,050	146,955	6,634
1888.....	11,960	6,734	9,204	1,035	68,629	885	8,639	81,240	121,310	1,098	213,172	717	3,175	149,763	10,534
YORK :	688	6,500	1,375	31	15,586	252	973	497	41,700	.....	43,422	.....	.....	24,333	2,110
Aurora.....	261	.....	1,678	191	12,427	1,299	181	1,000	33,790	109	36,379	.....	310	29,285	.....
Newmarket.....	.....	3,000	73	2,169	13,039	496	8,500	.....	80	.....	9,076	.....	.....	2,000	3,000
Toronto Junction	4,139	18,469	13,681	9,924	230,097	.....	50,987	.....	334,068	30,667	415,722	.....	14,000	234,186	84,971
East Toronto	400	21,403	1,359	14	41,604	149	5,236	1,963	3,650	41,559	52,357	371	609	33,100	15,351
Holland Landing .....	.....	89	.....	41	1,143	358	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,058	.....	.....	.....	.....
Markham	1,051	2,200	717	152	14,532	6,220	106	.....	29,450	.....	35,776	.....	537	19,935	.....
Richmond Hill .....	.....	350	11	300	3,629	175	.....	800	1,660	1,854	4,489	.....	150	1,488	218
Stouffville.....	113	1,250	99	60	4,905	115	85	.....	.....	264	200	.....	.....	2,715	.....
Weston	146	.....	139	214	4,058	644	86	.....	6,000	.....	6,994	.....	.....	.....	254
Woodbridge .....	.....	.....	.....	24	3,967	303	98	3,354	450	.....	4,205	163	.....	.....	18
Total { 1890.....	6,858	53,261	19,132	13,120	344,887	10,011	66,252	7,614	451,548	74,253	609,678	534	15,597	347,042	105,904
Total { 1889.....	3,815	29,943	8,824	7,462	275,058	6,270	25,838	6,544	370,133	72,274	481,059	451	2,182	221,881	36,903
1888.....	4,445	80,727	40,825	4,960	427,820	5,014	42,824	161,128	619,120	22,129	850,215	3,099	5,492	468,374	114,462
ONTARIO :	2,661	12,500	3,994	842	37,636	881	5,251	10,295	33,500	59	55,986	1,004	1,059	60,083	5,700
Oshawa.....	.....	5,850	3,307	*7,308	25,613	.....	4,089	.....	36,987	.....	41,076	.....	.....	45,900	3,246
Uxbridge	1,261	3,784	5,930	191	28,646	15	21,790	22,727	51,000	800	96,332	744	482	97,146	13,500
Whitby .....	.....	1,182	516	265	6,011	.....	623	.....	360	.....	383	.....	.....	5,900	771
Beaverton	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

*6,000 of this is a bonus.

†This included \$621,675 of Parkdale's debentures, afterwards assumed by City of Toronto.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—TOWN AND VILLAGE MUNICIPALITIES.

TABLE VIII. Showing an abstract statement of Receipts, Disbursements, Assets and Liabilities of the town and village municipalities of Ontario—*Continued*.

Town and Village Municipalities.	Receipts.					Disbursements.											
	Municipal and school taxes.	Licenses, fees, rents, fines, etc.	Refund of moneys loaned or invested, principal and interest.	Money borrowed for current expenses.	Money borrowed on debenture.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Allowances salaries and commissions.	Lighting of streets, water supply and fire protection.	Other expenses of municipal government.	Streets, bridges, and parks.	Buildings and other works.	Support of the poor and other charities.	County treasurer for levy.	Payments on account of schools and education.	Administration of justice, including police service.	Sinking fund and other investments.
ONTARIO—Continued :																	
Cannington	\$ 4,125	\$ 535	.....	\$ 2,910	.....	\$ 288	\$ 7,858	\$ 210	\$ 302	\$ 215	\$ 741	.....	\$ 2	\$ 302	\$ 1,931	.....	.....
Port Perry	11,234	961	100	.....	.....	1,342	13,637	693	225	766	616	127	138	769	3,855	.....	1,160
(1890.. 75,760	5,824	1,281	.....	25,261	7,500	4,671	120,297	4,143	4,783	3,147	11,381	1,627	1,378	3,411	26,893	1,060	2,344
Total { 1889.. 59,299	4,804	5,610	.....	55,477	11,000	4,075	140,295	4,196	4,926	2,160	9,798	508	1,461	3,444	25,223	1,110	4,481
(1888.. 69,719	2,058	455	.....	57,725	77,050	7,670	214,677	4,067	3,971	3,469	10,306	220	1,582	4,130	25,529	1,055	*37,027
DURHAM :																	
Bowmanville	24,336	1,742	.....	11,517	8,500	1,359	47,458	1,918	1,629	496	5,236	1,057	774	720	13,850	805	.....
Port Hope	32,197	49,927	456	74,375	.....	349	117,304	3,385	4,278	1,524	5,882	147	387	214	8,734	2,312	.....
Millbrook	3,604	610	.....	200	5,500	220	10,134	196	45	.....	704	225	16	180	7,128	60	.....
Newcastle	2,600	409	.....	.....	.....	961	3,970	244	.....	74	607	.....	80	160	1,000	63	.....
(1890.. 62,731	12,688	456	.....	86,092	14,000	2,899	178,866	5,743	5,952	2,159	12,429	1,429	1,257	1,274	30,712	3,270	.....
Total { 1889.. 57,911	14,037	16,736	.....	57,718	67,000	13,256	226,688	5,638	5,570	2,141	8,523	1,427	1,313	1,275	38,389	3,732	566
(1888.. 53,916	11,783	2,061	.....	55,831	39,500	3,370	166,461	5,638	5,859	1,506	8,050	8,080	1,383	1,150	18,886	3,450	.....
NORTHUMBERLAND :																	
Cobourg	31,428	8,564	.....	9,400	.....	2,818	52,210	2,400	5,331	2,146	2,833	1,121	257	.....	7,600	2,855	.....
Brighton	5,848	348	.....	169	.....	5	6,370	365	.....	457	1,158	.....	80	232	2,800	.....	.....
Campbellford	12,100	596	.....	24,420	25,000	1,875	63,991	815	.....	2,575	924	28,548	120	245	4,500	240	.....
Colborne	3,621	312	.....	2,500	.....	440	6,873	248	137	70	972	663	91	163	1,815	.....	.....
Hastings	3,929	744	.....	1,800	.....	410	6,883	404	165	237	2,882	.....	6	150	1,158	.....	.....
(1890.. 56,926	10,564	.....	.....	38,289	25,000	5,548	136,327	4,222	5,633	5,485	8,769	30,332	554	790	17,873	3,095	.....
Total { 1889.. 51,497	12,207	20	.....	12,503	11,000	6,088	93,405	3,408	4,076	5,232	12,009	2,172	524	791	26,552	3,015	.....
(1888.. 52,502	10,680	2,674	.....	9,650	7,000	8,452	90,958	3,501	4,284	997	8,971	3,493	652	687	23,006	3,197	2,240
PRINCE EDWARD :																	
Pictou	13,916	3,671	1,055	5,000	18,000	10,383	52,025	1,525	3,465	1,221	1,543	24,932	935	1,400	6,337	1,025	.....
Wellington	1,591	192	.....	400	.....	93	2,276	133	.....	48	213	41	128	.....	658	.....	.....
(1890.. 15,507	3,863	1,055	.....	5,400	18,000	10,476	54,301	1,658	3,465	1,269	1,756	24,973	1,063	1,400	6,995	1,025	.....
Total { 1889.. 22,457	2,478	734	.....	7,090	32,800	2,275	67,744	957	518	898	1,991	24,190	1,151	1,840	9,613	924	.....
(1888.. 12,373	1,924	40	.....	8,546	.....	381	23,264	849	973	672	2,587	.....	1,231	1,400	5,515	906	.....

*Bonuses secured by mortgage.

†Including harbor fees.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT-TOWN AND VILLAGE MUNICIPALITIES.—Continued.

Town and Village Municipalities.	Disbursements.—Continued.						Assets.						Liabilities.				
	Debt-redeemed.	Refund of moneys borrowed for current expenses.	Interest on loans, advances and debentures.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Cash in treasury.	Taxes in arrears.	Investments in stocks, mortgages, debentures, etc.	Land, buildings, furniture, etc.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	County levy.	Local school rates.	Debentures outstanding.	Loans for current expenses and interest.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
ONTARIO—Continued:																	
Canington	233	3,210	340	361	7,847	11	147	4,280	7,646	63	7,867			5,785	300	27	6,112
Port Perry			3,180	22	11,551	2,086	3,750		25,762	1,057	36,936			59			53,000
Total (1890..	4,355	20,526	17,267	8,989	117,304	2,993	35,650	37,302	161,255	1,979	239,179	1,748	1,541	267,814	23,517	2,027	296,647
1889..	14,162	46,595	16,398	2,711	137,173	3,122	36,415	437,361	163,761	2,436	248,005	2,774	1,862	264,669	25,232	182	294,719
1888..	17,911	56,214	14,775	*31,459	211,715	2,962	24,685	52,073	162,668	3,858	246,246	1,849	2,138	267,831	15,900	1,930	280,648
DURHAM:																	
Bowmanville	2,444	14,541	3,524		48,994	464	3,686		64,900	698	69,713		3,175	62,740		465	66,340
Port Hope	3,407	73,557	10,973	1,316	116,146	1,158	5,983	13,750	231,850	32	252,773		1,703	183,035	18,612	4,719	206,366
Millbrook	573	200	125	305	9,822	312	2,775		13,600		16,687			6,883	200		8,786
Newcastle				803	3,031	939			3,512		4,451						
Total (1890..	6,424	88,298	14,622	2,424	175,993	2,873	12,444	13,750	313,862	700	343,629		4,878	252,658	18,812	5,184	281,532
1889..	75,335	61,267	16,083	3,589	224,848	1,840	11,059	13,750	290,780	598	318,027		1,628	245,082	21,091	4,719	272,523
1888..	33,568	47,782	14,060	4,830	154,242	12,219	10,984	27,991	267,084	109	318,387			253,417	24,633	5,113	283,163
NORTHUMBERLAND:																	
Cobourg		11,300	14,073	847	50,763	1,447	7,300		171,000		179,807			216,871	1,400	2,700	220,971
Brignton	555	293	333	97	6,370				16,000		16,000			4,101	169		4,270
Campbellford	1,387	20,420	2,700	901	63,375	616	4,061		33,148	3,516	41,341		1,700	48,660	4,000	3,808	58,168
Colborne		2,500	34	84	6,777	96	57		235		388					186	
Hastings	413	300	278	290	6,283	600	281		6,700		7,581			3,744	1,500		5,244
Total (1890..	2,355	34,813	17,418	2,219	133,568	2,759	11,769		227,033	3,516	245,117		1,700	273,376	7,069	6,694	288,839
1889..	1,846	12,073	16,161	2,001	89,890	3,515	11,762		199,970	3,672	218,919		2,800	250,731	3,593	3,081	260,205
1888..	2,462	13,577	15,641	3,402	86,110	4,848	9,814		195,735		210,397		2,400	241,577	3,142	3,786	250,905
PRINCE EDWARD:																	
Pictou	2,560	1,500	3,445	70	49,958	2,067	9,498		80,838		92,373	1,750	4,341	60,899	3,529	242	70,761
Wellington	275	250	134	62	1,942	334	134		4,700		5,168	275	431	1,425	400		2,531
Total (1890..	2,835	1,750	3,579	132	51,900	2,401	9,602		85,538		97,541	2,025	4,772	62,324	3,929	242	73,292
1889..	2,203	9,796	2,934	646	57,661	10,083	5,010		56,800		72,614	1,400	4,747	47,159	250	259	53,815
1888..	1,829	5,697	1,427	7	23,093	171	7,131		33,250	20	40,572	1,620	4,417	16,562	3,075	125	25,799

*Including straight bonuses of \$22,000 in Oshawa, \$6,000 in Whitby, +Depreciation in value of securities.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT-TOWN AND VILLAGE MUNICIPALITIES.

TABLE VIII. Showing an abstract statement of Receipts, Disbursements, Assets and Liabilities of the town and village municipalities of Ontario—Continued.

Town and Village Municipalities.	Receipts.						Disbursements.										Sinking fund and other investments.
	Municipal and school taxes.	Licenses, fees, etc.	Refund of moneys loaned or invested, principal and interest.	Money borrowed for current expenses.	Money borrowed on debentures.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Allowances, salaries and commissions.	Lighting of streets, water supply and fire protection.	(Other expenses of municipal government.	Streets, bridges and parks.	Buildings and other works.	Support of the poor and other charities.	County treasurer for levy.	Payments on account of schools and education.	Administration of justice, including police service.	
LENNOX & ADDINGTON: <i>Napanee</i> Bath. Newburgh. Total (1890. 1889. 1888.)	\$ 22,639	2,389	...	...	14,000	10,170	49,298	1,692	2,358	756	3,856	...	618	4,503	14,085	960	\$
	1,631	122	120	...	...	387	2,290	216	...	90	178	...	8	413	1,010	...	
	2,620	65	...	500	...	534	3,719	125	...	105	385	...	61	638	940	...	
	26,790	2,776	120	500	14,000	11,091	55,277	2,008	2,358	951	4,419	...	687	5,554	16,035	950	
FRONTENAC: Garden Island Fortsmouth. Total (1890. 1889. 1888.)	\$ 23,305	2,768	120	5,700	12,000	8,237	52,130	2,365	871	472	3,705	118	383	4,821	18,225	940	\$
	22,145	1,778	125	4,500	...	5,131	33,679	2,347	790	817	4,291	183	556	3,489	9,253	910	
	1,554	...	...	...	...	254	1,554	25	...	11	103	...	16	303	992	...	
	2,853	89	...	...	...	3,196	3,196	297	45	89	358	...	16	1,090	1,133	80	
LEEDS AND GRENVILLE: <i>Brockville</i> <i>Glanoraque</i> <i>Prescott</i> Athens. Cardinal. Kemptville. Merrickville. Newboro'. Total (1890. 1889. 1888.)	\$ 58,903	10,273	21,500	23,844	16,730	1,018	132,268	1,795	13,520	2,593	8,786	29,421	1,210	3,039	29,425	4,712	\$ 5,086
	19,493	2,446	161	13,000	...	4,991	39,791	708	1,971	524	3,718	...	314	1,732	5,500	935	890
	16,996	3,919	...	...	...	1,271	22,186	1,535	506	1,563	4,532	291	278	700	4,647	905	
	2,269	62	...	...	...	1,331	3,862	105	...	102	186	...	25	270	2,464	...	
DUNDAS: Chesterville. Iroquois. Morrisburgh. Winchester. Total (1890. 1889. 1888.)	\$ 2,015	316	...	300	...	703	2,631	121	74	193	723	121	34	256	734	...	\$
	6,538	716	...	300	...	8,257	369	460	313	313	793	...	78	349	2,200	13	
	2,360	307	...	1,545	...	887	5,099	123	...	5	616	...	...	242	1,358	...	
	1,643	251	...	200	...	240	2,334	67	...	198	275	130	...	103	832	...	140
DUNDAS: Chesterville. Iroquois. Morrisburgh. Winchester. Total (1890. 1889. 1888.)	\$ 110,217	17,990	21,651	39,189	16,730	10,641	216,428	4,823	16,531	5,491	19,629	29,752	1,939	6,691	47,160	6,565	\$ 6,116
	91,674	18,530	1,554	42,464	101,000	7,579	262,801	4,469	16,027	7,339	20,155	42,626	1,816	3,426	42,797	5,367	26,039
	103,511	14,985	1,117	57,886	27,300	8,335	213,134	4,293	14,049	4,186	18,718	35,214	2,087	1,664	51,719	7,866	7,432
	1,896	240	...	100	...	2,236	2,236	108	...	75	231	...	2	102	1,036	...	
DUNDAS: Chesterville. Iroquois. Morrisburgh. Winchester. Total (1890. 1889. 1888.)	\$ 1,896	240	...	100	...	2,236	2,236	108	...	75	231	...	2	102	1,036	...	\$
	5,568	656	...	250	...	637	7,111	144	275	141	660	331	43	642	2,493	8	
	11,711	1,855	...	5,219	...	18,785	472	637	637	1,470	1,577	764	138	617	4,700	...	
	4,098	333	...	1,450	11,000	381	17,262	154	34	160	1,818	...	21	147	12,449	58	
DUNDAS: Chesterville. Iroquois. Morrisburgh. Winchester. Total (1890. 1889. 1888.)	\$ 23,273	3,034	...	7,019	11,000	1,018	45,394	873	946	1,846	4,286	1,097	202	1,508	20,678	66	\$
	15,002	3,204	...	2,720	...	1,394	22,320	417	293	952	5,882	515	80	694	4,363	...	
	17,572	2,482	...	4,046	8,000	1,675	33,775	460	435	770	3,707	2,946	158	1,472	16,389	10	
	

Town and Village Municipalities.	Disbursements, — Continued.					Assets.					Liabilities.						
	Debitures redeemed.	Refund of moneys borrowed for current expenses.	Interest on loans, advances and debentures.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Cash in treasury.	Taxes in arrears.	Investments in stocks, mortgages, debentures, etc.	Land, buildings furniture, etc.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	County levy.	Local school rates.	Debitures outstanding.	Loans for current expenses and interest.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
LENNOX & ADDINGTON:																	
Napanee	9,363	5,000	3,974	1,502	48,637	661	10,455	.....	53,950	.....	65,066	.....	4,474	72,437	.....	.....	76,911
Bath .....	.....	.....	.....	95	2,010	250	288	.....	700	209	3,447	388	.....	.....	.....	.....	388
Newburgh .....	.....	350	660	.....	3,264	455	482	100	100	.....	1,137	212	.....	9,400	520	.....	10,132
Total (1890.....	9,363	5,350	4,634	1,597	53,911	1,366	11,225	2,100	54,750	209	69,650	600	4,474	81,837	520	.....	87,431
Total (1889.....	900	4,200	4,049	2,651	43,200	8,930	13,256	2,100	47,550	515	72,351	2,300	3,827	77,200	5,366	1,000	89,693
Total (1888.....	800	650	4,158	287	28,531	5,148	13,315	2,100	37,776	.....	58,369	2,869	3,460	66,100	3,863	75	76,367
FRONTENAC:																	
Garden Island .....	.....	.....	.....	120	1,554	.....	1,422	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	786	.....	.....	122	908
Portsmouth .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,108	88	.....	.....	3,000	7	4,517	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	908
Total (1890.....	.....	.....	.....	120	4,652	88	1,422	.....	3,000	7	4,517	.....	786	.....	.....	122	908
Total (1889.....	.....	400	23	326	4,414	173	1,673	.....	3,000	9	4,855	537	677	.....	.....	152	1,366
Total (1888.....	.....	.....	34	178	4,316	143	1,716	.....	3,000	8	4,867	498	747	.....	404	209	1,858
LEEDS AND GRENVILLE:																	
Brockville .....	.....	9,355	9,999	13,327	132,268	24,701	27,651	27,651	155,505	200	208,057	2,400	1,050	209,000	29,344	5,684	247,478
Gananoque .....	.....	18,000	2,342	804	37,438	2,353	4,465	4,879	30,000	.....	41,697	.....	.....	33,000	.....	.....	38,000
Prescott	4,300	.....	1,196	578	20,911	1,245	7,819	.....	52,230	.....	61,294	.....	.....	15,750	.....	.....	15,750
Athens .....	.....	.....	.....	570	3,722	140	.....	.....	.....	200	340	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,758	3,758
Cardinal	150	108	110	17	2,520	111	367	.....	3,000	.....	3,478	.....	.....	1,050	318	.....	1,365
Kemptville	2,290	300	640	46	7,851	406	375	.....	27,337	.....	28,118	.....	.....	10,250	.....	.....	10,250
Merrickville	300	1,600	175	15	4,434	665	2,528	.....	6,500	.....	9,693	259	.....	9,600	2,042	223	12,124
Newboro'	80	.....	329	24	2,178	156	49	797	4,500	13	5,515	.....	.....	6,273	200	.....	6,473
Total (1890.....	7,120	29,363	14,791	15,381	211,352	5,076	40,304	33,327	279,072	413	358,192	2,659	1,050	284,923	31,904	9,665	330,201
Total (1889.....	5,645	59,585	10,229	9,518	255,038	7,763	30,361	47,211	258,005	3,826	317,766	3,624	2,474	276,043	21,655	543	304,339
Total (1888.....	6,672	40,754	9,442	1,792	205,888	7,246	23,521	21,172	245,662	1,063	298,664	2,173	8,518	180,688	33,730	4,000	234,109
DUNDAS:																	
Chesterville .....	.....	100	4	347	2,000	236	.....	.....	775	33	1,044	.....	.....	.....	.....	738	738
Iroquois	1,059	250	698	80	6,734	377	473	.....	23,500	.....	24,350	.....	437	10,333	500	.....	11,270
Morrisburgh	825	5,114	1,902	569	18,785	760	.....	.....	33,400	853	35,013	.....	1,800	.....	3,659	25	38,738
Winchester	333	1,000	586	471	17,231	31	.....	.....	114	.....	145	.....	.....	10,667	450	.....	11,117
Total (1890.....	2,217	6,464	3,100	1,467	44,750	644	1,233	.....	57,789	886	60,552	.....	2,237	54,254	4,909	763	61,863
Total (1889.....	1,674	3,345	2,580	762	21,557	763	4,508	.....	57,272	449	63,082	305	3,993	45,471	4,054	606	54,429
Total (1888.....	1,492	1,924	2,402	342	32,507	1,268	1,994	.....	57,002	.....	60,261	.....	.....	47,145	4,690	.....	51,835

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—TOWN AND VILLAGE MUNICIPALITIES

TABLE VIII. Showing an abstract statement of Receipts, Disbursements, Assets and Liabilities of the town and village municipalities of Ontario—Continued.

Town and Village Municipalities.	Receipts.						Disbursements.										
	Municipal and school taxes.	Licenses, fees, etc.	Refund of moneys loaned or invested, interest.	Money borrowed for current expenses.	Money borrowed on debentures.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Allowances, salaries and commissions.	Lighting of streets, water supply and fire protection.	Other expenses of municipal government.	Streets, bridges, and parks.	Buildings and other works.	Support of the poor and other charities.	County treasurer for levy.	Payment on account of schools and education.	Administration of justice, including police service.	Sinking fund and other investments.
STORMONT: <i>Cornwall</i>	{ 1890. 1889. 1888.	4,759 5,813 5,196	634 25 38	75,018 89,801 27,623	14,611	386 3,091 51	123,131 115,230 68,114	1,440 2,567 1,420	2,260 4,223 2,802	1,743 335 331	4,113 4,380 2,764	4,172 7,351 5,233	294 282 640	2,526 1,022 1,020	19,705 18,635 19,427	2,717 2,553 2,865	840 810 1,680
GLENGARRY: Alexandria Lancaster.....	.....	238 1,705 251	.....	1,535 232	.....	281 36	6,138 2,225	75 66	..... 74	137 76	982 541	171	46	338	1,500	22	80
.....	{ 1890. 1889. 1888.	5,790 3,575 4,849	489 532 182	1,797 1,930 1,265	1,797 1,930 1,265	317 1,522 54	8,363 7,559 6,350	141 303 190	74 114 487	213 210 81	1,523 1,274 889	171	61 14 13	449 260 157	2,317 1,502 1,632	22 25 80	80
PRESCOTT: Hawkesbury L'Original.....	.....	124 161	.....	235 300	.....	32 108	4,378 3,533	287 243	.....	50 103	900 457	30	.....	455	2,569	50	.....
.....	{ 1890. 1889. 1888.	6,633 7,882 7,313	285 247 356	535 97 89	.....	140 246 483	7,711 8,472 8,241	530 484 429	..... 15	153 262 73	1,357 1,156 1,628	30	19 57 20	668 734 860	3,508 4,707 4,410	63 167 91	431 341 89
RUSSELL: Casselman..... Rockland.....	.....	330 2,267	129 170	250	.....	.....	709 2,716	28 66	.....	218 50	114 398	.....	8	.....	1,250	.....	.....
.....	{ 1890. 1889. 1888.	2,597 1,519 788	299 194 56	250 519 651	.....	279 391 17	3,425 2,623 1,495	94 83 17	.....	268 31	512 585 331	.....	8	68	1,250	.....	.....
CARLETON: Ottawa East..... Richmond.....	.....	1,331 977	102 28	100	.....	948 85	4,484 3,090	58 140	.....	74 47	284 141	.....	.....	.....	2,650 2,012	9	500
.....	{ 1890. 1889. 1888.	2,308 955 1,734	130 20 2	106 189 .....	.....	1,033 236	7,574 1,736	198 111	.....	121 34	425 130	.....	.....	550	4,662 671	9	500

* See "Taxes in Arrears."
† These figures do not appear in the original returns, as the collector in this town has instructions to pay over collections to the School Boards direct.

Town and Village Municipalities.	Disbursements.—Continued.					Assets.					Liabilities.					Total.	
	Debtures redeemed.	Refund of moneys borrowed for current expenses.	Interest on loans, advances and debentures.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Cash in treasury.	Taxes in arrears.	Investments in stocks, mortgages, debentures, etc.	Land, buildings, furniture, etc.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	County levy.	Local school rates.	Debentures outstanding.	Loans for current expenses and interest.		Miscellaneous.
STORMONT:																	
Cornwall.....	5,221	80,756	6,470	844	123,131	.....	23,715	5,880	65,400	.....	94,995	.....	10,595	74,694	23,941	.....	109,230
.....	6,513	71,163	4,577	519	115,230	.....	24,291	5,565	68,200	.....	96,059	1,233	11,183	65,304	30,360	.....	108,080
.....	3,462	27,039	4,518	1,937	65,138	2,976	11,533	4,725	64,000	.....	83,234	1,022	6,770	71,817	10,739	.....	90,348
GLENGARRY:																	
Alexandria.....	.....	2,221	100	430	5,931	207	1,151	544	636	.....	2,533	.....	302	902	544	199	1,947
Lancaster.....	.....	300	6	48	2,225	.....	173	.....	30	.....	203	.....	.....	.....	31	.....	31
.....	.....	2,521	106	478	8,156	207	1,324	544	666	.....	2,741	.....	302	902	575	199	1,978
Total.....	.....	2,900	182	414	7,278	281	2,208	464	636	.....	3,589	162	634	902	1,314	116	3,128
.....	.....	900	53	349	4,831	1,519	1,364	384	612	.....	3,899	155	328	902	2,303	180	3,868
PRESBOTT:																	
Hawkesbury.....	.....	.....	.....	37	4,378	.....	308	.....	12,000	.....	12,308	.....	.....	.....	235	.....	235
L'Orignal.....	.....	.....	372	8	2,803	530	1,096	3,943	5,000	.....	10,569	189	.....	6,200	300	507	7,196
.....	.....	.....	372	45	7,181	530	1,404	3,943	17,000	.....	22,877	189	.....	6,200	535	507	7,431
Total.....	.....	.....	372	54	8,334	138	1,430	3,512	16,000	.....	21,080	213	136	6,200	.....	507	7,056
.....	.....	.....	372	8	7,995	246	2,863	3,171	17,000	.....	23,280	225	1,427	6,200	.....	620	8,472
RUSSELL:																	
Casselman.....	.....	331	.....	10	709	.....	1,129	.....	.....	.....	1,129	79	977	.....	67	.....	1,123
Rockland.....	.....	800	.....	5	2,637	79	459	.....	.....	.....	538	80	.....	.....	184	64	328
.....	.....	1,131	.....	15	3,346	79	1,588	.....	.....	.....	1,667	159	977	.....	251	64	1,451
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	155	2,345	278	1,412	.....	.....	.....	1,690	68	.....	.....	1,115	120	1,303
.....	.....	56	.....	50	1,114	381	590	.....	.....	.....	971	.....	.....	.....	596	.....	596
CARLETON:																	
Ottawa East.....	.....	100	2	16	3,693	791	530	500	25	29	1,875	261	2,000	.....	.....	61	2,322
Richmond.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,890	200	1,226	39	750	.....	2,215	99	702	2,000	.....	372	3,173
.....	.....	100	2	16	6,583	991	1,756	539	775	29	4,090	360	2,702	2,000	.....	433	5,495
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,146	65	1,108	39	750	.....	1,962	424	362	.....	.....	786	2,866
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,500	236	780	39	750	.....	1,805	197	614	.....	.....	.....	811

FINANCIAL STATEMENT-TOWN AND VILLAGE MUNICIPALITIES.

TABLE VIII. Showing an abstract statement of Receipts, Disbursements, Assets and Liabilities of the town and village municipalities of Ontario.—Continued.

Town and Village Municipalities.	Receipts.					Disbursements.												
	Municipal and school taxes.	Licenses, fees, etc.	Refund of moneys loaned or invested.	Interest.	Money borrowed for current expenses.	Money borrowed on debentures.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Allowances, salaries and commissions.	Lights of streets, water supply and fire protection.	Other expenses of municipal government.	Streets, bridges and parks.	Buildings and other works.	Support of the poor and other charities.	County treasurer for levy.	Payments on account of schools and education.	Administration of justice, including police service.	Sinking fund and other investments.
RENEWAL:																		
Amortization	11,767	1,665					1,882	13,319	1,510	1,217	103	1,851	783	27	981	4,173	405	
Peabody	19,997	1,738	1,708	830	8,400		4,760	33,695	4,010	1,572	798	1,764	4,243	1	1,945	8,518	9	
Renfrew	11,910	628	292					17,880	416	860	264	1,586	450	6	857	5,243	113	
Total { 1890.	43,674	4,031	1,975	850	8,500	8,500	6,774	65,884	1,886	3,139	1,075	5,201	5,476	34	3,783	17,934	527	
1889.	38,634	4,278	8,023	6,086			13,835	70,863	2,098	2,619	829	4,258	7,040	8	3,684	18,219	800	
1888.	38,534	2,231	2,615	12,787	12,000	11,163	11,163	52,132	2,419	5,776	1,166	7,452	8,683	6	3,265	18,439	610	6,465
LANARK:																		
Almonde	14,676	1,741		1,000	1,400		2,916	21,727	1,065	1,866	1,387	1,910		247	1,189	5,837	73	
Carlton Place	14,369	2,189		2,400			2,728	22,224	759	1,508	531	3,115		88	1,077	5,250	524	
Forth	16,709	2,175		8,000			4,767	33,066	1,192	1,931	370	3,615	593	203	2,025	7,932	375	
Smith's Falls	20,729	2,168		9,200	17,000		2,178	47,133	883	1,798	350	19,410	4,100	206	1,256	5,050	481	
Laurel	3,407	293	4				751	4,401	155	219	146	579	40	4	231	1,373	62	
Total { 1890.	69,718	8,506	4	20,600	18,400	18,400	13,781	130,609	1,125	7,913	2,764	28,665	4,953	748	4,378	25,442	1,515	
1889.	66,199	7,196	48	15,300	21,408	11,177	121,338	13,742	8,139	3,673	1,975	16,410	2,226	730	4,233	32,322	1,493	
1888.	63,160	3,096	50	54,338	51,700	51,700	7,162	173,486	3,581	4,158	2,348	19,407	9,001	1,069	4,065	31,945	1,869	
VICTORIA:																		
Lincolnton	38,100	3,972	2,868	29,500	3,000	3,000	5,186	82,565	2,005	3,124	1,512	5,644	116	991	1,947	19,490	2,141	609
Bocaillon	3,448	384		491	3,000		1,445	8,768	216	2,315	115	462		28	210	1,905	365	
Fenelon Falls	3,772	443		762			518	7,465	254		514	696		39	352	2,003		200
Omenee	2,866	366	7	1,695			1,133	6,067	225	181	153	994		93	220	754		
Woodville	1,027	138		196			1,388	7,749	199		30	406	64	25	130	511		
Total { 1890.	51,213	5,368	2,815	32,644	6,000	6,000	9,670	107,615	2,903	5,630	2,324	8,202	180	1,176	2,859	24,663	2,506	809
1889.	51,897	4,609	4,912	23,885	12,100	12,100	3,936	101,369	2,566	3,518	1,975	6,150	41	1,023	3,288	33,435	2,482	4,378
1888.	43,961	1,476	886	19,000	27,600	27,600	6,229	104,502	3,247	3,749	2,066	7,348		1,163	3,070	44,585	2,419	2,104
PETERBOROUGH:																		
Peterborough	62,488	12,918	7,769	184,124	68,000		1,869	387,168	1,915	17,567	5,773	11,901	11,732	3,763		38,709	5,608	6,000
Ashburnham	7,801	550		4,432			84	12,867	514	960	158	2,692	1,089	151	599	1,711	100	
Lakefield	3,801	636	58	2,602			2,413	9,516	243	2,319	277	883	346	142	408	1,618		318
Norwood	4,162	532		295			82	5,071	159		172	538		57	748	1,582	68	
Total { 1890.	78,252	14,636	7,827	191,453	68,000	68,000	4,448	364,616	2,831	50,896	6,880	16,014	13,167	4,113	1,755	43,620	5,776	6,318
1889.	63,046	7,538	6,067	88,541	21,300	21,300	4,222	191,314	4,263	12,136	3,291	12,855	26,476	4,463	955	21,665	6,119	5,102
1888.	58,626	11,533	6,231	83,680	20,000	20,000	3,510	183,586	3,187	10,565	4,368	29,762	1,082	4,648	1,147	18,018	6,747	4,495

FINANCIAL STATEMENT-TOWN AND VILLAGE MUNICIPALITIES.—Continued.

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Town and Village Municipalities.	Disbursements.—Continued.					Assets.					Liabilities.						
	Debitures redeemed.	Refund of moneys borrowed for current expenses.	Interest on loans, advances and debentures.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Cash in treasury.	Taxes in arrears.	Investments in stocks, mortgages, debentures, etc.	Land, buildings, furniture, etc.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	County levy.	Local school rates.	Debentures outstanding.	Loans for current expenses and interest.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
RENEW: <i>Amproir</i>	869	4,586	771	611	12,211	3,108	3,735	26,848	26,848	.....	33,691	1,012	3,314	13,921	.....	1,795	20,042
<i>Pembroke</i>	2,453	.....	6,088	103	33,035	.....	20,692	40,000	31,140	.....	91,832	2,020	6,177	113,490	830	.....	122,517
<i>Renfrew</i>.....	.....	.....	1,920	193	11,398	6,132	3,382	.....	2,200	78	13,792	.....	.....	32,000	.....	.....	32,000
Total {1890.....	3,312	4,586	8,779	912	56,644	9,240	29,899	40,000	60,188	78	139,315	3,032	9,491	159,411	830	1,795	174,559
1889.....	3,146	11,241	9,267	1,248	64,407	6,459	29,638	40,000	53,854	1,333	131,304	2,926	12,329	154,223	4,586	3,494	177,558
1888.....	2,613	3,733	8,395	269	69,231	12,901	27,195	47,005	39,583	300	127,044	2,879	11,885	157,369	9,822	2,640	184,595
LANARK: <i>Almonde</i>	1,800	1,000	2,441	248	19,093	2,634	100	.....	67,000	.....	69,734	.....	.....	47,700	.....	.....	47,700
<i>Carlton Place</i>	2,500	2,400	1,202	145	19,099	3,122	.....	.....	20,500	.....	23,622	.....	.....	27,900	1,200	1,345	30,445
<i>Perth</i>	3,800	4,000	2,063	4,531	31,273	3,732	715	.....	34,000	.....	34,447	.....	3,177	32,900	4,000	.....	40,077
<i>Smith's Falls</i>	2,463	4,500	4,593	420	45,698	1,502	140	.....	62,000	3,300	66,942	.....	.....	62,143	4,700	.....	66,843
<i>Lennox</i>	332	.....	338	27	3,536	425	.....	.....	5,500	.....	6,425	.....	.....	6,517	.....	.....	6,517
Total {1890.....	10,897	11,900	10,637	5,371	118,694	11,915	955	.....	185,000	3,300	201,170	.....	3,177	177,160	9,900	1,315	191,582
1889.....	8,858	17,300	8,736	2,394	110,276	11,052	1,232	.....	190,000	.....	202,284	.....	3,032	169,657	1,200	1,632	175,521
1888.....	8,250	71,638	8,048	3,891	163,310	10,276	1,062	.....	162,650	.....	173,988	.....	2,599	157,107	3,200	1,733	164,639
VICTORIA: <i>Lincoln</i>	26,500	.....	12,511	3,811	80,411	2,155	10,171	12,700	139,886	3,158	168,070	2,426	.....	180,840	18,000	2,642	203,908
<i>Bobcaygeon</i>	540	491	234	161	7,036	1,732	1,857	.....	5,847	.....	9,436	262	1,900	5,460	.....	760	8,382
<i>Fenelon Falls</i>	871	1,600	566	300	7,495	.....	3,792	1,030	1,400	1,033	7,233	440	1,577	7,038	1,162	155	10,372
<i>Omeness</i>	150	1,695	106	1,151	5,722	345	.....	.....	.....	.....	345	.....	.....	750	.....	.....	750
<i>Woodville</i>.....	.....	196	4	1,019	2,494	255	118	.....	1,025	.....	1,398	130	.....	.....	.....	881	1,011
Total {1890.....	1,561	30,482	13,421	6,442	103,158	4,487	15,848	13,780	148,158	4,211	186,484	3,258	3,477	194,088	19,162	4,438	224,423
1889.....	972	20,775	13,167	3,988	97,678	3,691	18,736	13,267	161,874	1,279	198,867	3,788	3,957	189,649	17,010	5,056	219,460
1888.....	925	15,990	11,403	2,984	102,122	2,386	21,254	12,888	133,780	1,434	171,736	2,297	8,290	178,520	13,900	2,884	205,891
PETERBOROUGH: <i>Peterborough</i>	19,000	194,586	12,838	6,256	335,648	1,526	8,009	124,292	275,000	8,892	417,713	.....	.....	254,550	13,618	6,443	274,611
<i>Ashburnham</i>	61	3,932	643	48	12,648	219	234	.....	14,500	.....	14,953	862	.....	8,037	3,000	.....	11,899
<i>Lakefield</i>.....	.....	2,300	578	56	9,488	22	96	620	9,900	350	10,988	469	.....	10,000	317	100	10,886
<i>Norwood</i>	337	895	270	65	4,891	180	4,000	.....	4,180	.....	4,180	.....	.....	3,702	.....	.....	3,702
Total {1890.....	19,398	201,713	14,329	6,425	362,675	1,941	12,339	124,912	299,400	9,242	447,831	1,331	.....	276,289	16,935	6,543	301,098
1889.....	7,063	66,672	12,571	3,555	187,990	4,224	13,248	113,354	293,115	1,690	431,741	1,304	.....	227,687	27,204	6,681	263,102
1888.....	353	83,391	10,913	2,200	180,866	2,714	11,128	114,727	246,600	566	373,735	937	.....	213,449	5,324	5,260	225,172

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—TOWN AND VILLAGE MUNICIPALITIES.
 TABLE VIII. Showing an abstract statement of Receipts, Disbursements, Assets and Liabilities of the town and village municipalities of Ontario. —Continued.

Town and Village Municipalities.	Receipts.					Disbursements.												
	Municipal and school taxes.	Licenses, fees, etc.	Refund of moneys loaned or invested, principal and interest.	Money borrowed for current expenses.	Money borrowed on debentures.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Allowances, salaries and commissions.	Lighting of streets, water supply and fire protection.	Other expenses of municipal government.	Streets, bridges and parks.	Buildings and other works.	Support of the poor and other charities.	County treasurer for levy.	Payments on account of schools and education.	Administration of justice, including police service.	Sinking fund and other investments.	
HASTINGS :																		
<i>Deseronto</i>	11,135	1,350	3,912	.....	.....	323	16,720	327	1,014	285	2,036	.....	77	988	5,120	427	2,363
<i>Trenton</i>	23,639	3,497	1,498	123,200	30,000	3,312	185,206	1,200	4,027	1,400	2,105	6,184	708	1,888	11,333	1,931	5,216	
<i>Madoc</i>	5,237	435	16	889	.....	504	7,171	217	.....	110	775	.....	63	829	2,302	125	.....
<i>Stirling</i>	3,185	153	160	610	.....	216	4,354	98	29	90	232	.....	56	400	1,872	.....	460
Total { 1890.....	43,256	5,435	5,586	124,729	30,000	4,445	213,451	1,812	5,070	1,955	5,148	6,184	904	4,105	20,627	2,483	8,015	
..... 1889.....	48,101	4,958	8,264	21,228	40,267	5,033	130,851	2,396	5,414	3,220	8,289	33,385	972	4,685	26,950	2,658	5,158	
..... 1888.....	26,491	9,689	886	82,774	14,315	3,516	137,665	1,183	3,630	1,394	5,010	2,407	946	2,037	23,787	2,247	6,863	
MUSKOKA :																		
<i>Brookbridge</i>	6,544	674	88	1,100	2,600	280	11,286	790	179	718	3,741	300	67	.....	3,311	.....	438
<i>Gravenhurst</i>	10,365	697	.....	1,500	.....	2,285	19,311	734	108	273	704	300	75	.....	5,462	15	17
<i>Huntsville</i>	3,421	240	.....	.....	.....	808	6,029	316	.....	132	632	.....	.....	.....	1,500	.....	.....
Total { 1890.....	20,330	1,611	88	8,614	2,600	3,363	36,626	1,834	587	1,123	5,077	300	112	.....	10,273	15	455
..... 1889.....	14,781	1,248	120	3,710	1,500	1,221	22,580	921	305	1,054	3,084	919	55	.....	6,772	291	.....
..... 1888.....	13,651	686	141	5,597	11,500	1,819	33,394	1,196	316	798	3,321	18	12	268	17,433	373	501	
PARRY SOUND :																		
<i>Perry Sound</i>	7,636	355	.....	3,280	.....	1,365	12,636	112	461	338	2,354	106	103	.....	3,763	414	.....
<i>Burk's Falls</i>	879	42	.....	675	.....	.....	1,596	62	.....	65	425	5	.....	.....	150	.....	.....
<i>Sundridge</i>	659	98	.....	200	.....	62	1,019	78	.....	247	171	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total { 1890.....	9,174	495	.....	4,155	.....	1,427	15,251	582	461	650	2,450	111	106	.....	3,913	414	.....
..... 1889.....	8,520	197	.....	1,500	.....	687	10,904	431	53	620	438	.....	55	.....	2,063	375	.....
..... 1888.....	5,205	125	.....	3,400	.....	339	9,069	500	84	436	1,396	91	28	.....	2,895	336	.....
NIPISSING :																		
*Mattawa.....	3,326	905	547	993	4,900	279	10,650	567	14	474	4,003	54	10	.....	1,600	17	982
..... 1889.....	3,766	1,099	37	976	.....	887	6,765	264	78	211	2,380	.....	21	.....	1,899	73	37
..... 1888.....	3,803	1,173	330	.....	.....	601	5,907	462	91	495	816	248	3	.....	1,658	303	530
ALGOMA :																		
<i>Gore Bay</i>	1,672	91	.....	500	.....	.....	2,263	69	.....	100	158	.....	.....	.....	1,102	.....	.....
<i>Little Current</i>	2,199	185	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,384	219	358	200	296	.....	.....	.....	200	7	.....
<i>Port Arthur</i>	29,826	4,528	4,661	71,700	3,250	4,482	118,447	3,775	3,888	3,323	3,355	.....	372	.....	6,636	.....	10,008
<i>Rat Portage</i>	10,183	2,064	1,887	3,755	10,000	246	28,135	1,645	.....	1,328	2,688	616	120	.....	3,698	.....	944
<i>Sault Ste. Marie</i>	15,438	1,091	725	20,000	172,382	567	209,883	3,404	3,351	3,465	2,726	2,825	583	.....	2,849	1,104	130,866
Total { 1890.....	50,318	7,959	7,273	95,955	185,282	5,295	361,082	9,312	7,567	8,416	9,203	3,441	1,075	.....	14,485	1,111	141,818
..... 1889.....	58,684	8,008	143	253,674	71,011	8,968	400,488	7,015	3,886	5,724	48,167	10,992	1,197	.....	31,760	4,168	13,199
..... 1888.....	56,213	7,811	33	103,214	36,500	3,474	207,245	5,225	4,913	7,788	21,815	4,084	809	.....	22,002	3,531	3,255

*Satisfactory returns could not be obtained from this municipality.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT-TOWN AND VILLAGE MUNICIPALITIES.—Continued.

Town and Village Municipalities.	Disbursements.—Continued.					Assets.							Liabilities.				
	Debitures redeemed.	Refund of moneys borrowed for current expenses.	Interest on loans, advances and debentures.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Cash in treasury.	Taxes in arrears.	Investments in stocks, mortgages, debentures, etc.	Land, buildings, furniture, etc.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	County levy.	Local school rates.	Debentures outstanding.	Loans for current expenses and interest.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
HASTINGS :																	
<i>Deseronto</i>	2,363	135,000	1,180	220	16,416	304	4,976	7,234	26,673	.....	84,211	.....	.....	20,137	10,000	.....	20,137
<i>Trenton</i>.....	.....	.....	7,554	1,624	180,230	4,976	19,800	17,000	110,000	.....	151,776	1,985	.....	122,432	900	.....	134,417
<i>Madoc</i>	380	350	1,131	451	6,733	438	3,820	1,700	1,700	.....	5,958	50	.....	17,873	94	5,723	25,246
<i>Stirling</i>	100	657	360	.....	4,354	.....	64	3,787	11,900	.....	15,751	52	.....	10,400	.....	.....	10,626
Total {1890.....	2,843	136,007	10,225	2,295	207,733	5,718	23,684	28,021	150,273	.....	207,696	2,87	.....	170,842	10,994	5,723	190,426
<i>Muskoka :</i>	2,062	21,031	7,287	5,072	128,649	2,202	18,741	24,773	157,073	.....	202,789	719	1,800	143,685	22,261	5,845	174,310
<i>Bracebridge</i>	100	73,331	5,465	3,724	135,144	2,521	23,173	26,945	94,750	.....	147,389	3,523	1,700	105,480	19,314	6,102	136,119
<i>Gravenhurst</i>	400	.....	778	214	10,635	350	2,399	1,350	19,950	100	24,149	.....	.....	14,450	1,100	.....	15,550
<i>Huntsville</i>	1,211	7,625	1,251	1,488	19,278	33	5,252	17	18,500	1,600	25,402	.....	3,139	13,342	849	750	18,080
Total {1889.....	375	1,500	455	81	3,000	1,029	1,164	.....	.....	.....	2,193	.....	8,200	6,450	.....	.....	7,650
<i>Parry Sound :</i>	1,986	9,125	2,514	1,783	35,214	1,412	8,815	1,367	38,450	1,700	51,744	.....	4,339	34,242	1,919	750	41,280
<i>Burk's Falls</i>	1,174	2,400	2,200	701	19,876	2,704	12,702	1,000	34,219	2,485	53,110	.....	5,138	33,628	2,521	582	41,869
<i>Sundridge</i>	962	4,847	1,798	657	32,500	894	9,790	1,000	34,500	2,800	48,384	.....	3,384	33,302	1,150	1,130	38,966
Total {1888.....	545	3,400	258	452	12,636	2,890	.....	.....	1,200	332	4,422	.....	800	2,178	1,480	462	4,120
<i>Parry Sound</i>.....	.....	125	4	100	786	810	839	.....	.....	.....	1,649	.....	.....	.....	573	111	1,484
Total {1889.....	.....	210	.....	146	1,005	14	1,119	.....	.....	210	1,843	.....	.....	.....	200	652	852
<i>Nipissing :</i>	545	3,735	262	698	14,427	824	4,848	.....	1,200	542	7,414	.....	.....	800	2,275	1,225	6,456
<i>Mattawa</i>	689	3,300	901	350	9,775	1,129	3,950	.....	1,157	771	6,313	.....	1,700	2,723	1,600	276	6,299
Total {1888.....	455	1,500	397	684	8,802	2,209	.....	.....	1,030	596	9,102	.....	1,885	3,412	3,403	905	9,602
<i>Algonia :</i>	500	993	118	130	9,462	588	2,241	1,534	3,000	379	7,742	.....	1,276	6,000	.....	121	7,397
<i>Gore Bay</i>.....	.....	1,194	169	222	6,543	217	2,063	1,067	3,000	194	6,541	.....	600	2,500	.....	267	8,367
<i>Little Current</i>.....	.....	221	165	28	5,020	887	1,260	1,030	3,000	1,126	7,303	.....	917	2,500	218	108	8,743
<i>Port Arthur</i>.....	.....	500	.....	165	2,034	169	602	.....	.....	34	805	.....	462	.....	.....	427	889
<i>Rat Portage</i>.....	.....	.....	.....	120	1,400	984	229	.....	2,550	.....	3,763	.....	775	.....	.....	.....	775
<i>Sault Ste. Marie</i>	2,669	2,171	1,905	*10,090	5,375	3,886	18,637	20,788	5,260	17,041	65,612	.....	132	127,855	13,045	1,892	142,954
Total {1889.....	355	214,521	8,455	47,416	396,761	3,723	45,495	16,733	51,811	1,368	119,130	.....	5,934	388,840	46,414	6,740	451,048
Total {1888.....	335	114,790	12,819	1,588	202,954	4,291	37,628	3,545	26,201	185	71,850	.....	3,164	135,570	26,673	17,074	182,481

*This includes \$10,000 bonus.

+This includes \$15,000 bonus from Rat Portage and \$20,000 bonus from Sault Ste. Marie.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—CITY MUNICIPALITIES.

TABLE IX. Showing an abstract statement of Receipts, Disbursements, Assets and Liabilities of the cities of Ontario for the three years ending December 31, 1888, 1889 and 1890.

Schedule.	Belleville.			Brantford.		
	1890.	1889.	1888.	1890.	1889.	1888.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
RECEIPTS.						
Balance from previous year	236	2,176	382			
<i>Ordinary municipal revenue:</i>						
Municipal and school taxes	83,862	78,313	94,424	99,507	85,458	82,872
Licenses—various	4,359	4,648	5,153	3,883	3,852	3,900
Fees, rents, tolls, fines, etc.	3,976	4,541	8,108	6,667	3,044	5,552
Interest on investments, etc., and dividends	1,237	1,693	2,572	4,266	4,738	4,114
<i>Subsidies and refunds:</i>						
Received from Government (except for schools) ..			57			
Refund of moneys loaned or invested	437		9,097	35,444		
<i>Loans:</i>						
Money borrowed for current expenses	42,193	50,639	42,298	47,301	4,679	3,849
Money borrowed on debentures	157,000	6,000		22,610	245,000	20,000
Miscellaneous	80	421	41	2,286	6,380	506
Total	293,380	148,431	162,132	221,964	353,151	120,793
DISBURSEMENTS.						
<i>Expenses of municipal government:</i>						
Allowances, salaries and commissions	7,100	6,800	5,342	4,188	3,212	4,220
Printing, advertising, postage and stationery	1,178	1,139	1,114	613	450	574
Law costs (including salaries)	471	591	300	195	1,136	590
Insurance, heat, light and care of buildings	1,260	1,502	643	152		864
Lighting of streets, water supply, fire protection ..	17,690	19,241	15,152	15,919	15,460	11,691
Other expenses of municipal government	2,277	2,606	628	2,513	306	1,702
Streets, bridges and parks	8,520	11,577	8,914	25,841	26,055	16,370
Buildings and other property (construction)		1,931		55,503	164,793	9,305
Administration of Justice, police service, etc.	10,270	7,246	5,384	9,058	5,600	6,353
Board of Health	25		115	265	100	
Support of the poor and other charities	1,728	1,565	1,511	4,128	2,118	3,676
Payments on account of schools and education	16,578	14,749	16,578	28,408	20,500	21,478
Sinking fund and other investments, including special deposits	54,100	6,437	6,184	44,780	44,204	3,437
Debentures redeemed	103,000		9,000			
Refund of money borrowed for current expenses ...	38,188	47,061	55,434	4,679	3,849	2,540
Interest on loans, advances and debentures	26,491	24,924	26,760	25,584	23,764	14,840
Miscellaneous		826	6,897	138	41,704	22,653
Total	288,876	148,195	159,956	221,964	353,151	120,793
ASSETS.						
Cash in treasury	4,504	236	2,176			
Taxes in arrears	23,300	27,000	25,454	4,345	2,626	283
Sinking fund and other investments in mortgages, debentures, stocks, etc., including special deposits	85,300	31,637	25,200	109,862	100,526	56,322
Land, buildings, furniture, etc., (including water-works, electric light plant, etc.)	225,700	226,900	231,850	423,493	396,939	232,170
Miscellaneous	1,213	8,779	4,993	65		
Total	340,017	294,552	289,673	537,765	500,091	288,775
LIABILITIES.						
Local school rates unpaid	364	312	529		296	
Debentures outstanding (principal)	438,000	384,000	378,000	548,803	526,193	281,193
Loans for current expenses and interest	17,143	13,139	9,561	47,301	4,679	3,849
Miscellaneous	6,731	10,876	13,651	5,195	144	
Total	462,238	408,327	401,741	601,299	531,312	285,042

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—CITY MUNICIPALITIES.

TABLE IX. Showing an abstract statement of Receipts, Disbursements, Assets and Liabilities of the cities of Ontario for the three years ending December 31, 1888, 1889, 1890.—*Continued.*

Schedule.	Guelph.			Hamilton.		
	1890.	1889.	1888.	1890.	1889.	1888.
RECEIPTS.	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Balance from previous year	5,624	9,362	514	46,482	61,750	49,319
<i>Ordinary municipal revenue:</i>						
Municipal and school taxes	73,195	70,853	62,743	432,145	450,456	390,119
Licenses—various	3,089	3,287	545	20,342	20,266	24,866
Fees, rents, tolls, fines, etc.	15,493	15,861	14,341	178,670	178,135	179,600
Interest on investments, etc., and dividends	2,396	1,609	1,442	4,667	5,654	7,929
<i>Subsidies and refunds:</i>						
Received from Government (except for schools.	1,192	.....	200	10,605	9,203	8,005
Refund of moneys loaned or invested .....	.....	.....	.....	18,388	.....	.....
<i>Loans:</i>						
Money borrowed for current expenses	60,500	39,000	*789,708	222,717	119,369	.....
Money borrowed on debentures	27,000	24,000	275,946	18,388	145,175	283,358
Miscellaneous	4,083	2,868	3,922	34,678	18,695	14,707
Total	192,572	166,840	1,149,361	987,082	1,008,703	957,903
DISBURSEMENTS.						
<i>Expenses of municipal government:</i>						
Allowances, salaries and commissions	3,405	3,270	3,555	16,641	16,447	15,286
Printing, advertising, postage and stationery	1,180	712	1,702	4,999	2,964	2,339
Law costs (including salaries)	295	720	373	2,392	813	1,451
Insurance, heat, light and care of buildings	2,006	2,040	3,291	4,928	2,653	1,450
Lighting of streets, water supply, fire protection	23,906	22,314	18,521	104,629	91,740	94,626
Other expenses of municipal government	216	484	350	13,728	12,473	14,362
Streets, bridges and parks	8,019	8,269	6,490	83,010	82,670	104,513
Buildings and other property (construction) .....	.....	.....	.....	122,578	217,891	194,071
Administration of Justice, police service, etc.	7,496	7,986	7,468	58,789	65,739	54,080
Board of Health	523	536	536	8,920	9,079	9,260
Support of the poor and other charities	1,590	1,508	1,587	33,951	30,504	29,123
Payments on account of schools and education	20,593	19,943	26,782	99,612	137,716	129,245
Sinking fund and other investments, including special deposits	26,220	8,792	74,684	23,304	3,660	3,268
Debentures redeemed	17,474	18,144	27,134	60,082	66,923	53,569
Refund of money borrowed for current expenses	55,000	39,000	*941,000	119,369	.....	30,096
Interest on loans, advances and debentures	19,958	19,182	20,987	172,891	160,268	153,186
Miscellaneous	4,281	8,316	5,489	20,315	60,681	6,228
Total	192,161	161,216	1,139,999	950,138	962,221	896,153
ASSETS.						
Cash in treasury	411	5,624	9,362	36,944	46,482	61,750
Taxes in arrears	5,556	5,138	4,542	185,500	195,062	199,146
Sinking fund and other investments in mortgages, debentures, stocks, etc., including special deposits	233,717	205,797	197,005	146,764	141,848	138,188
Land, buildings, furniture, etc., (including waterworks, electric light plant, etc.	380,700	373,300	362,800	+2,800,877	+2,701,144	+2,499,471
Miscellaneous .....	.....	.....	.....	270,854	231,341	228,758
Total	620,384	589,859	573,709	3,440,939	3,315,877	3,127,313
LIABILITIES.						
Local school rates unpaid .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Debentures outstanding (principal)	452,137	442,611	436,755	2,744,679	2,786,373	2,708,121
Loans for current expenses and interest	15,083	9,003	8,708	222,717	119,369	.....
Miscellaneous	1,600	1,600	1,600	64,664	49,032	48,854
Total	468,820	453,219	447,063	3,032,060	2,954,774	2,756,975

*Including frequent renewals as in 1887, the original advance being \$160,000, pending issue of debentures. †Including sewerage.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—CITY MUNICIPALITIES.

TABLE IX. Showing an abstract statement of Receipts, Disbursements, Assets and Liabilities of the cities of Ontario for the three years ending December 31, 1888, 1889 and 1890.—Continued.

Schedule.	Kingston.			London.		
	1890.	1889.	1888.	1890.	1889.	1888.
RECEIPTS.	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Balance from previous year	19,966	78,208	3,131	17,058	48,915	18,537
<i>Ordinary municipal revenue:</i>						
Municipal and school taxes	130,032	117,197	106,228	305,294	291,274	297,181
Licenses—various	10,663	9,790	9,207	8,554	8,486	8,952
Fees, rents, tolls, fines, etc	30,213	30,506	28,483	63,530	71,326	55,347
Interest on investments, etc., and dividends	884	2,439	3,116	18,229	16,039	15,862
<i>Subsidies and refunds:</i>						
Received from Government (except for schools)	402	702	.....	158	129	5,918
Refund of moneys loaned or invested .....	.....	.....	1,282	120,560	2,872	28,408
<i>Loans:</i>						
Money borrowed for current expenses	95,797	50,000	43,000	1,060,000	950,000	1,070,000
Money borrowed on debentures	11,764	100,795	155,235	110,000	.....	87,110
Miscellaneous	4,518	8,690	13,090	*42,715	18,276	*41,243
Total	304,239	398,327	362,772	1,746,098	1,407,317	1,628,558
DISBURSEMENTS.						
<i>Expenses of municipal government:</i>						
All-wances, salaries and commissions	8,194	8,115	7,082	15,829	18,404	15,940
Printing, advertising, postage and stationery	2,344	1,602	1,621	3,582	1,928	3,028
Law costs (including salaries)	508	280	130	1,743	1,387	1,355
Insurance, heat, light and care of buildings	1,199	2,081	1,604	3,335	4,100	2,462
Lighting of streets, water supply, fire protection	18,739	19,284	17,692	47,293	39,632	38,628
Other expenses of municipal government	3,788	224	1,318	504	3,857	4,200
Streets, bridges and parks	56,071	36,386	36,981	76,995	40,745	38,399
Buildings and other property (construction)	38,835	59,650	70,549	70,854	7,335	39,615
Administration of Justice, police service, etc.	13,184	15,298	13,576	33,266	35,300	33,305
Board of Health	311	285	170	2,231	1,920	1,798
Support of the poor and other charities	1,702	1,416	1,299	14,876	11,325	11,866
Payments on account of schools and education	32,634	32,143	28,045	99,885	52,017	46,618
Sinking fund and other investments, including special deposits .....	.....	.....	.....	163,147	48,122	85,460
Debentures redeemed	21,333	20,101	18,050	34,500	10,000	18,000
Refund of money borrowed for current expenses	55,000	50,000	43,000	1,000,000	990,000	1,060,000
Interest on loans, advances and debentures	39,529	35,579	29,110	120,890	122,025	125,530
Miscellaneous	7,631	+95,912	14,337	10,933	2,162	+53,379
Total	301,002	378,361	284,564	1,699,866	1,390,259	1,579,643
ASSETS.						
Cash in treasury	3,237	19,966	78,208	46,232	17,058	48,915
Taxes in arrears	34,952	32,540	25,826	207,438	178,543	194,676
Sinking fund and other investments in mortgages, debentures, stocks, etc., including special deposits	20,000	20,000	20,000	1,182,659	1,140,072	1,094,822
Land, buildings, furniture, etc., (including waterworks, electric light plant, etc.)	518,151	518,181	520,348	1,269,544	1,187,234	1,234,090
Miscellaneous	25,445	24,522	18,024	92,028	57,581	51,447
Total	601,785	615,209	662,406	2,797,901	2,580,488	2,623,950
LIABILITIES.						
Local school rates unpaid	934	1,388	1,643	34,117	25,038	26,318
Debentures outstanding (principal)	719,727	729,296	648,602	2,109,346	2,033,846	2,043,846
Loans for current expenses and interest	41,697	900	900	228,959	160,000	200,000
Miscellaneous	21,701	20,745	20,298	69,529	45,046	44,589
Total	784,059	752,329	671,443	2,441,951	2,263,930	2,314,753

*Includes sale of ordinance lands. †Including \$75,000 bonus to railway. ‡Including \$40,000 bonus to railway.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—CITY MUNICIPALITIES.

TABLE IX. Showing an abstract statement of Receipts, Disbursements, Assets and Liabilities of the cities of Ontario for the three years ending December 31, 1888, 1889 and 1890.—*Continued.*

Schedule.	Ottawa.			St. Catharines.		
	1890.	1889.	1888.	1890.	1889.	1888.
RECEIPTS.	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Balance from previous year	1,206	12,397	16,339	1,575	7,240	13,157
<i>Ordinary municipal revenue:</i>						
Municipal and school taxes	321,335	312,027	265,718	104,514	120,009	98,630
Licenses—various	25,411	24,286	21,361	2,972	2,888	3,098
Fees, rents, tolls, fines, etc	187,924	156,505	147,614	13,076	15,042	12,039
Interest on investments, etc., and dividends.	29,553	23,321	22,365	2,568	2,802	2,502
<i>Subsidies and refunds:</i>						
Received from Government (except for schools)		482				
Refund of moneys loaned or invested	2,000	2,100	97,633	3,192	2,565	
<i>Loans:</i>						
Money borrowed for current expenses	109,797	187,500	90,000	34,580	91,000	132,670
Money borrowed on debentures	191,270	156,868	333,346	8,000	36,306	28,113
Miscellaneous	6,266	1,668	*21,520	612		2,607
Total	874,762	877,154	1,015,896	171,089	277,852	292,816
DISBURSEMENTS.						
<i>Expenses of municipal government:</i>						
Allowances, salaries and commissions	17,302	16,230	15,365	5,269	5,266	5,290
Printing, advertising, postage and stationery	2,110	2,282	3,479	750	1,816	695
Law costs (including salaries)	1,231	2,271	3,073	560	609	897
Insurance, heat, light and care of buildings.	15,126	5,322	4,378	760	1,066	563
Lighting of streets, water supply, fire protection	100,459	98,509	101,534	12,048	11,655	10,439
Other expenses of municipal government	6,706	11,097	13,257	4,445	2,179	84
Streets, bridges and parks	114,416	126,028	100,294	8,701	11,691	18,924
Buildings and other property (construction) ..	130,666	163,649	111,742	2,601	36,615	21,855
Administration of Justice, police service, etc.	35,259	34,191	31,552	428	5,395	5,512
Board of Health	6,019	5,400	5,267	1,676	509	656
Support of the poor and other charities	579	440	1,103	5,439	1,860	1,386
Payments on account of schools and education.	91,645	76,471	73,531	29,188	22,725	23,545
Sinking fund and other investments, including special deposits	54,962	50,453	136,544	10,224	9,805	8,518
Debentures redeemed	12,037	9,100	108,799	2,566	4,316	2,873
Refund of money borrowed for current expenses	94,506	84,444	108,900	32,000	104,780	131,933
Interest on loans, advances and debentures ..	190,057	174,832	174,663	48,104	13,138	40,257
Miscellaneous	1,682	15,229	10,018	4,343	12,852	12,149
Total	874,762	875,948	1,003,499	169,102	276,277	285,576
ASSETS.						
Cash in treasury		1,206	12,397	1,987	1,575	7,240
Taxes in arrears	368,200	325,500	248,357	22,743	20,287	26,606
Sinking fund and other investments in mortgages, debentures, stocks, etc., including special deposits	479,958	426,996	378,643	237,667	242,635	+235,395
Land, buildings, furniture, etc., (including water-works, electric light plant, etc.) ..	2,003,300	1,890,000	1,645,146	589,267	567,944	571,324
Miscellaneous	39,190	25,747	84,535	41,159	43,068	
Total	2,890,648	2,669,449	2,369,078	892,823	875,509	840,565
LIABILITIES.						
Local school rates unpaid		21,846	300	177	606	
Debentures outstanding (principal)	‡3,076,220	2,887,508	2,739,740	886,277	880,843	848,853
Loans for current expenses and interest	303,588	288,297	185,241	22,580	20,000	33,780
Miscellaneous	55,934	27,675	23,820	7,384	7,444	10,495
Total	3,435,742	3,225,326	2,955,101	916,418	908,893	893,128

*Includes premiums on debentures sold. †Including loan to railway not previously reported. ‡\$9,478 of Nepean township debentures were assumed on account of Stewarton and Rochesterville having been annexed.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—CITY MUNICIPALITIES.

TABLE IX. Showing an abstract statement of Receipts, Disbursements, Assets and Liabilities of the cities of Ontario for the three years ending December 31, 1888, 1889 and 1890.—*Continued.*

Schedule.	St. Thomas.			Stratford.		
	1890.	1889.	1888.	1890.	1889.	1888.
RECEIPTS.	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Balance from previous year.....	28,455	7,814	8,250	6,317	332	14,487
<i>Ordinary municipal revenue:</i>						
Municipal and school taxes.....	77,986	95,213	63,185	74,687	121,374	*11,506
Licenses—various.....	4,303	4,799	792	3,113	3,406	3,473
Fees, rents, tolls, fines, etc.....	2,670	4,384	8,244	2,401	2,738	3,173
Interest on investments, etc., and dividends.....	3,680	3,601	2,858	544	240	1,103
<i>Subsidies and refunds:</i>						
Received from Government (except for schools).....						
Refund of moneys loaned or invested.....	6,002	4,449	2,585			522
<i>Loans:</i>						
Money borrowed for current expenses.....	100,921	90,300	96,644	75,000	73,000	104,000
Money borrowed on debentures.....	13,522	2,929	45,781		55,500	12,000
Miscellaneous.....	2,801	14	1,688	1,612	4,514	7,424
Total.....	357,340	213,503	230,027	163,674	261,104	157,688
DISBURSEMENTS.						
<i>Expenses of municipal government:</i>						
Allowances, salaries and commissions.....	3,775	3,250	3,555	2,420	2,400	2,400
Printing, advertising, postage and stationery.....	1,171	682	1,098	635	780	1,604
Law costs (including salaries).....	310	475	430	851	105	30
Insurance, heat, light and care of buildings.....	760	513	513	1,620	2,226	66
Lighting of streets, water supply, fire protection.....	11,393	12,130	10,378	9,219	9,342	7,837
Other expenses of municipal government.....	1,616	863	289	1,920	2,443	60
Streets, bridges and parks.....	4,446	7,997	8,845	13,752	17,495	11,296
Buildings and other property (construction).....	†57,459	1,509	3,265			3,000
Administration of Justice, police service, etc.....	4,701	4,761	4,488	4,306	4,482	5,835
Board of Health.....	504	688	514	1,788	1,263	1,165
Support of the poor and other charities.....	1,115	1,236	1,311	1,000		
Payments on account of schools and education.....	19,500	18,850	21,539	26,178	22,500	17,946
Sinking fund and other investments, including special deposits.....	5,184	7,187	6,260	4,369	4,192	501
Debentures redeemed.....	15,448	13,696	7,798	3,850	18,637	20,109
Refund of money borrowed for current expenses.....	100,921	89,444	†127,400	65,000	146,000	52,000
Interest on loans, advances and debentures.....	19,265	18,645	16,587	21,262	22,915	22,149
Miscellaneous.....	\$5,826	\$3,122	\$7,943		7	||11,358
Total.....	253,394	185,048	222,213	158,170	254,787	157,356
ASSETS.						
Cash in treasury.....	103,946	28,455	7,814	5,504	6,317	332
Taxes in arrears.....	16,000	18,573	35,977	26,034	22,428	69,216
Sinking fund and other investments in mortgages, debentures, stocks, etc., including special deposits.....	119,451	120,269	117,532	18,338	13,969	9,777
Land, buildings, furniture, etc., (including water-works, electric light plant, etc.).....	211,848	153,450	152,443	162,200	152,200	135,900
Miscellaneous.....	492	839	293	317	302	8,996
Total.....	451,737	321,586	314,059	212,393	195,216	224,221
LIABILITIES.						
Local school rates unpaid.....	18,558	17,476	14,290	3,765	9,040	1,515
Debentures outstanding (principal).....	412,300	297,227	307,994	370,165	374,015	337,152
Loans for current expenses and interest.....	9,900	9,900	9,044	10,000		73,000
Miscellaneous.....	3,465	6,274	7,817	15,320	13,669	16,381
Total.....	444,223	330,877	338,645	399,250	396,724	428,048

*The greater part of the taxes of this year was not collected until 1889—See "Taxes in Arrears."
† For waterworks construction. ‡ Includes \$39,800 for frontage improvement omitted in 1887. § Includes payments to county *re* Administration of Justice. || Including \$8,500 paid county on buildings.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—CITY MUNICIPALITIES.

TABLE IX. Showing an abstract statement of Receipts, Disbursements, Assets and Liabilities of the cities of Ontario for the three years ending December 31, 1888, 1889 and 1890.—*Continued.*

Schedule.	Toronto.				
	1890.	1889.	1888.	1887.	1886.
RECEIPTS.	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Balance from previous year	142,666	432,589	83,584	74,448	68,889
<i>Ordinary municipal revenue:</i>					
Municipal and school taxes	2,242,951	2,004,710	1,579,787	1,416,269	1,289,395
Licenses—various	65,141	65,820	61,042	61,619	53,926
Fees, rents, tolls, fines, etc.	570,381	547,908	566,967	470,162	432,490
Interest on investments, etc., and dividends	64,609	99,535	83,814	102,084	65,036
<i>Subsidies and refunds:</i>					
Received from Government (except for schools) ..	6,297	4,901	4,328	5,768	4,569
Refund of moneys loaned or invested	133,197	539,776	48,460	900	256,614
<i>Loans:</i>					
Money borrowed for current expenses	2,334,943	698,586	1,993,970	432,401	331,381
Money borrowed on debentures	570,668	3,924,344	338,656	1,055,371	668,820
Miscellaneous	306,043	390,405	319,389	169,509	307,231
Total	6,436,896	8,708,574	5,084,997	3,788,531	3,478,351
DISBURSEMENTS.					
<i>Expenses of municipal government:</i>					
Allowances, salaries and commissions	62,769	59,270	46,601	43,382	41,734
Printing, advertising, postage and stationery	19,546	22,035	20,289	17,562	14,298
Law costs (including salaries)	33,396	26,464	27,347	13,272	13,855
Insurance, heat, light and care of buildings	2,781	5,873	4,639	8,139	4,380
Lighting of streets, water supply, fire protection.	454,677	496,249	422,385	376,509	334,035
Other expenses of municipal government	30,188	27,268	22,151	20,176	17,828
Streets, bridges and parks	1,882,318	1,826,394	1,369,577	1,014,641	607,501
Buildings and other property (construction)	596,700	521,226	280,106	200,237	151,594
Administration of Justice, police service, etc.	300,884	273,440	261,139	199,894	195,895
Board of Health (including salaries)	81,433	89,599	88,176	77,472	69,772
Support of the poor and other charities	57,794	82,035	59,917	40,942	34,244
Payments on account of schools and education	529,448	631,202	381,080	331,143	264,647
Sinking fund and other investments, including special deposits	495,820	293,168	338,656	218,441	440,858
Debentures redeemed	122,712	962,678	8,494	10,946	48,072
Refund of money borrowed for current expenses ..	697,796	2,098,707	448,390	331,381	397,146
Interest on loans, advances and debentures	698,586	607,503	569,815	535,150	481,004
Miscellaneous	225,647	*542,797	303,646	260,660	287,040
Total	6,292,495	8,565,908	4,652,408	3,699,947	3,403,903
ASSETS.					
Cash in treasury	144,401	142,666	432,589	88,584	74,448
Taxes in arrears	295,517	146,844	205,476	180,452	139,072
Sinking fund and other investments in mortgages, debentures, stocks, etc., including special deposits ..	1,698,148	1,334,537	1,529,183	1,191,695	973,745
Land, buildings, furniture, etc., (including water-works, electric light plant, etc.)	12,478,168	10,397,438	+10,164,509	9,000,000	8,500,000
Miscellaneous	6,778,196	2,444,891	2,716,920	2,630,108	2,062,934
Total	21,394,430	14,466,376	15,048,677	13,090,839	11,750,199
LIABILITIES.					
Local school rates unpaid	2,514			3,341	3,042
Debentures outstanding (principal)	14,466,669	14,018,714	10,435,373	9,894,623	8,844,964
Loans for current expenses and interest	2,417,332	698,586	1,993,970	432,401	331,381
Miscellaneous	1,845,687	2,043,607	1,179,277	1,555,480	1,083,841
Total	18,732,202	16,760,907	13,608,620	11,885,845	10,263,228

* Including \$228,339 contractors' deposits refunded and \$226,982 discounts on sales of debentures.
 † Previous to 1888 the returns from Toronto did not include the debentures of Brockton and Yorkville, the debt of which the city assumed upon annexation some years previous. The amount thus outstanding on December 31, 1887 was \$210,588. ‡ These figures do not include salaries of Board of Health nor of Engineer's and Assessment Departments.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—COUNTY MUNICIPALITIES.

TABLE X. Showing an abstract statement of Receipts, Disbursements, Assets and Liabilities of the county municipalities of Ontario for the three years ending December 31, 1888, 1889 and 1890.

Schedule.	Essex.			Kent.		
	1890.	1889.	1888.	1890.	1889.	1888.
RECEIPTS.	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Balance from previous year	3,591	10,261	12,309	1,654	4,009	.....
<i>Ordinary municipal revenue:</i>						
Rates from local municipalities	39,204	30,829	33,063	33,593	34,572	30,572
Licenses, fees, rents, tolls, fines, etc.	3,116	2,685	755	4,135	7,083	8,827
Interest on deposits and dividends on investments				435		
<i>Subsidies and refunds:</i>						
Received from Schools	3,799	3,976	4,000	3,715	3,686	3,904
Government for Administration of Justice....	3,845	3,578	3,917			2,485
Refund of moneys loaned or invested						
<i>Loans:</i>						
Money borrowed for current expenses	12,000	5,000	3,000	45,000	32,830	2,603
Money borrowed on debentures		4,147	515	27,000	19,625	15,000
Non-resident taxes collected	12,854	12,903	16,772	6,619	11,618	8,637
Towns or cities separate from county for services...	2,125	2,000	2,000	15,027	4,032	5,452
Miscellaneous	1,119	2,538	1,886	458	1,548	280
Total	81,653	77,917	78,217	137,636	119,003	77,761
DISBURSEMENTS.						
<i>Expenses of municipal government:</i>						
Attendance at meetings of council and committees	2,448	1,868	2,008	2,953	2,353	2,245
Allowances, salaries and commissions	3,583	3,300	2,186	1,920	1,818	1,688
Printing, advertising, postage and stationery	1,622	825	716	420	459	355
Insurance, heating, lighting and care of buildings	572	105	304	916	906	1,039
Other expenses, including law costs	8,131	4,617	4,002	974	665	635
Roads and bridges	7,613	5,040	6,937	12,720	12,528	11,959
Buildings and other works (construction)				22,712	18,444	914
Support of the poor and other charities						
Administration of justice, gaol maintenance, etc.	14,670	8,768	13,221	13,051	15,896	10,103
Grants to schools and other payments on education	8,894	9,808	10,544	8,604	8,774	8,421
Sinking fund and other investments, including special deposits						
Debentures redeemed	3,249	2,687	4,346	12,504	10,701	10,151
Refund of money borrowed for current expenses	5,000	1,000	2,000	20,000	22,830	5,705
Interest on loans, advances and debentures	4,559	2,903	2,974	9,005	7,365	7,583
Non-resident taxes paid local municipalities	12,154	11,222	16,551	9,800	12,385	6,772
Miscellaneous	2,988	*22,183	2,167	14,100	2,225	6,182
Total	75,483	74,326	67,956	129,679	117,349	73,752
ASSETS.						
Cash in treasury	6,170	3,591	10,261	7,957	1,654	4,009
Rates due from local municipalities	15,172	26,671	19,428	33,694	25,621	28,198
Sinking fund and other investments in stocks, mortgages, debentures, etc., including special deposits						
Land, buildings, furniture, etc	55,000	62,500	62,500	79,533	66,187	43,966
Miscellaneous	40,610	†44,738	3,673	†18,323	10,463	3,737
Total	116,952	137,500	95,862	139,512	103,925	79,910
LIABILITIES.						
School grants unpaid						
Debentures outstanding (principal)	30,844	34,093	32,633	155,480	140,934	132,060
Loans for current expenses and interest due on same	12,000	5,000	1,000	35,000	10,000	.....
Municipalities for non-resident taxes collected	699	1,681	545	4,623	7,804	8,573
Miscellaneous	2,293	8,700	5,054	4,291	13,666	3,857
Total	45,836	49,474	39,232	199,394	172,454	144,490

*Including deficit of ex-treasurer. †This includes \$13,216 due from Government for Administration of Justice. ‡This item includes a deficit of ex-treasurer, \$19,691, and an estimate of assessments to be paid by interested municipalities, for drainage, \$21,225.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—COUNTY MUNICIPALITIES.

TABLE X. Showing an abstract statement of Receipts, Disbursements, Assets and Liabilities of the county municipalities of Ontario for the three years ending December 31, 1888, 1889 and 1890.—*Continued.*

Schedule.	Elgin.			Norfolk.		
	1890.	1889.	1888.	1890.	1889.	1888.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
RECEIPTS.						
Balance from previous year	16,949	7,298	20,475	171	2,622	1,648
<i>Ordinary municipal revenue:</i>						
Rates from local municipalities	36,408	38,498	42,660	23,155	18,195	20,993
Licenses, fees, rents, tolls, fines, etc	639	3,084	4,286	52	574	225
Interest on deposits and dividends on investments	294	135	267	101	121	109
<i>Subsidies and refunds:</i>						
Received from Schools	3,285	3,376	3,600	2,981	3,095	3,144
Government for Administration of Justice	3,908	4,122	3,603	3,072	2,221	2,393
Refund of moneys loaned or invested						
<i>Loans:</i>						
Money borrowed for current expenses	58,000	44,000	25,000	8,500	9,024	2,500
Money borrowed on debentures						
Non-resident taxes collected	2,308	1,797	1,542	1,342	1,607	1,504
Towns or cities separate from county for services	2,913	5,578	2,200			
Miscellaneous	560	306	1,073	176	345	1,672
Total	125,264	108,194	104,706	39,550	37,804	34,188
DISBURSEMENTS.						
<i>Expenses of municipal government:</i>						
Attendance at meetings of council and committees	1,180	954	1,089	748	681	594
Allowances, salaries and commissions	3,317	2,799	3,280	4,724	5,662	3,947
Printing, advertising, postage and stationery	319	462	403	429	203	706
Insurance, heating, lighting and care of buildings	1,332	395	807	411	565	174
Other expenses, including law costs	324	72		248	566	1,911
Roads and bridges	7,302	9,983	9,513	248		
Buildings and other works (construction)		1,601	2,852	1,313	124	
Support of the poor and other charities	4,815	4,877	4,935	4,644	4,838	4,759
Administration of justice, gaol maintenance, etc.	10,401	14,449	12,907	3,825	4,384	4,525
Grants to schools and other payments on education	12,088	11,283	12,422	9,655	8,794	9,560
Sinking fund and other investments, including special deposits						
Debentures redeemed	20,000	10,000	10,000			
Refund of money borrowed for current expenses	42,000	30,000	31,000	8,524	9,000	2,500
Interest on loans, advances and debentures	2,318	2,245	2,632	252	242	118
Non resident taxes paid local municipalities	2,989	1,289	1,377	1,236	1,639	1,507
Miscellaneous	897	836	4,191	1,043	935	1,265
Total	109,282	91,245	97,408	37,300	37,633	31,566
ASSETS.						
Cash in treasury	15,982	16,949	7,298	2,250	171	2,622
Rates due from local municipalities	23,552	16,809	15,131		6,280	5,453
Sinking fund and other investments in stocks, mortgages, debentures, etc., including special deposits						
Land, buildings, furniture, etc	109,578	104,952	103,952	50,000	40,000	40,000
Miscellaneous						
Total	148,912	138,710	126,381	52,250	46,451	48,075
LIABILITIES.						
School grants unpaid				587	376	
Debentures outstanding (principal)		20,000	30,000			
Loans for current expenses and interest due on same	41,000	25,000	11,000		24	
Municipalities for non-resident taxes collected		680	172	277	171	204
Miscellaneous						
Total	41,000	45,680	41,172	864	571	204

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—COUNTY MUNICIPALITIES.

TABLE X. Showing an abstract statement of Receipts, Disbursements, Assets and Liabilities of the county municipalities of Ontario for the three years ending December 31, 1888, 1889 and 1890.—*Continued.*

Schedule.	Haldimand.			Welland.		
	1890.	1889.	1888.	1890.	1889.	1888.
RECEIPTS.	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Balance from previous year	8,096	9,017	8,629	99	3,200	156
<i>Ordinary municipal revenue :</i>						
Rates from local municipalities	26,824	26,008	22,966	21,299	20,482	31,557
Licenses, fees, rents, tolls, fines, etc	148	310	275	708	442	33
Interest on deposits and dividends on investments	578	524	528			
<i>Subsidies and refunds :</i>						
Received from { Schools	2,063	2,163	2,242	2,296	2,246	2,334
Government for { Administration of Justice.....	4,238	1,641	2,830	2,232	1,333	3,231
Refund of moneys loaned or invested	25	74				
<i>Loans :</i>						
Money borrowed for current expenses				10,986	7,822	23,203
Money borrowed on debentures					15,004	
Non-resident taxes collected	150	226	366	665	481	102
Towns or cities separate from county for services					1,521	1,515
Miscellaneous	105			809	557	26
Total	42,227	39,963	37,836	39,094	53,088	62,157
DISBURSEMENTS.						
<i>Expenses of municipal government :</i>						
Attendance at meetings of council and committees	1,085	1,073	864	353	324	294
Allowances, salaries and commissions	1,670	1,670	1,000	2,071	2,543	3,184
Printing, advertising, postage and stationery	451	233	227	263	434	351
Insurance, heating, lighting and care of buildings	629	474	311	644	920	1,712
Other expenses, including law costs	1,726	1,600	2,081		738	
Roads and bridges	1,881	764	734	612	621	10,245
Buildings and other works (construction)	364	407		2,366	4,485	
Support of the poor and other charities	108	101	79	5,704	4,840	16,881
Administration of justice, gaol maintenance, etc.	8,720	7,851	7,321	9,343	7,017	9,431
Grants to schools and other payments on education	7,951	7,523	7,676	5,640	5,510	5,345
Sinking fund and other investments, including special deposits	1,695	1,484	1,561			
Debentures redeemed	5,000	5,000	4,000	1,193		
Refund of money borrowed for current expenses				7,823	23,203	10,226
Interest on loans, advances and debentures	2,205	2,400	2,673	1,298	1,500	1,168
Non-resident taxes paid local municipalities	58	276	292	281	481	102
Miscellaneous		1,011		1,363	373	18
Total	33,543	31,867	28,819	38,954	52,989	58,957
ASSETS.						
Cash in treasury	8,684	8,096	9,017	140	99	3,200
Rates due from local municipalities	1,606	3,885	6,914	12,478	8,903	4,681
Sinking fund and other investments in stocks, mortgages, debentures, etc., including special deposits	18,456	16,786	15,376			
Land, buildings, furniture, etc.	25,000	25,000	25,000	103,948	102,435	95,739
Miscellaneous				1,770		
Total	53,746	53,767	56,307	118,336	111,437	103,620
LIABILITIES.						
School grants unpaid						
Debentures outstanding (principal)	30,000	35,000	40,000	13,811	15,004	
Loans for current expenses and interest due on same				10,986	7,823	23,203
Municipalities for non-resident taxes collected	116	25	74	384		
Miscellaneous						
Total	30,116	35,025	40,074	25,181	22,827	23,203

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—COUNTY MUNICIPALITIES.

TABLE X. Showing an abstract statement of Receipts, Disbursements, Assets and Liabilities of the county municipalities of Ontario for the three years ending December 31, 1888, 1889 and 1890.—*Continued.*

Schedule.	Lambton.			Huron.		
	1890.	1889.	1888.	1890.	1889.	1888.
RECEIPTS.						
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Balance from previous year.....	913	1,024	4,953	1,270	5,526	3,574
<i>Ordinary municipal revenue:</i>						
Rates from local municipalities.....	31,227	36,694	31,300	56,353	59,680	67,573
Licenses, fees, rents, tolls, fines, etc.....	4,155	1,326	4,975	2,862	3,145	11,846
Interest on deposits and dividends on investments.....			58	8,950	5,734	6,395
<i>Subsidies and refunds:</i>						
Received from (Schools.....	4,073	3,883	3,812	5,757	6,228	6,406
Government for (Administration of Justice.....	4,097	5,139	3,486	2,411	3,054	3,634
Refund of moneys loaned or invested.....				17,248	7,200	8,700
<i>Loans:</i>						
Money borrowed for current expenses.....	12,500	16,000	8,900	3,000	9,500	11,000
Money borrowed on debentures.....						
Non-resident taxes collected.....	14,897	15,984	17,375	1,099	1,840	1,461
Towns or cities separate from county for services.....						
Miscellaneous.....				256	548	552
Total.....	71,862	80,050	74,859	99,206	102,455	121,141
DISBURSEMENTS.						
<i>Expenses of municipal government:</i>						
Attendance at meetings of council and committees.....	1,478	1,826	1,623	1,571	1,295	1,214
Allowances, salaries and commissions.....	2,075	2,926	2,050	3,174	2,753	2,328
Printing, advertising, postage and stationery.....	662	577	730	558	568	567
Insurance, heating, lighting and care of buildings.....	598	588	836	256	550	575
Other expenses, including law costs.....	2,480	998	133	121	471	98
Roads and bridges.....	9,245	9,827	9,646	6,589	4,815	15,069
Buildings and other works (construction).....		863	1,169	1,701	1,748	216
Support of the poor and other charities.....	791	266	402	815	763	777
Administration of justice, gaol maintenance, etc.....	11,637	14,416	13,898	10,176	9,824	11,024
Grants to schools and other payments on education.....	12,951	12,230	12,201	18,320	19,304	18,961
Sinking fund and other investments, including special deposits.....				24,438	26,385	15,200
Debentures redeemed.....		1,400	1,400			
Refund of money borrowed for current expenses.....	12,500	16,000	8,900	3,000	9,500	23,500
Interest on loans, advances and debentures.....	252	521	467	17,113	17,208	17,233
Non-resident taxes paid local municipalities.....	14,897	15,984	17,375	1,206	2,009	1,461
Miscellaneous.....		715	3,005	444	3,992	7,392
Total.....	69,566	79,137	73,835	89,482	101,185	115,615
ASSETS.						
Cash in treasury.....	2,296	913	1,024	9,724	1,270	5,526
Rates due from local municipalities.....	18,364	12,648	10,000	35,048	37,219	41,260
Sinking fund and other investments in stocks, mortgages, debentures, etc., including special deposits.....				133,140	125,950	106,800
Land, buildings, furniture, etc.....	30,000	30,000	30,000	50,600	50,000	50,000
Miscellaneous.....	2,805		2,500			
Total.....	53,465	43,561	43,524	228,512	214,439	203,586
LIABILITIES.						
School grants unpaid.....				4,281	4,778	5,514
Debentures outstanding (principal).....			1,400	282,800	282,800	282,800
Loans for current expenses and interest due on same.....						
Municipalities for non-resident taxes collected.....				403	510	679
Miscellaneous.....						
Total.....			1,400	287,484	288,088	288,993

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—COUNTY MUNICIPALITIES.

TABLE X. Showing an abstract statement of Receipts, Disbursements, Assets and Liabilities of the county municipalities of Ontario for the three years ending December 31, 1888, 1889 and 1890.—*Continued.*

Schedule.	Bruce.			Grey.		
	1890.	1889.	1888.	1890.	1889.	1888.
RECEIPTS.	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Balance from previous year	19,152	18,183	5,092	394	32,866	31,247
<i>Ordinary municipal revenue:</i>						
Rates from local municipalities	32,378	49,194	69,562	47,361	45,599	60,134
Licenses, fees, rents, tolls, fines, etc	3,346	3,179	7,390	1,993	1,468	1,515
Interest on deposits and dividends on investments	1,424	3,757	2,511	11,016	10,599	10,035
<i>Subsidies and refunds:</i>						
Received from { Schools	5,384	5,231	5,229	6,413	6,830	7,165
Government for { Administration of Justice	4,907	3,758	3,956	2,878	2,103	3,170
Refund of moneys loaned or invested	54,700	107,200	103,000	5,625	4,925	16,125
<i>Loans:</i>						
Money borrowed for current expenses						
Money borrowed on debentures						
Non-resident taxes collected	4,930	4,395	5,963	4,772	4,551	5,367
Towns or cities separate from county for services						
Miscellaneous	1,150	3,856	3,206	144	259	292
Total	127,371	198,753	205,909	80,596	109,205	135,050
DISBURSEMENTS.						
<i>Expenses of municipal government:</i>						
Attendance at meetings of council and committees	1,580	2,514	2,251	2,953	3,118	2,963
Allowances, salaries and commissions	2,974	3,781	4,089	2,050	1,875	2,150
Printing, advertising, postage and stationery	673	775	1,219	373	307	355
Insurance, heating, lighting and care of buildings	660	80	419	1,465	1,381	1,999
Other expenses, including law costs	37	684	1,543	176	372	830
Roads and bridges	7,302	7,262	3,877	2,561	2,694	5,277
Buildings and other works (construction)	1,637	820	474	903	2,022	3,337
Support of the poor and other charities	576	652	768	200		
Administration of Justice, gaol maintenance, etc	12,779	12,182	13,092	13,884	12,576	13,162
Grants to schools and other payments on education	14,281	14,480	13,944	17,764	18,864	19,158
Sinking fund and other investments, including special deposits	59,500	47,000	125,000	16,834	43,277	29,000
Debentures redeemed	10,000	73,000				
Refund of money borrowed for current expenses						
Interest on loans, advances and debentures	2,289	8,859	6,720	14,978	15,329	15,075
Non-resident taxes paid local municipalities	4,920	4,408	6,136	4,918	4,664	6,979
Miscellaneous	2,921	3,104	8,194	1,101	2,332	1,899
Total	122,129	179,601	187,726	80,160	108,811	102,184
ASSETS.						
Cash in treasury	5,242	19,152	18,183	436	394	32,866
Rates due from local municipalities	5,893	8,767	5,372	12,126	15,769	10,994
Sinking fund and other investments in stocks, mortgages, debentures, etc., including special deposits	35,000	30,200	90,400	260,037	248,827	210,475
Land, buildings, furniture, etc	54,300	54,300	54,300	76,441	75,538	73,515
Miscellaneous	5,609	8,987	13,054		13,273	26,402
Total	106,044	121,406	181,309	349,040	353,801	354,252
LIABILITIES.						
School grants unpaid			120			
Debentures outstanding (principal)	30,000	40,000	113,000	249,000	249,000	249,000
Loans for current expenses and interest due on same						
Municipalities for non-resident taxes collected	22	12	24	1,685	1,831	1,945
Miscellaneous	5,149	5,331	6,534	14,981	14,940	14,958
Total	35,171	45,343	119,678	265,666	265,771	265,903

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—COUNTY MUNICIPALITIES.

TABLE X. Showing an abstract statement of Receipts, Disbursements, Assets and Liabilities of the county municipalities of Ontario for the three years ending December 31, 1888, 1889 and 1890.—*Continued.*

Schedule.	Simcoe.			Middlesex.		
	1890.	1889.	1888.	1890.	1889.	1888.
RECEIPTS.	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Balance from previous year.....	30,906	37,447	39,584	2,704	31,695	461
<i>Ordinary municipal revenue:</i>						
Rates from local municipalities.....	65,362	53,588	67,554	92,465	85,270	89,706
Licenses, fees, rents, tolls, fines, etc.....	5,101	2,507	4,969	614	2,918	5,864
Interest on deposits and dividends on investments	1,440	2,278	631	2,202	1,807	2,444
<i>Subsidies and refunds:</i>						
Received from { Schools.....	6,022	6,686	6,750	6,234	6,523	6,585
{ Administration of Justice....	9,021	3,950	1,514	7,434	5,402	10,680
Refund of moneys loaned or invested.....	1,000	1,400	400	1,000	1,000	1,000
<i>Loans:</i>						
Money borrowed for current expenses.....	20,000	15,000	.....	4,000	3,000	8,000
Money borrowed on debentures.....	.....	.....	.....	40,000	.....	60,000
Non-resident taxes collected.....	9,563	9,267	9,760	2,930	3,147	3,418
Towns or cities separate from county for services....	.....	.....	.....	6,895	8,102	9,581
Miscellaneous.....	2,315	932	1,526	1,968	2,788	5,014
Total.....	150,730	133,055	132,688	168,446	151,652	202,773
DISBURSEMENTS.						
<i>Expenses of municipal government:</i>						
Attendance of meetings of council and committees	4,520	3,765	3,630	2,259	2,126	1,667
Allowances, salaries and commissions.....	2,985	2,840	3,655	4,003	4,788	3,755
Printing, advertising, postage and stationery.....	1,129	1,267	1,287	689	405	457
Insurance, heating, lighting and care of buildings.	915	1,057	510	402	368	90
Other expenses, including law costs.....	57	403	.....	124	448	.....
Roads and bridges.....	10,774	5,035	7,673	12,708	16,563	30,413
Buildings and other works (construction).....	.....	663	525	690	337	1,270
Support of the poor and other charities.....	316	427	162	10,676	8,557	10,028
Administration of Justice, gaol maintenance, etc....	22,652	15,745	17,646	24,188	25,219	*32,998
Grants to schools and other payments on education.	11,916	14,160	13,492	20,698	18,071	19,642
Sinking fund and other investments, including special deposits.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Debentures redeemed.....	23,500	22,200	21,900	12,000	34,000	26,000
Refund of money borrowed for current expenses....	20,000	5,000	.....	4,000	3,000	12,000
Interest on loans, advances and debentures.....	10,950	11,991	13,053	27,485	29,600	28,218
Non-resident taxes paid local municipalities.....	9,665	10,356	8,199	3,038	3,248	2,909
Miscellaneous.....	2,365	7,234	3,509	499	2,218	1,631
Total.....	121,744	102,149	95,241	123,459	148,948	171,078
ASSETS.						
Cash in treasury.....	28,986	30,906	37,447	44,987	2,704	31,695
Rates due from local municipalities.....	41,871	36,018	25,161	74,310	79,383	76,708
Sinking fund and other investments in stocks, mortgages, debentures, etc., including special deposits	195,580	196,580	197,980	11,695	12,695	13,695
Land, buildings, furniture, etc.....	150,000	150,000	150,000	108,000	108,000	108,000
Miscellaneous.....	6,500	8,750	7,200	5,616	3,671	7,422
Total.....	422,937	422,254	417,788	244,608	206,453	237,520
LIABILITIES.						
School grants unpaid.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,478	.....
Debentures outstanding (principal).....	160,900	184,400	206,600	554,900	526,900	560,900
Loans for current expenses and interest due on same	10,000	10,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
617	719	1,808	.....	614	722	823
Municipalities for non-resident taxes collected.....	5,485	4,937	3,310	7,045	6,453	18,816
Miscellaneous.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	177,002	200,056	211,718	562,559	536,553	580,539

*This includes \$4,345 to enforce the Scott Act.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—COUNTY MUNICIPALITIES.

TABLE X. Showing an abstract statement of Receipts, Disbursements, Assets and Liabilities of the county municipalities of Ontario for the three years ending December 31, 1888, 1889 and 1890.

Schedule.	Oxford.			Brant.		
	1890.	1889.	1888.	1890.	1889.	1888.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
RECEIPTS.						
Balance from previous year.....	46,171	53,980	40,574	9,802	11,038	11,112
<i>Ordinary municipal revenue:</i>						
Rates from local municipalities.....	56,891	54,788	72,185	15,944	15,346	17,317
Licenses, fees, rents, tolls, fines, etc.....	785	2,911	4,604	584	923	1,509
Interest on deposits and dividends on investments.....	5,305	4,932	4,650	334	269	265
<i>Subsidies and refunds:</i>						
Received from { Schools.....	3,626	3,695	3,903	1,934	2,113	2,113
Government for { Administration of Justice....	2,081	2,896	2,567	3,863	3,641	4,191
Refund of moneys loaned or invested.....	1,385	2,196				
<i>Loans:</i>						
Money borrowed for current expenses.....	24,182	21,182	24,182			
Money borrowed on debentures.....						
Non-resident taxes collected.....	1,282	866	1,106	133	129	121
Towns or cities separate from county for services.....				2,850	2,850	2,850
Miscellaneous.....	637	1,208	296	15	41	99
Total	142,355	148,654	154,067	35,459	36,350	39,577
DISBURSEMENTS.						
<i>Expenses of municipal government:</i>						
Attendance at meetings of council and committees.....	2,650	2,909	1,505	397	546	395
Allowances, salaries and commissions.....	2,553	2,522	2,594	2,041	1,360	1,451
Printing, advertising, postage and stationery.....	500	547	581	618	608	472
Insurance, heating, lighting and care of buildings.....		108	211	1,760	1,091	1,214
Other expenses, including law costs.....	1,134	1,107	1,090	100	75	125
Roads and bridges.....	3,266	5,174	2,888	28	950	164
Buildings and other works (construction).....	25,559	1,621	440	4,152	326	170
Support of the poor and other charities.....		31	74	755	708	900
Administration of Justice, gaol maintenance, etc....	14,640	11,395	11,349	9,699	10,470	11,830
Grants to schools and other payments on education.....	11,166	11,045	12,187	5,674	6,554	6,505
Sinking fund and other investments, including special deposits.....	18,182	37,667	39,078			
Debentures redeemed.....	5,000	4,800	3,500	900	800	800
Refund of money borrowed for current expenses.....	6,000	3,000	6,000			
Interest on loans, advances and debentures.....	13,670	13,836	14,143	685	725	765
Non-resident taxes paid local municipalities.....	497	1,340	343	133	129	121
Miscellaneous.....	7,314	5,381	4,154	987	2,206	3,627
Total	112,131	102,483	100,087	27,929	26,548	28,539
ASSETS.						
Cash in treasury.....	30,224	46,171	53,980	7,530	9,802	11,038
Rates due from local municipalities.....	18,473	10,960	3,565			
Sinking fund and other investments in stocks, mortgages, debentures, etc., including special deposits.....	254,456	237,659	202,188			
Land, buildings, furniture, etc.....	65,00	45,000	50,000	105,000	100,000	85,000
Miscellaneous.....	1,216					
Total	369,369	339,790	309,733	112,530	109,802	96,038
LIABILITIES.						
School grants unpaid.....	5,497	5,805	5,589			
Debentures outstanding (principal).....	222,000	227,000	231,800	12,800	13,700	14,500
Loans for current expenses and interest due on same.....	*145,456	127,274	109,092			
Municipalities for non-resident taxes collected.....	1,075	290	764			
Miscellaneous.....	12,604	10,114	12,142			
Total	386,632	370,483	359,387	12,800	13,700	14,500

*This is due the Sinking Fund.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—COUNTY MUNICIPALITIES.

TABLE X. Showing an abstract statement of Receipts, Disbursements, Assets and Liabilities of the county municipalities of Ontario for the three years ending December 31, 1888, 1889 and 1890.—*Continued.*

Schedule.	Perth.			Wellington.		
	1890.	1889.	1888.	1890.	1889.	1888.
RECEIPTS.						
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Balance from previous year	2,318	1,363	2,976	3,249	4,409	440
<i>Ordinary municipal revenue:</i>						
Rates from local municipalities	45,945	50,512	47,567	60,315	59,085	82,575
Licenses, fees, rents, tolls, fines, etc.	470	546	484	654	2,476	3,206
Interest on deposits and dividends on investments	178	88	.....	239	251	238
<i>Subsidies and refunds:</i>						
Received from { Schools	3,608	3,781	3,844	4,220	4,479	4,675
Government for { Administration of Justice....	2,298	2,080	3,223	3,967	4,253	3,902
Refund of moneys loaned or invested .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>Loans:</i>						
Money borrowed for current expenses	12,500	26,500	40,000	19,500	23,000	24,000
Money borrowed on debentures .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Non-resident taxes collected	995	1,798	1,403	1,241	1,673	1,221
Towns or cities separate from county for services....	1,911	1,405	10,113	3,190	2,493	2,239
Miscellaneous	1,237	3,213	2,404	551	987	749
Total	71,460	91,286	112,014	97,126	103,106	123,245
DISBURSEMENTS.						
<i>Expenses of municipal government:</i>						
Attendance at meetings of council and committees	1,014	1,312	1,350	1,492	1,376	1,421
Allowances, salaries and commissions	2,453	2,065	3,460	2,255	2,230	2,530
Printing, advertising, postage and stationery	371	463	417	384	1,005	352
Insurance, heating, lighting and care of buildings	142	545	.....	1,180	1,139	748
Other expenses, including law costs	217	1,407	1,229	100	503	504
Roads and bridges	9,235	8,651	5,057	12,456	16,773	17,396
Buildings and other works (construction) .....	.....	600	809	1,872	2,002	5,684
Support of the poor and other charities	1,000	600	.....	6,450	7,640	9,323
Administration of Justice, gaol maintenance, etc. .	8,962	8,850	9,948	11,267	12,474	13,386
Grants to schools and other payments on education	10,703	11,181	9,249	15,186	15,491	15,280
Sinking fund and other investments, including special deposits .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Debentures redeemed .....	.....	.....	7,980	9,300	8,800	8,300
Refund of money borrowed for current expenses....	14,000	36,500	54,000	23,000	20,000	30,500
Interest on loans, advances and debentures	13,919	14,745	15,115	3,514	4,069	4,626
Non-resident taxes paid local municipalities	1,192	1,881	1,542	1,331	1,330	1,336
Miscellaneous	590	168	495	4,919	5,025	7,450
Total	63,798	88,968	110,651	94,706	99,857	118,836
ASSETS.						
Cash in treasury	7,662	2,318	1,363	2,420	3,249	4,409
Rates due from local municipalities	24,416	27,966	34,766	40,421	40,304	33,815
Sinking fund and other investments in stocks, mortgages, debentures, etc., including special deposits	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Land, buildings, furniture, etc	105,000	105,000	107,000	70,000	70,000	70,000
Miscellaneous	1,126	.....	.....	2,410	3,886	3,112
Total	138,204	135,284	143,129	115,251	117,439	111,336
LIABILITIES.						
School grants unpaid	1,853	2,236	2,667	1,516	1,531	1,608
Debentures outstanding (principal)	250,000	250,000	250,000	41,500	50,800	59,600
Loans for current expenses and interest due on same .....	.....	1,500	11,500	19,500	23,000	20,000
Municipalities for non-resident taxes collected	172	369	451	1,132	1,222	878
Miscellaneous	2,004	2,324	2,653	3,235	4,064	3,792
Total	254,029	256,429	267,271	66,883	80,617	85,878

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—COUNTY MUNICIPALITIES.

TABLE X. Showing an abstract statement of Receipts, Disbursements, Assets and Liabilities of the county municipalities of Ontario for the three years ending December 31, 1888, 1889 and 1890.—*Continued.*

Schedule.	Waterloo.			Dufferin.		
	1890.	1889.	1888.	1890.	1889.	1888.
RECEIPTS.	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Balance from previous year.....	7,670	9,291	1,985	909	503	455
<i>Ordinary municipal revenue:</i>						
Rates from local municipalities.....	34,333	31,596	37,003	26,103	13,434	16,774
Licenses, fees, rents, tolls, fines, etc.....	1,185	1,894	537	683	443	1,536
Interest on deposits and dividends on investments.....		39	364	72	22	57
<i>Subsidies and refunds:</i>						
Received from { Schools.....	2,778	2,929	2,949	3,283	2,868	3,362
Government for { Administration of Justice.....	2,980	3,823	4,079	1,249	1,192	1,312
Refund of moneys loaned or invested.....			20,000			
<i>Loans:</i>						
Money borrowed for current expenses.....	19,000	16,000	15,000	5,000	18,892	12,309
Money borrowed on debentures.....						
Non-resident taxes collected.....	129		73	5,613	2,865	3,898
Towns or cities separate from county for services.....						
Miscellaneous.....			*5,581		73	550
Total.....	68,375	65,572	87,571	43,412	40,292	40,253
DISBURSEMENTS.						
<i>Expenses of municipal government:</i>						
Attendance at meetings of council and committees.....	1,282	1,307	1,237	638	585	520
Allowances, salaries and commissions.....	2,944	2,923	3,785	880	880	880
Printing, advertising, postage and stationery.....	1,090	1,108	941	194	262	223
Insurance, heating, lighting and care of buildings.....	1,469	772	1,036	265	82	
Other expenses, including law costs.....	237	304	299			
Roads and bridges.....	1,268	434	1,110	57	137	1,579
Buildings and other works (construction).....		1,054	1,340	89	327	1,103
Support of the poor and other charities.....	5,621	5,032	5,131			
Administration of Justice, gaol maintenance, etc.....	6,591	6,912	7,451	6,623	6,915	6,752
Grants to schools and other payments on education.....	14,134	13,799	12,151	8,052	7,525	8,000
Sinking fund and other investments, including special deposits.....				695	675	678
Debentures redeemed.....	6,200	4,200	23,600	1,600	1,400	1,400
Refund of money borrowed for current expenses.....	19,000	16,000	15,000	13,892	14,809	9,620
Interest on loans, advances and debentures.....	2,491	3,082	4,167	2,134	2,325	2,338
Non-resident taxes paid local municipalities.....	80	88	34	4,941	3,182	4,337
Miscellaneous.....	843	887	998	36	279	2,320
Total.....	63,250	57,902	78,280	40,096	39,383	39,756
ASSETS.						
Cash in treasury.....	5,125	7,670	9,291	3,316	909	503
Rates due from local municipalities.....	3,787	4,122	1,688	4,675	13,569	7,013
Sinking fund and other investments in stocks, mortgages, debentures, etc., including special deposits.....				3,872	3,176	2,501
Land, buildings, furniture, etc.....	72,000	70,000	70,000	40,258	40,257	40,257
Miscellaneous.....					446	196
Total.....	80,912	81,792	80,979	52,121	58,357	50,470
LIABILITIES.						
School grants unpaid.....	4,400	4,400	4,400	1,960	1,297	1,682
Debentures outstanding (principal).....	33,300	39,500	43,700	31,600	33,200	34,600
Loans for current expenses and interest due on same.....					8,892	4,808
Municipalities for non-resident taxes collected.....				1,424	752	1,069
Miscellaneous.....					130	130
Total.....	37,700	43,900	48,100	34,984	44,271	42,289

* This includes \$5,031 realized from sale of 16 acres of land, part of County Industrial Farm.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—COUNTY MUNICIPALITIES.

TABLE X. Showing an abstract statement of Receipts, Disbursements, Assets and Liabilities of the county municipalities of Ontario for the three years ending December 31, 1888, 1889 and 1890.—Continued.

Schedule.	Lincoln.			Wentworth.		
	1890.	1889.	1888.	1890.	1889.	1888.
RECEIPTS.	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Balance from previous year	4,426	7,611	3,210	22,669	27,087	28,248
<i>Ordinary municipal revenue:</i>						
Rates from local municipalities	27,875	28,118	36,195	22,166	16,489	20,981
Licenses, fees, rents, tolls, fines, etc	198	1,112	2,012	6,388	9,001	*9,619
Interest on deposits and dividends on investments ..	29	41	154	515	600	448
<i>Subsidies and refunds:</i>						
Received from Schools	1,994	1,930	1,930	3,039	3,133	3,187
Government for Administration of Justice	1,825	2,062	1,856	5,866	5,312	5,879
Refund of moneys loaned or invested						
<i>Loans:</i>						
Money borrowed for current expenses	17,000	10,000	8,000			
Money borrowed on debentures						
Non-resident taxes collected	101	162	253	113	102	135
Towns or cities separate from county for services ..	4,786	4,833	4,704	18,078	15,907	13,198
Miscellaneous	739	640	261	16	57	10
Total	58,973	56,509	58,575	78,850	77,688	81,705
DISBURSEMENTS.						
<i>Expenses of municipal government:</i>						
Attendance at meetings of council and committees ..	1,240	922	931	2,084	2,228	2,035
Allowances, salaries and commissions	3,325	2,963	2,128	2,500	2,500	2,500
Printing, advertising, postage and stationery	352	214	426	519	486	494
Insurance, heating, lighting and care of buildings ..	725	262	258			
Other expenses, including law costs	2,731	2,501	1,425		45	80
Roads and bridges	4,931	5,063	4,787	1,943	3,783	4,055
Buildings and other works (construction)		2,653	2,499			
Support of the poor and other charities	3,436	3,832	2,533	500	400	400
Administration of Justice, gaol maintenance, etc ..	9,136	7,973	8,769	24,067	24,994	23,278
Grants to schools and other payments on education ..	7,996	8,432	8,663	8,382	9,106	8,941
Sinking fund and other investments, including special deposits						
Debentures redeemed	3,237	2,237	2,236	6,000	6,000	6,000
Refund of money borrowed for current expenses ..	17,000	10,000	9,500			
Interest on loans, advances and debentures	2,972	1,583	2,020	3,300	3,750	4,080
Non-resident taxes paid local municipalities	137	93	304	113	119	156
Miscellaneous	881	3,355	4,485	1,757	1,608	2,599
Total	58,079	52,083	50,964	51,765	55,019	54,618
ASSETS.						
Cash in treasury	894	4,426	7,611	27,085	22,669	27,087
Rates due from local municipalities	4,523	4,632	4,592			
Sinking fund and other investments in stocks, mort- gages, debentures, etc., including special deposits ..						
Land, buildings, furniture, etc	95,000	95,000	94,500	200,000	210,000	210,000
Miscellaneous	110	131	269	41,928	48,925	49,132
Total	100,527	104,189	106,972	269,013	281,594	286,219
LIABILITIES.						
School grants unpaid	1,350	1,350	1,800	550	565	514
Debentures outstanding (principal)	22,890	26,127	28,364	53,000	59,000	65,000
Loans for current expenses and interest due on same ..	7,000	7,000	7,000			
Municipalities for non-resident taxes collected	47	83	14			17
Miscellaneous		114		6,185	6,112	6,127
Total	31,287	34,674	37,178	59,735	65,677	71,658

*This includes \$3,787 received from toll roads.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—COUNTY MUNICIPALITIES.

EE X. Showing an abstract statement of Receipts, Disbursements, Assets and Liabilities of the county municipalities of Ontario for the three years ending December 31, 1888, 1889 and 1890.— *Continued.*

Schedule.	Halton.			Peel.		
	1890.	1889.	1888.	1890.	1889.	1888.
RECEIPTS.	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Balance from previous year.....	12,767	16,038	18,161	4,021	7,066	2,964
<i>Ordinary municipal revenue:</i>						
Rates from local municipalities.....	25,812	16,983	20,332	23,661	22,952	22,323
Licenses, fees, rents, tolls, fines, etc.....	189	164	998	339	336	270
Interest on deposits and dividends on investments..	2,670	3,125	3,472	60	31	778
<i>Subsidies and refunds:</i>						
Received from Schools.....	1,718	1,756	1,750	2,378	2,365	2,413
Government for Administration of Justice....	2,486	1,801	1,851	1,774	2,115	1,924
Refund of moneys loaned or invested.....	5,814	4,300	685			
<i>Loans:</i>						
Money borrowed for current expenses.....				10,700	11,000	9,500
Money borrowed on debentures.....				7,500		
Non-resident taxes collected.....	62	61	53	21	4	125
Towns or cities separate from county for services..						
Miscellaneous.....		10		387	131	166
Total.....	51,518	44,238	47,302	50,841	46,000	40,463
DISBURSEMENTS.						
<i>Expenses of municipal government:</i>						
Attendance at meetings of council and committees	270	270	244	497	571	533
Allowances, salaries and commissions.....	1,129	1,231	1,129	2,367	2,876	2,253
Printing, advertising, postage and stationery....	151	206	217	567	516	540
Insurance, heating, lighting and care of buildings	537	237	709	60	300	258
Other expenses, including law costs.....	1,483	148	852	19		
Roads and bridges.....	450	93	405	1,409	487	434
Buildings and other works (construction).....		915	627	4,816	39	234
Support of the poor and other charities.....						
Administration of Justice, gaol maintenance, etc..	5,837	5,782	5,800	5,350	5,764	6,174
Grants to schools and other payments on education.	6,053	7,084	7,110	7,111	6,130	5,350
Sinking fund and other investments, including special deposits.....	6,887	5,034	3,525			
Debentures redeemed.....	4,500	4,000	4,000	7,000	9,000	2,000
Refund of money borrowed for current expenses..				10,700	11,000	9,500
Interest on loans, advances and debentures.....	5,415	5,670	5,910	1,626	2,210	2,189
Non-resident taxes paid local municipalities.....	137	52	136	152		130
Miscellaneous.....	1,208	749	600	1,939	3,086	3,802
Total.....	34,057	31,471	31,264	43,613	41,979	33,397
ASSETS.						
Cash in treasury.....	17,461	12,767	16,038	7,228	4,021	7,066
Rates due from local municipalities.....	3,490	5,565	134			
Sinking fund and other investments in stocks, mortgages, debentures, etc., including special deposits	60,506	59,434	58,700			
Land, buildings, furniture, etc.....	50,300	40,000	40,000	56,527	51,457	52,000
Miscellaneous.....						
Total.....	131,757	117,766	114,872	63,755	55,478	59,066
LIABILITIES.						
School grants paid.....						1,686
Debentures outstanding (principal).....	88,000	92,500	96,500	19,500	19,000	28,000
Loans for current expenses and interest due on same						
Municipalities for non-resident taxes collected.....	62	137	128	27	157	
Miscellaneous.....						798
Total.....	88,062	92,637	96,628	19,527	19,157	30,484

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—COUNTY MUNICIPALITIES.

TABLE X. Showing an abstract statement of Receipts, Disbursements, Assets and Liabilities of the county municipalities of Ontario for the three years ending December 31, 1888, 1889 and 1890.—Continued.

Schedule.	York.			Ontario.		
	1890.	1889.	1888.	1890.	1889.	1888.
RECEIPTS.	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Balance from previous year	13,926	16,286	*6,297	4,342	1,779	.....
<i>Ordinary municipal revenue:</i>						
Rates from local municipalities	41,335	48,290	49,756	19,929	17,445	27,249
Licenses, fees, rents, tolls, fines, etc.	†31,155	†29,538	†31,801	383	5,017	6,810
Interest on deposits and dividends on investments			836			
<i>Subsidies and refunds:</i>						
Received from (Schools.	4,841	5,086	5,522	4,162	4,205	4,553
Government for Administration of Justice...	25,623	15,349	18,105	1,899	1,883	3,423
Refund of moneys loaned or invested						
<i>Loans:</i>						
Money borrowed for current expenses				39,000	17,631	14,000
Money borrowed on debentures						
Non-resident taxes collected	710	715	1,440	1,497	1,796	1,982
Towns or cities separate from county for services ..	26,295	20,972	25,403			
Miscellaneous	1,891	577	2,345	265	307	658
Total	145,776	136,813	141,205	71,477	50,063	58,675
DISBURSEMENTS.						
<i>Expenses of municipal government:</i>						
Attendance at meetings of council and committees ..	4,518	3,893	3,644	2,308	1,694	1,517
Allowances, salaries and commissions	4,480	4,080	3,980	2,655	1,901	2,015
Printing, advertising, postage and stationery	1,683	143	2,170	880	886	838
Insurance, heating, lighting and care of buildings ..	1,891	3,272	2,675	109	200	25
Other expenses, including law costs	3,392	3,073	678	293		46
Roads and bridges	†33,649	†23,489	†24,365	3,947	631	2,136
Buildings and other works (construction)	5,245	5,122	2,875	1,487	521	1,272
Support of the poor and other charities	6,682	8,756	6,629	502	538	552
Administration of Justice, gaol maintenance, etc. ...	53,390	46,741	45,243	9,631	11,438	13,974
Grants to schools and other payments on education ..	15,540	16,197	16,556	12,406	12,202	16,173
Sinking fund and other investments including special deposits						
Debentures redeemed	4,791	4,553	4,270			
Refund of money borrowed for current expenses			7,847	29,131	12,000	14,517
Interest on loans, advances and debentures	1,728	2,027	2,543	2,014	1,426	1,508
Non-resident taxes paid local municipalities	705	1,290	1,082	767	2,014	1,667
Miscellaneous	315	251	362	2,949	270	656
Total	138,009	122,887	124,919	69,079	45,721	56,896
ASSETS.						
Cash in treasury	7,767	13,926	16,286	2,398	4,342	1,779
Rates due from local municipalities	10,109	3,590	9,182	13,281	10,003	8,657
Sinking fund and other investments in stocks, mortgages, debentures, etc., including special deposits ..						
Land, buildings, furniture, etc.	102,000	87,000	74,500	55,000	55,000	55,000
Miscellaneous	48,732	60,975	46,669	676		353
Total	168,608	165,491	146,637	71,355	69,345	65,789
LIABILITIES.						
School grants paid	409	539	455			
Debentures outstanding (principal)	26,597	31,388	35,940	20,000	20,000	20,000
Loans for current expenses and interest due on same ..				15,500	5,631	
Municipalities for non-resident taxes collected	1,190	1,185	1,761	1,095	366	584
Miscellaneous	16,679	10,264	11,597	1,082		1,613
Total	44,875	43,376	49,753	37,677	25,997	22,197

* This consists of \$4,894 from the York Road account and \$1,403 balance of non-resident land fund. These accounts were not included by Treasurer in 1886 and 1887. † This includes revenue from York Roads. ‡ This includes maintenance of York Roads. § Amount previously reported as "Stock in York Roads," viz., \$61,773 was written off by arbitrators.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—COUNTY MUNICIPALITIES.

TABLE X. Showing an abstract statement of Receipts, Disbursements, Assets and Liabilities of the county municipalities of Ontario for the three years ending December 31, 1888, 1889 and 1890.—*Continued.*

Schedule.	Durham and Northumberland.			Prince Edward.		
	1890.	1889.	1888.	1890.	1889.	1888.
RECEIPTS.	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Balance from previous year.....	16,583	18,880	17,790	1,439	960	*787
<i>Ordinary municipal revenue:</i>						
Rates from local municipalities.....	28,163	23,844	27,373	20,871	20,520	18,473
Licenses, fees, rents, tolls, fines, etc.....	4,563	856	727	135	303	128
Interest on deposits and dividends on investments..	170	134	147	.....	6	51
<i>Subsidies and refunds:</i>						
Received from { Schools.....	5,817	6,271	6,334	1,923	1,815	1,989
Government for { Administration of Justice...	3,034	4,533	5,444	1,230	1,752	1,468
Refund of moneys loaned or invested.....	.....	.....	2,090	.....	.....	.....
<i>Loans:</i>						
Money borrowed for current expenses.....	12,000	.....	.....	.....	4,773	1,524
Money borrowed on debentures.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Non-resident taxes collected.....	432	323	278	112	80	.....
Towns or cities separate from county for services...	1,125	2,278	2,278	.....	.....	.....
Miscellaneous.....	89	336	109	79	107	50
Total.	71,976	57,455	62,570	25,789	30,316	24,470
DISBURSEMENTS.						
<i>Expenses of municipal government:</i>						
Attendance at meetings of council and committees	4,105	2,497	2,604	424	757	450
Allowances, salaries and commissions	4,907	1,710	1,530	740	1,142	1,783
Printing, advertising, postage and stationery.....	618	554	489	486	469	500
Insurance, heating, lighting and care of buildings	1,137	2,268	2,846	493	656	.....
Other expenses, including law costs.....	1,710	.....	.....	585	971	1,316
Roads and bridges.....	18,718	401	1,474	68	898	.....
Buildings and other works (construction).....	718	871	.....	.....	.....	50
Support of the poor and other charities.....	.....	.....	.....	28	21	100
Administration of Justice, gaol maintenance, etc...	9,410	12,848	16,170	4,341	4,533	4,127
Grants to schools and other payments on education.	15,478	17,996	18,199	5,972	5,550	5,910
Sinking fund and other investments including special deposits .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Debentures redeemed.....	.....	.....	.....	4,850	4,745	3,646
Refund of money borrowed for current expenses...	.....	.....	.....	2,010	4,288	1,723
Interest on loans, advances and debentures.....	.....	.....	.....	3,533	3,747	3,891
Non-resident taxes paid local municipalities.....	432	323	278	112	80	.....
Miscellaneous.....	.....	1,404	100	25	1,020	14
Total.	57,233	40,872	43,690	23,577	28,877	23,510
ASSETS.						
Cash in treasury.....	14,743	16,583	18,880	2,212	1,439	960
Rates due from local municipalities.....	9,198	6,409	.....	5,594	4,512	8,335
Sinking fund and other investments in stocks, mortgages, debentures, etc., including special deposits	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Land, buildings, furniture, etc.....	52,500	52,000	52,000	33,500	35,000	35,000
Miscellaneous.....	.....	.....	.....	408	.....	.....
Total.	76,441	74,992	70,880	41,714	40,951	44,205
LIABILITIES.						
School grants unpaid.....	.....	.....	.....	1,493	1,439	1,247
Debentures outstanding (principal).....	.....	.....	.....	50,578	55,428	60,173
Loans for current expenses and interest due on same	12,000	.....	.....	.....	2,010	1,524
Municipalities for non-resident taxes collected.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Miscellaneous.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	376	.....
Total.	12,000	.....	.....	52,071	59,253	62,944

* This is the balance reported by the Treasurer and the Special Audit Board for 1888—the balance previously reported by county Treasurer was \$327.44.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—COUNTY MUNICIPALITIES.

TABLE X. Showing an abstract statement of Receipts, Disbursements, Assets and Liabilities of the county municipalities of Ontario for the three years ending December 31, 1888, 1889 and 1890.—Continued.

Schedule.	Lennox and Addington.			Frontenac.		
	1890.	1889.	1888.	1890.	1889.	1888.
RECEIPTS.	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Balance from previous year	451	2,010	1,036	11,400	1,131	2,281
<i>Ordinary municipal revenue :</i>						
Rates from local municipalities	39,437	37,554	37,175	33,362	28,710	22,654
Licenses, fees, rents, tolls, fines, etc.	183	1,049	3,641	3,298	3,988	4,395
Interest on deposits and dividends on investments ..	564	77	90	238	685	4
<i>Subsidies and refunds :</i>						
Received from (Schools)	3,640	2,911	2,931	3,844	2,855	2,746
Government for (Administration of Justice) ..	1,591	1,232	759	2,594	2,472	2,317
Refund of moneys loaned or invested						
<i>Loans :</i>						
Money borrowed for current expenses		1,200			19,000	10,000
Money borrowed on debentures	18,400					
Non-resident taxes collected	127	278	57	610	3,299	1,649
Towns or cities separate from county for services ..				99	5,762	7,582
Miscellaneous	3,037	353		1,902	1,636	1,770
Total	67,430	46,664	45,689	57,377	69,538	55,398
DISBURSEMENTS.						
<i>Expenses of municipal government :</i>						
Attendance at meetings of council and committees ..	1,780	1,923	1,612	1,147	1,015	1,122
Allowances, salaries and commissions	1,876	2,131	2,011	2,549	2,110	2,560
Printing, advertising, postage and stationery	934	727	873	478	93	435
Insurance, heating, lighting and care of buildings ..	187	282	117	1,087	231	610
Other expenses, including law costs	938	36				577
Roads and bridges	9,472	9,578	6,084	2,002	2,428	2,375
Buildings and other works (construction)						
Support of the poor and other charities				825	600	525
Administration of Justice, gaol maintenance, etc. ..	5,450	8,105	8,678	11,517	12,764	11,876
Grants to schools and other payments on education ..	8,134	9,481	9,332	9,997	7,896	7,739
Sinking fund and other investments including special deposits	393			110	138	4
Debentures redeemed	23,200	3,100	2,900	9,000	6,000	4,000
Refund of money borrowed for current expenses ..		1,200	1,826		9,000	5,000
Interest on loans, advances and debentures	8,395	8,973	9,284	15,254	12,127	13,570
Non-resident taxes paid local municipalities	360	120	44	1,497	2,970	2,046
Miscellaneous	119	557	918	1,339	766	1,828
Total	61,238	46,213	43,679	56,802	58,138	54,267
ASSETS.						
Cash in treasury	6,192	451	2,010	575	11,400	1,131
Rates due from local municipalities	13,607	19,839	20,451	27,035	27,538	24,002
Sinking fund and other investments in stocks, mortgages, debentures, etc., including special deposits ..	3,193	2,800	2,800	5,016	4,906	24,768
Land, buildings, furniture, etc.	55,000	55,000	55,000	129,000	125,000	110,000
Miscellaneous	20			4,618	4,937	5,612
Total	78,012	78,090	80,261	166,244	173,781	165,513
LIABILITIES.						
School grants unpaid				2,514	2,828	2,786
Debentures outstanding (principal)	137,600	142,400	145,500	213,000	222,000	228,000
Loans for current expenses and interest due on same ..				15,000	15,000	5,000
Municipalities for non-resident taxes collected	53	286	128	316	1,173	845
Miscellaneous	544	48	41	3,215	4,815	51,449
Total	138,197	142,734	145,669	234,045	245,816	288,080

* This includes \$2,368 for premium on debentures sold. † An asset of \$20,000 included in reports of 1888 and previous years for Lennox and Addington—York Roads—was written off by the Treasurer of county by order of council. ‡ A liability of \$49,200 included in reports of 1888 and previous years as due Dominion of Canada for York Roads was written off by the county Treasurer by order of council.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—COUNTY MUNICIPALITIES.

TABLE X. Showing an abstract statement of Receipts, Disbursements, Assets and Liabilities of the county municipalities of Ontario for the three years ending December 31, 1888, 1889 and 1890. —Continued.

Schedule.	Leeds and Grenville.			Dundas, Stormont and Glenarry.		
	1890.	1889.	1888.	1890.	1889.	1888.
RECEIPTS.	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Balance from previous year		6,445	3,843		3,116	7,256
<i>Ordinary municipal revenue:</i>						
Rates from local municipalities	33,257	23,037	25,456	33,636	27,467	31,360
Licenses, fees, rents, tolls, fines, etc.	477	4,285	6,609	759	617	2,943
Interest on deposits and dividends on investments		909	1,358	95	58	84
<i>Subsidies and refunds:</i>						
Received from { Schools	4,575	4,891	4,903	6,283	6,449	6,461
Government for { Administration of Justice	3,022	2,262	2,114	3,442	2,382	1,373
Refund of moneys loaned or invested		20,875	5,000			
<i>Loans:</i>						
Money borrowed for current expenses	7,469	11,537		23,300	12,817	8,900
Money borrowed on debentures			25,000	21,947		
Non-resident taxes collected	47	44	7	408	463	684
Towns or cities separate from county for services						
Miscellaneous	68	139	2,667	47,212	*5,000	18
Total	48,915	74,424	76,957	102,082	58,369	59,079
DISBURSEMENTS.						
<i>Expenses of municipal government:</i>						
Attendance at meetings of council and committees	1,940	2,113	2,011	1,581	1,544	1,493
Allowances, salaries and commissions	2,567	5,064	6,553	1,532	1,724	1,070
Printing, advertising, postage and stationery	649	568	571	671	711	377
Insurance, heating, lighting and care of buildings	1,478	1,124	1,408	1,273	875	1,824
Other expenses, including law costs	17	259	223	794	1,719	1,339
Roads and bridges	1,232	3,519	1,585			
Buildings and other works (construction)	176	18,022	13,649		186	342
Support of the poor and other charities	895	524	523			
Administration of Justice, gaol maintenance, etc.	10,346	10,165	9,216	9,601	9,253	8,231
Grants to schools and other payments on education	15,814	15,343	15,355	24,466	22,577	20,015
Sinking funds and other investments, including special deposits			16,210			
Debentures redeemed		15,000		2,842	2,696	2,558
Refund of money borrowed for current expenses	11,537			24,017	5,000	2,500
Interest on loans, advances and debentures	1,761	2,208	2,525	1,823	1,967	2,157
Non-resident taxes paid local municipalities	98			408	463	684
Miscellaneous	405	515	673	25,325	49,654	13,373
Total	48,915	74,424	70,512	94,333	58,369	55,963
ASSETS.						
Cash in treasury			6,445	7,749		3,116
Rates due from local municipalities	15,499	19,599	12,760	13,563	16,612	12,642
Sinking funds and other investments in stocks, mortgages, debentures, etc., including special deposits			20,875			
Land, buildings, furniture, etc.	110,000	110,000	94,000	112,000	112,000	112,000
Miscellaneous				38,540	22,611	27,131
Total	125,499	129,599	134,080	171,852	151,223	154,889
LIABILITIES.						
School grants unpaid			2,329		3,400	3,850
Debentures outstanding (principal)	25,000	25,000	40,000	33,325	14,219	16,915
Loans for current expenses and interest due on same	7,469	11,537		40,500	36,217	28,906
Municipalities for non-resident taxes collected		51	7			
Miscellaneous	1,583	449	3,793	4,672	3,940	4,146
Total	34,052	37,037	46,129	78,497	57,776	53,817

* From sureties of ex-Treasurer. † This includes grants of \$5,500 from Dominion government, and \$1,500 from Ontario Government for improvements to river drainage. ‡ This includes expenditures on drainage of rivers. § This includes balance of advances made to local municipalities. || A reduction of \$1,923.50 was made by the Government on drainage debentures owing to the reduction from 5% to 4% in rate of interest.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—COUNTY MUNICIPALITIES.

TABLE X. Showing an abstract statement of Receipts, Disbursements, Assets and Liabilities of the county municipalities of Ontario for the three years ending December 31, 1888, 1889 and 1890.—*Continued.*

Schedule.	Prescott and Russell.			Carleton.		
	1890.	1889.	1888.	1890.	1889.	1888.
RECEIPTS.	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Balance from previous year	1,762	1,881	1,722	4,442	7,262	7,898
<i>Ordinary municipal revenue :</i>						
Rates from local municipalities	16,831	20,005	17,840	32,725	26,705	25,752
Licenses, fees, rents, tolls, fines, etc.	265	263	402	474	2,064	3,275
Interest on deposits and dividends on investments ..				460	834	317
<i>Subsidies and refunds :</i>						
Received from Schools	3,092	3,198	3,319	3,813	3,788	3,805
Government for Administration of Justice....	3,833	1,073	2,125	4,907	5,870	4,558
Refund on moneys loaned or invested				10,000	10,300	
<i>Loans :</i>						
Money borrowed for current expenses	3,200		2,000	198		
Money borrowed on debentures						20,000
Non-resident taxes collected	5,469	4,500	5,143	1,842	1,632	6,053
Towns or cities separate from county for services ..				6,696	6,696	6,696
Miscellaneous	533	606	241	581	947	3,867
Total	34,985	31,526	32,792	66,138	66,098	82,221
DISBURSEMENTS.						
<i>Expenses of municipal government :</i>						
Attendance at meetings of council and committees ..	850	853	897	2,554	2,393	2,457
Allowances, salaries and commissions	828	860	890	2,100	2,100	2,100
Printing, advertising, postage and stationery	429	481	407	440	459	542
Insurance, heating, lighting and care of buildings ..				2,000	2,000	2,000
Other expenses, including law costs	200			320	395	66
Roads and bridges	877		703	1,446	2,158	358
Buildings and other works (construction)	569	656	1,012	16,425	2,545	4,223
Support of the poor and other charities					1,000	
Administration of Justice, gaol maintenance, etc.	9,120	6,994	5,996	12,080	12,623	12,822
Grants to schools and other payments on education ..	12,376	11,180	11,118	8,940	8,892	9,052
Sinking fund and other investments, including special deposits ..				10,000	18,000	25,040
Debentures redeemed	1,000	1,000	1,000			
Refund of money borrowed for current expenses ..	1,300	2,500	2,600			
Interest on loans, advances and debentures	214	396	452	4,300	4,300	3,300
Non-resident taxes paid local municipalities	4,983	4,002	5,097	1,842	1,632	6,053
Miscellaneous	856	842	739	3,691	3,159	6,946
Total	33,602	29,764	30,911	66,138	61,656	74,959
ASSETS.						
Cash in treasury	1,383	1,762	1,881		4,442	7,262
Rates due from local municipalities	10,012	10,665	13,143	25,000	21,800	26,257
Sinking fund and other investments in stocks, mortgages, debentures, etc., including special deposits ..				34,000	34,000	26,300
Land, buildings, furniture, etc	20,000	20,000	20,000	200,000	275,000	275,000
Miscellaneous						2,037
Total	31,395	32,427	35,024	259,000	335,242	336,856
LIABILITIES.						
School grants unpaid						31
Debentures outstanding (principal)		1,000	2,000	75,000	75,000	75,000
Loans for current expenses and interest due on same ..	4,200	2,300	4,800	198		
Municipalities for non-resident taxes collected	2,080	1,595	1,097			
Miscellaneous				2,150		
Total	6,280	4,895	7,897	77,348	75,000	75,031

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—COUNTY MUNICIPALITIES.

TABLE X. Showing an abstract statement of Receipts, Disbursements, Assets and Liabilities of the county municipalities of Ontario for the three years ending December 31, 1888, 1889 and 1890.—*Continued.*

Schedule.	Renfrew.			Lanark.		
	1890.	1889.	1888.	1890.	1889.	1888.
RECEIPTS.						
	\$	\$		\$	\$	\$
Balance from previous year.....	3,116	221	2,869	11,642	11,110	12,536
<i>Ordinary municipal revenue:</i>						
Rates from local municipalities.....	18,812	18,682	19,226	14,395	16,272	16,349
Licenses, fees, rents, tolls, fines, etc.....	523	938	1,414	372	1,310	2,059
Interest on deposits and dividends on investments.....		31		105	82	120
<i>Subsidies and refunds:</i>						
Received from { Schools.....	3,791	3,363	6,315	2,577	2,687	2,805
Government for { Administration of Justice....	2,582	4,661	1,950	626	2,094	1,435
Refund of moneys loaned or invested.....						
<i>Loans:</i>						
Money borrowed for current expenses.....	19,000	18,000	15,060	3,000		
Money borrowed on debentures.....						
Non-resident taxes collected.....	630	1,378	1,392	1,608	1,822	1,321
Towns or cities separate from county for services..					625	625
Miscellaneous.....	604	612	398	135	236	113
Total	49,058	47,886	48,624	34,460	36,238	37,363
DISBURSEMENTS.						
<i>Expenses of municipal government:</i>						
Attendance at meetings of council and committees.....	1,468	1,307	1,152	1,132	1,096	1,103
Allowances, salaries and commissions.....	1,300	1,285	1,323	3,018	3,018	2,985
Printing, advertising, postage and stationery....	467	350	505	582	576	419
Insurance, heating, lighting and care of buildings.....	902	1,192	772	877	906	820
Other expenses, including law costs.....	11	129	2			
Roads and bridges.....	404	2,214	1,959	376	336	
Buildings and other works (construction).....			943	1,948		210
Support of the poor and other charities.....	200	200	330	675	733	847
Administration of Justice, gaol maintenance, etc....	6,380	7,128	9,053	6,432	6,998	9,738
Grants to schools and other payments on education.....	11,222	11,854	16,402	7,720	7,994	8,190
Sinking fund and other investments, including special deposits.....	622	431	504			
Debentures redeemed.....	818	772	728			
Refund of money borrowed for current expenses....	21,000	12,060	10,000	3,000		
Interest on loans, advances and debentures.....	2,219	2,201	2,093	35		
Non-resident taxes paid local municipalities.....	1,074	2,304	1,401	1,699	1,837	1,484
Miscellaneous.....	846	1,343	1,236	625	1,052	457
Total	48,933	44,770	48,403	28,119	24,596	26,253
ASSETS.						
Cash in treasury.....	125	3,116	221	6,341	11,642	11,110
Rates due from local municipalities.....	13,815	13,152	13,581	1,659		
Sinking fund and other investments in stocks, mortgages, debentures, etc., including special deposits.....	1,557	935	504			
Land, buildings, furniture, etc.....	50,000	50,000	51,800	52,500	50,000	50,000
Miscellaneous.....						
Total	65,497	67,203	66,056	60,500	61,642	61,110
LIABILITIES.						
School grants unpaid.....			520			
Debentures outstanding (principal).....	29,615	30,433	31,205			
Loans for current expenses and interest due on same.....	11,000	13,000	7,060			
Municipalities for non-resident taxes collected.....		443	1,369		92	107
anous.....	460		785	3		
Total	41,073	43,876	40,939	3	92	107

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—COUNTY MUNICIPALITIES.

TABLE X. Showing an abstract statement of Receipts, Disbursements, Assets and Liabilities of the county municipalities of Ontario for the three years ending December 31, 1888, 1889 and 1890.—*Continued.*

Schedule.	Victoria.			Peterborough.		
	1890.	1889.	1888.	1890.	1889.	1888.
RECEIPTS.	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
Balance from previous year		943	575	4,126	1,135	1,900
<i>Ordinary municipal revenue:</i>						
Rates from local municipalities	36,370	33,365	48,455	23,121	22,589	24,318
Licenses, fees, rents, tolls, fines, etc	658	3,670	3,920	1,102	1,730	3,220
Interest on deposits and dividends on investments ..	3,339	2,827	2,468	502	463	403
<i>Subsidies and refunds:</i>						
Received from { Schools	4,166	3,924	5,605	2,243	2,601	2,631
Government for { Administration of Justice....	2,849	2,227	1,880	2,208	2,444	1,431
Refund of moneys loaned or invested ..	4,185	9,588	4,968	11,393	2,635	5,779
<i>Loans:</i>						
Money borrowed for current expenses	21,000	16,411	14,500	14,500	27,169	21,775
Money borrowed on debentures					19,402	
Non-resident taxes collected	2,555	3,743	3,941	1,277	1,909	1,389
Towns or cities separate from county for services...			*800	2,025	2,025	2,025
Miscellaneous	2,945	989	966	276	935	417
Total	78,067	77,687	88,078	62,773	85,037	65,288
DISBURSEMENTS.						
<i>Expenses of municipal government:</i>						
Attendance at meetings of council and committees ..	1,336	1,068	1,148	1,120	1,014	976
Allowances, salaries and commissions	2,382	2,630	2,280	2,984	1,819	1,747
Printing, advertising, postage and stationery	759	1,029	1,122	662	412	758
Insurance, heating, lighting and care of buildings ..	697	410	1,000	1,241	1,011	1,120
Other expenses, including law costs	658	2,326	586		1,317	1,069
Roads and bridges	1,197	1,941	1,408	11,337	5,237	17,063
Buildings and other works (construction)	1,343	4,514	351	2,802	201	364
Support of the poor and other charities	394	366	329	10		
Administration of Justice, gaol maintenance, etc...	9,527	9,637	10,618	8,115	9,876	10,536
Grants to schools and other payments on education ..	12,252	12,994	14,524	5,878	6,260	6,367
Sinking fund and other investments, including special deposits	10,481	17,790	7,554		7,245	7,398
Debentures redeemed				10,635		
Refund of money borrowed for current expenses....	23,411	11,500	34,500	8,331	42,000	11,500
Interest on loans, advances and debentures	6,081	5,948	6,277	3,365	2,494	2,097
Non-resident taxes paid local municipalities	2,284	4,049	4,086	1,494	1,699	1,989
Miscellaneous	3,688	1,485	1,352	783	826	1,169
Total	76,490	77,687	87,135	58,757	80,911	64,153
ASSETS.						
Cash in treasury	1,577		943	4,016	4,126	1,135
Rates due from local municipalities	15,699	15,603	21,282	14,924	17,546	18,126
Sinking fund and other investments in stocks, mortgages, debentures, etc., including special deposits ..	58,269	52,238	44,292	19,476	30,870	26,259
Land, buildings, furniture, etc	64,500	64,500	59,250	93,355	94,895	94,895
Miscellaneous	1,638	908	2,516	1,549	2,736	3,113
Total	141,683	133,249	128,283	133,320	150,173	143,528
LIABILITIES.						
School grants unpaid	3,430	3,380	4,180	2,692	2,812	2,868
Debentures outstanding (principal)	85,000	85,000	85,000	40,767	51,402	32,000
Loans for current expenses and interest due on same ..	11,000	13,411	8,500	32,953	26,784	41,615
Municipalities for non-resident taxes collected	875	604	910	281	498	288
Miscellaneous	271	965	8,175	4,110	8,474	6,328
Total	100,576	103,360	106,765	80,803	89,970	83,099

*From County of Haliburton for Administration of Justice.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—COUNTY MUNICIPALITIES.

TABLE X. Showing an abstract statement of Receipts, Disbursements, Assets and Liabilities of the county municipalities of Ontario for the three years ending December 31, 1888, 1889 and 1890. —Continued.

Schedule.	Haliburton.			Hastings.		
	1890.	1889.	1888.	1890.	1889.	1888.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
RECEIPTS.						
Balance from previous year	507	200	456	1,915	663	170
<i>Ordinary municipal revenue :</i>						
Rates from local municipalities.....	7,087	7,332	9,252	68,290	64,480	57,866
Licenses, fees, rents, tolls, fines, etc.....	37	44	124	854	498	1,454
Interest on deposits and dividends on investments.....				3,944	3,743	2,723
<i>Subsidies and refunds :</i>						
Received from { Schools	3,047	2,754	2,746	4,519	4,424	4,534
Government for { Administration of Justice	150	150	150	3,290	5,061	4,989
Refund of moneys loaned or invested				20,900	3,483	704
<i>Loans :</i>						
Money borrowed for current expenses	12,500	9,500	7,000	*24,223	*34,801	*36,900
Money borrowed on debentures.....						
Non-resident taxes collected.....	216	1,076		3,741	3,137	3,832
Towns or cities separate from county for services.....				7,785	4,200	
Miscellaneous	562	300		452	893	144
Total	24,106	21,356	19,728	139,913	125,383	113,316
DISBURSEMENTS.						
<i>Expenses of municipal government :</i>						
Attendance at meetings of council and committees	129	111	151	3,048	2,416	2,573
Allowances, salaries and commissions.....	716	673	629	2,785	3,185	3,060
Printing, advertising, postage and stationery.....	366	256	464	857	1,139	889
Insurance, heating, lighting and care of buildings	113	102		1,090	1,347	988
Other expenses, including law costs.....			30	122	225	122
Roads and bridges.....			300	26,590	27,507	29,322
Buildings and other works (construction)	116	34	90	1,977	1,423	4,150
Support of the poor and other charities				60	609	11
Administration of Justice, gaol maintenance, etc.	300	301	1,117	15,315	14,742	14,597
Grants to schools and other payments on education	4,140	4,042	4,016	13,356	12,442	17,308
Sinking fund and other investments, including special deposits				29,986	9,097	10,252
Debentures redeemed.....	3,381	3,189	3,008			
Refund of money borrowed for current expenses	12,500	9,000	7,300	27,396	36,900	17,739
Interest on loans, advances and debentures	1,331	1,975	2,303	7,336	7,873	6,914
Non-resident taxes paid local municipalities.....	216	1,076		3,743	3,143	3,975
Miscellaneous	618	90	120	5,243	1,420	753
Total	23,926	20,849	19,528	138,904	123,468	112,653
ASSETS.						
Cash in treasury.....	180	507	200	1,009	1,915	663
Rates due from local municipalities.....	10,368	9,671	8,757	40,073	50,957	56,238
Sinking fund and other investments in stocks, mortgages, debentures, etc., including special deposits				+69,916	+60,831	+55,216
Land, buildings, furniture, etc	1,550	1,550	1,500	60,000	60,000	70,000
Miscellaneous	38	38	338	1,013	667	
Total	12,136	11,766	10,795	172,011	174,370	182,117
LIABILITIES.						
School grants unpaid	406	354	443			
Debentures outstanding (principal)	20,201	23,582	26,771	105,000	105,000	105,000
Loans for current expenses and interest due on same	2,500	2,500	2,000	24,223	27,396	29,495
Municipalities for non-resident taxes collected.....					3	9
Miscellaneous	1,408	5,397	5,052	2,333	2,359	2,240
Total	24,515	31,833	34,266	131,556	134,758	136,744

* This includes loans from Sinking Fund. † This does not include \$50,000 of nominal stock in Grand Junction Railway, which appeared in 1886 and 1887.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—TOWNSHIP MUNICIPALITIES.

TABLE XI. Summary statement showing the totals for all townships in Ontario of the several items of Receipts, Disbursements, Assets and Liabilities for the five years ending December 31, 1886-90.

Schedule.	1890.	1889.	1888	1887.	1886.
RECEIPTS.	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Balance from previous year	441,354	462,869	409,958	481,383	385,132
<i>Ordinary municipal revenue:</i>					
Municipal and school taxes	4,563,863	4,315,642	4,355,165	4,415,224	4,383,179
Licenses, fees, rents, fines, etc.	73,942	69,326	49,466	45,243	47,675
Refund of moneys loaned or invested (principal and interest), including special deposits	268,828	364,901	296,769	218,495	204,321
<i>Loans:</i>					
Money borrowed for current expenses	477,099	403,857	329,684	365,724	335,806
Money borrowed on debentures	403,828	330,080	353,986	292,302	278,193
Miscellaneous	130,281	145,092	148,489	151,802	235,256
Total.....	6,359,195	6,091,767	5,943,517	5,920,173	5,869,562
DISBURSEMENTS.					
<i>Expenses of municipal government:</i>					
Allowances, salaries and commissions	274,430	271,649	257,691	265,436	264,119
Other expenses of municipal government	127,872	121,901	96,631	104,596	101,286
*Roads, bridges, buildings and other works	779,028	685,371	624,458	734,178	719,215
Support of the poor and other charities	67,469	64,224	66,612	64,473	64,916
County treasurer for levy	1,166,283	1,106,129	1,156,979	1,105,373	1,088,648
Payments on account of schools and education	1,884,569	1,857,349	1,824,798	1,882,831	1,872,844
Drainage works	234,799	192,161	171,844	273,756	251,215
Sinking fund and other investments	211,228	220,844	191,169	175,247	180,960
Debentures redeemed	325,834	443,419	366,965	264,878	252,329
Refund of moneys borrowed for current expenses ..	484,326	353,262	331,578	345,697	333,006
Interest on loans, advances and debentures	198,674	194,710	203,698	164,273	152,506
Miscellaneous	130,323	139,394	188,225	135,905	154,692
Total.....	5,884,835	5,650,413	5,480,648	5,516,643	5,435,736
ASSETS.					
Cash in treasury	474,360	441,354	462,869	403,530	433,826
Taxes in arrears	1,339,039	1,434,687	1,258,346	1,146,827	1,171,743
Investments in mortgages, debentures, stocks, etc.	1,590,414	1,578,466	1,647,496	1,636,273	1,598,943
Land, buildings, furniture, etc	337,068	331,381	324,016	336,378	330,887
Miscellaneous	290,012	184,337	180,823	155,471	145,536
Total.....	4,030,893	3,970,225	3,873,550	3,678,479	3,680,935
LIABILITIES.					
County levy	471,320	502,359	438,579	391,918	374,176
Local school rates	219,686	225,894	189,527	190,308	193,800
Debentures outstanding (principal)	3,366,617	3,299,557	3,409,744	3,154,428	3,153,646
Loans for current expenses and interest	188,067	195,872	143,004	155,338	127,974
Miscellaneous	121,876	126,343	80,019	345,405	355,076
Total.....	4,367,566	4,350,025	4,260,873	4,237,397	4,204,672

NOTE. The returns for 1886 and 1887 were not quite complete. For those townships not returned in 1887 the aggregate Receipts in 1888 were \$66,869 (including balance of \$6,428), and the Disbursements \$61,477.

* To this expenditure on roads must be added the amount of statute labor performed annually.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—TOWN AND VILLAGE MUNICIPALITIES.

TABLE XII. Summary statement showing the totals for all towns and villages in Ontario of the several items of Receipts, Disbursements, Assets and Liabilities for the five years ending December 31, 1886-90.

Schedule.	1890.	1889.	1888.	1887.	1886.
RECEIPTS.	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Balance from previous year.....	212,649	227,071	198,917	228,944	180,786
<i>Ordinary municipal revenue:</i>					
Municipal and school taxes.....	2,232,456	2,048,086	2,056,908	1,899,482	1,791,459
Licenses, fees, rent, fines, etc.	306,755	278,494	241,837	199,018	177,293
Refund of moneys loaned or invested (principal and interest), including special deposits.....	342,957	281,490	186,427	144,241	140,671
<i>Loans:</i>					
Money borrowed for current expenses.....	2,287,164	2,149,377	1,816,928	1,404,102	1,111,649
Money borrowed on debentures.....	1,184,983	1,285,929	1,170,639	749,069	599,959
Miscellaneous	135,880	113,023	87,971	90,189	104,668
Total.....	6,702,794	6,383,470	5,759,627	4,715,045	4,106,485
DISBURSEMENTS.					
<i>Expenses of municipal government:</i>					
Allowances, salaries and commissions.	153,316	141,057	136,489	138,593	131,540
Lighting of streets, water supply and fire protection (maintenance).....	277,924	238,077	210,431	210,530	185,925
Other expenses of municipal government.....	134,250	113,724	104,340	82,992	95,821
Streets, bridges and parks.....	596,594	596,037	496,584	591,202	462,677
*Buildings and other works (construction)	622,402	567,418	489,163	241,909	187,786
Support of the poor and other charities	40,478	39,153	38,810	37,912	37,853
County treasurer for levy	139,160	133,175	129,675	125,463	128,830
Payments on account of schools and education....	908,108	896,815	913,329	734,377	692,405
Administration of Justice, police service, etc.	77,455	77,343	80,554	58,844	51,580
Sinking fund and other investments	323,442	443,668	267,876	232,912	162,287
Debentures redeemed.....	303,137	307,585	245,179	250,587	266,380
Refund of money borrowed for current expenses....	2,169,074	2,006,462	1,779,952	1,291,571	946,916
Interest on loans, advances and debentures	457,582	400,633	389,997	345,297	311,128
Miscellaneous	257,621	209,674	250,177	174,019	216,292
Total.....	6,460,543	6,170,821	5,532,556	4,516,208	3,877,420
ASSETS.					
Cash in treasury.....	242,251	212,649	227,071	198,837	229,065
Taxes in arrears.....	823,480	758,844	673,541	641,923	637,426
Investment in stocks, mortgages, debentures, etc. .	1,240,989	1,216,453	1,190,279	1,280,266	1,008,682
Land, buildings and other property	6,604,814	6,014,958	5,546,388	4,003,275	3,845,669
Miscellaneous	522,670	401,376	356,624	416,625	325,900
Total.....	9,434,204	8,604,280	7,993,903	6,540,926	6,046,742
LIABILITIES.					
County levy.....	64,546	79,090	81,661	65,789	66,847
Local school rates.....	185,295	175,553	146,981	109,781	113,585
Debentures outstanding (principal)	7,986,037	7,107,289	6,750,193	5,894,200	5,399,603
Loans for current expenses and interest.....	800,233	685,059	627,665	595,902	479,443
Miscellaneous	230,750	319,057	235,542	269,115	246,846
Total.....	9,266,861	8,366,048	7,842,042	6,934,787	6,306,324

* This includes construction of waterworks, electric light plant, etc.

† Toronto city annexed Parkdale and assumed the latter's debenture debt, which, on December 31, 1888, was \$621,675.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—CITY MUNICIPALITIES.

TABLE XIII. Summary statement showing the totals for the cities of Ontario of the several items of Receipts, Disbursements, Assets and Liabilities for the five years ending December 31, 1886-90.

Schedule.	1890.	1889.	1888.	1887.	1886.
RECEIPTS.	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Balance from previous year	269,585	660,783	212,700	191,846	229,587
<i>Ordinary municipal revenue:</i>					
Municipal and school taxes	3,945,508	3,746,884	3,052,393	3,017,550	2,686,045
Licenses	151,830	151,528	132,389	138,210	127,982
Fees, rents, fines, etc. (including water rates, etc.)	1,075,001	1,029,990	1,029,468	877,732	789,458
Interest on investments, and dividends	132,633	161,671	147,677	141,309	99,802
<i>Subsidies and refunds:</i>					
Received from Government (except for schools)	18,654	15,417	18,508	20,347	20,657
Refund of moneys loaned or invested	319,220	551,762	187,987	92,084	385,728
<i>Loans:</i>					
Money borrowed for current expenses	4,183,749	2,354,073	4,366,139	3,067,353	1,947,320
Money borrowed on debentures	1,247,222	4,696,917	1,579,545	1,756,730	833,562
Miscellaneous	405,694	451,931	426,137	274,158	376,600
Total	11,749,096	13,820,956	11,162,943	9,577,319	7,496,741
DISBURSEMENTS.					
<i>Expenses of municipal government:</i>					
Allowances, salaries and commissions	146,892	142,664	124,636	120,642	119,519
Printing, advertising, postage and stationery	38,108	36,390	37,543	32,186	28,265
Law costs (including salaries)	41,952	34,851	35,976	20,437	18,791
Insurance, heating, lighting and care of buildings	33,927	27,376	20,473	30,737	19,805
Lighting of streets, water supply, fire protection	815,972	835,556	748,883	667,459	537,734
Other expenses	67,901	63,800	58,461	55,453	30,339
Streets, bridges and parks	2,282,089	2,195,307	1,720,603	1,425,440	1,075,314
Buildings and other property (construction)	1,075,196	1,174,599	734,008	586,383	283,770
Administration of Justice, police service, etc	477,640	459,338	428,692	349,869	376,483
Board of Health	103,698	109,379	107,657	96,309	93,435
Support of the poor and other charities	123,902	134,007	112,779	84,794	78,223
Payments on account of schools and education	993,669	1,048,821	786,387	766,678	559,777
Sinking funds and other investments	882,110	476,020	663,512	337,414	508,240
Debentures redeemed	393,002	1,123,595	273,876	156,180	137,002
Refund of money borrowed for current expenses	2,262,459	3,653,285	3,000,693	2,907,737	1,932,794
Interest on loans, advances and debentures	1,382,617	1,252,775	1,193,884	1,096,743	1,029,335
Miscellaneous	280,796	783,608	454,097	630,158	476,069
Total	11,401,930	13,551,371	10,502,160	9,364,619	7,804,895
ASSETS.					
Cash in treasury	347,166	269,585	660,783	212,700	191,846
Taxes in arrears	1,189,585	974,541	1,035,559	911,727	1,056,144
Sinking funds and other investments in stocks, mortgages, etc., (including special deposits)	4,331,864	3,778,286	3,802,067	3,229,246	2,727,842
Land, buildings, furniture, etc., (including water-works, electric light plant, etc.)	21,063,248	18,564,730	17,750,051	16,175,081	15,105,212
Miscellaneous	77,248,959	2,837,070	3,113,966	3,016,973	2,426,725
Total	34,180,822	26,424,212	26,362,426	23,545,727	21,507,769
LIABILITIES.					
Local school rates unpaid	60,429	76,002	44,595	69,767	77,064
*Debentures outstanding (principal)	26,224,323	25,360,626	21,165,629	19,447,801	17,865,870
Loans for current expenses and interest	3,336,300	1,323,878	2,518,053	1,095,936	936,306
Miscellaneous	2,097,210	2,226,112	1,372,282	1,799,567	1,322,064
Total	31,718,262	28,986,618	25,100,559	22,413,071	20,201,304

NOTE.—This summary refers to the eleven cities given in detail in Table IX. Windsor became a city in 1892, and is included with the towns in Tables VIII and XII. Sinking funds have been eliminated from balances wherever the data was available.

*Previous to 1888 the returns for Toronto omitted Yorkville and Brockton debentures; London omitted local improvement debentures; Ottawa its school debentures, and St Catharines its railway guarantee bonds. †This large increase is due to "local improvement" assets, the amount in Toronto reaching \$3,965,801. Toronto also claims "unnegotiated debentures" as an asset, the figure in 1890 being \$2,452,143, but the treasurer has not placed the amount in liabilities.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—COUNTY MUNICIPALITIES.

TABLE XIV. Summary statement showing for all counties of Ontario the aggregate totals of the several items of Receipts, Disbursements, Assets and Liabilities for the five years 1886-90.

Schedule.	1890.	1889.	1888.	1887.	1886.
RECEIPTS.	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Balance from previous year	275,552	375,556	*305,689	296,571	286,903
<i>Ordinary municipal revenue:</i>					
Rates from local municipalities	1,312,795	1,244,209	1,399,447	1,269,498	1,245,154
Licenses, fees, rents, tolls, fines, etc	83,882	104,697	148,657	130,886	57,220
Interest on deposits and dividends on investments	45,259	44,202	42,005	34,483	31,912
<i>Subsidies and refunds:</i>					
Received from Schools	142,943	144,194	152,496	151,911	148,555
Government for Administration of Justice	139,312	120,926	129,204	118,723	127,070
Refund of moneys loaned or invested	133,275	175,176	168,451	95,354	109,081
<i>Loans:</i>					
Money borrowed for current expenses	466,258	441,589	348,856	356,955	400,645
Money borrowed on debentures	114,847	58,178	120,515	92,053	128,192
Non-resident taxes collected	93,130	101,671	109,823	110,791	112,117
Towns or cities separate from county for services	101,800	91,279	99,261	83,835	114,990
Miscellaneous	33,273	34,010	39,106	44,520	42,680
Total	2,942,326	2,935,687	3,063,510	2,785,580	2,804,519
DISBURSEMENTS.					
<i>Expenses of municipal government:</i>					
Attendance at meetings of council and committees	64,132	59,617	55,523	57,013	54,569
Allowances, salaries and commissions	94,412	93,737	92,538	89,391	96,969
Printing, advertising, postage and stationery	23,275	20,783	23,395	22,633	22,722
Insurance, heating, lighting and care of buildings	29,423	27,801	29,415	29,948	30,226
Other expenses, including law costs	29,459	28,174	22,896	48,976	23,731
Roads and bridges	225,913	197,014	238,300	213,044	225,104
Buildings and other works (construction)	100,980	75,152	53,194	105,270	78,098
Support of the poor and other charities	56,678	56,961	67,003	43,891	46,326
Administration of Justice, gaol maintenance, etc.]	438,453	433,502	456,057	389,258	386,588
Grants to schools and other payments for education	427,510	428,048	441,058	368,256	363,645
Sinking fund and other investments, including special deposits	179,823	214,223	281,004	209,661	175,878
Debentures redeemed	191,700	241,280	159,723	146,636	210,364
Refund of money borrowed for current expenses	390,072	376,290	347,003	345,876	385,526
Interest on loans, advances and debentures	201,819	209,820	212,181	214,277	222,651
Non-resident taxes paid local municipalities	95,589	103,177	107,985	116,421	109,428
Miscellaneous	95,022	94,556	100,679	86,067	76,123
Total	2,644,260	2,660,135	2,687,954	2,486,648	2,507,948
ASSETS.					
Cash in treasury	298,066	275,552	375,556	298,932	296,571
Rates due from local municipalities	613,135	632,587	588,236	666,867	649,771
Sinking fund and other investments in stocks, mortgages, debentures, etc., including special deposits	1,164,169	1,117,887	1,099,129	+994,962	+878,937
Land, buildings, furniture, etc	2,942,390	2,942,571	2,865,674	2,827,065	2,770,367
Miscellaneous	225,260	236,142	204,466	156,327	146,084
Total	5,243,020	5,204,739	5,133,061	4,944,153	4,741,780
LIABILITIES.					
School grants unpaid	32,938	39,568	44,289	45,474	43,488
Debentures outstanding (principal)	3,144,008	3,220,860	3,403,961	+3,446,891	3,505,744
Loans for current expenses and interest due on same	457,485	381,299	316,503	338,578	324,798
Municipalities for non-resident taxes collected	19,269	23,461	25,273	22,703	30,344
Miscellaneous	101,782	113,972	173,390	149,622	149,906
Total	3,755,482	3,779,160	3,963,416	4,003,273	4,054,280

*See notes on balances, pages 147 and 148. †Corrected by omitting certain assets added in 1886 and 1887, but since written off in Oxford, York and Hastings. ‡Corrected, as returns formerly received and published contained interest coupons in Kent and Prince Edward.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—ONTARIO MUNICIPALITIES.

TABLE XV. Summary statement showing for all municipalities of Ontario (including counties, townships, cities, towns and villages), the totals of the several items of Receipts, Disbursements, Assets and Liabilities for the five years ending December 31, 1886-90.

Schedule.	1890.	1889.	1888.	1887.	1886.
RECEIPTS.	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Balance from previous year (a).....	1,199,140	1,726,279	1,127,264	1,148,744	1,082,408
<i>Ordinary municipal revenue:</i>					
Municipal and school taxes (i).....	10,741,827	10,110,612	9,464,466	9,332,256	8,860,683
Licenses, fees, rents, tolls, fines, etc. (a).....	1,691,410	1,634,035	1,611,817	1,391,089	1,199,628
†Rates from local municipalities (b).....	1,312,795	1,244,209	1,399,447	1,269,498	1,245,154
<i>Subsidies and refunds:</i>					
Received from Government on account of—					
Schools (b).....	142,943	144,194	152,496	151,911	148,555
Administration of Justice (b).....	139,312	120,926	129,204	118,723	127,070
Other purposes, except loans (c).....	18,654	15,417	18,508	20,347	20,657
Refund of moneys loaned or invested, principal and interest (including special deposits) (a).....	1,242,172	1,579,202	1,029,316	725,966	971,515
<i>Loans:</i>					
Money borrowed for current expenses (a).....	7,414,270	5,348,896	6,861,607	5,194,134	3,795,420
Money borrowed on debentures, face value (a)...	2,950,880	6,371,104	3,224,685	2,890,154	1,839,906
Non-resident taxes collected (b).....	93,130	101,671	109,823	110,791	112,117
Towns or cities separated from counties (b).....	101,800	91,279	99,261	83,835	114,990
Miscellaneous (a).....	705,078	744,056	701,703	560,669	759,204
Total.....	27,753,411	29,231,880	25,929,597	22,998,117	20,277,307
DISBURSEMENTS.					
<i>Expenses of municipal government:</i>					
Attendance at meetings of council and committees (b).....	64,132	59,617	55,523	57,013	54,569
Allowances, salaries and commissions (a).....	669,050	649,107	611,354	614,062	612,147
Printing, advertising, postage and stationery (d).....	61,333	57,173	60,938	54,849	50,987
Insurance, heat, light and care of buildings (d)...	63,350	55,177	49,888	60,685	50,031
Lighting of streets, water supply and fire protection, (maintenance) (e).....	1,093,896	1,073,633	959,314	877,989	723,659
Other expenses of municipal government (a).....	401,434	362,450	318,304	312,454	269,968
Roads, bridges, streets and parks (a).....	3,883,624	3,673,729	3,079,945	2,963,864	2,482,310
Drainage works (f).....	234,799	192,161	171,844	273,756	251,215
Buildings and other works (construction) (g).....	1,798,578	1,817,169	1,276,365	933,662	549,654
Administration of Justice, gaols, police, etc. (g)....	993,548	970,183	965,303	797,971	814,651
Support of the poor and other charities (a).....	288,527	294,345	285,204	231,070	227,318
County treasurer for levy (h).....	1,305,443	1,239,304	1,286,654	1,230,836	1,217,478
*Payments on account of schools and education (a)...	4,213,856	4,231,033	3,965,572	3,752,142	3,488,671
Board of Health (c).....	103,698	109,379	107,657	96,309	93,435
Sinking fund and other investments, including special deposits (a).....	1,596,603	1,354,755	1,403,561	955,234	1,027,365
Debentures redeemed, principal (a).....	1,213,673	2,115,879	1,045,743	118,281	866,075
Refund of money borrowed for current expenses (a)...	5,305,931	6,389,299	5,459,225	4,890,881	3,598,242
Interest on loans, advances and debentures (a).....	2,240,692	2,057,938	1,999,760	1,820,590	1,715,620
Non-resident taxes paid local municipalities (b)....	95,589	103,177	107,985	116,421	109,428
Miscellaneous (a).....	763,762	1,227,232	993,178	1,026,149	923,176
Total.....	26,391,568	28,032,740	24,203,318	21,884,118	19,125,999

(a) All municipalities; (b) counties; (c) cities; (d) cities and counties; (e) cities, towns and villages; (f) townships; (g) counties, cities, towns and villages; (h) townships, towns and villages; (i) townships, cities, towns and villages.

*This item does not include redemption of school debentures, but includes proceeds from sale of debentures handed over to School Boards.

†In compiling this table double entries must occur owing to the municipal system whereby counties collect their taxes through the medium of the local municipalities. This item, therefore, is already included in "Municipal and school taxes" above, and should correspond to the item of disbursements by local municipalities, viz.: "County treasurer for levy." The chief cause of the discrepancy between these is as follows: The local municipality often shows the cash ledger balance with county account by deducting non-resident taxes, etc., while the county treasurer reports the full transaction.

TABLE XV. FINANCIAL STATEMENT—ONTARIO MUNICIPALITIES.—*Continued.*

Schedule.	1890.	1889.	1888.	1887.	1886.
ASSETS.	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Cash in treasury (a).....	1,361,843	1,199,140	1,726,279	1,113,999	1,151,308
Taxes in arrears (i).....	3,352,104	3,168,072	2,967,446	2,700,477	2,865,313
*Rates due from local municipalities (b)	613,135	632,587	588,236	666,867	649,771
Sinking fund and other investments (a).....	8,327,436	7,691,092	7,738,971	7,140,747	6,214,404
Land, buildings, furniture, etc (a)	30,947,520	27,853,640	26,486,129	23,341,799	22,052,135
Miscellaneous (a)	8,286,901	3,658,925	3,855,879	3,745,396	3,044,245
Total.....	52,888,939	44,203,456	43,362,940	38,709,285	35,977,176
LIABILITIES.					
*County levy (h).....	535,866	581,449	520,240	457,707	441,023
School rates and grants unpaid (a).....	498,348	517,017	425,392	415,330	427,937
Debentures outstanding (principal) (a).....	40,720,985	38,988,332	34,729,527	31,943,320	29,924,863
Loans for current expenses and interest due (a)....	4,782,085	2,586,108	3,605,225	2,185,754	1,868,521
Local municipalities for non-resident taxes (b).....	19,269	23,461	25,273	22,708	30,344
Miscellaneous (a)	2,551,618	2,755,484	1,861,233	2,563,709	2,073,892
Total	49,108,171	45,481,851	41,166,890	37,588,528	34,766,580

* "Rates due from local municipalities" should correspond to the "County levy" due by local municipalities. The variation is caused by the fact that payments of these rates are often made through the medium of the banks on the last day of the year, so that they are not received by the county treasurer till the beginning of the following year.

NOTE. In the receipts of Legislative grants for schools the counties only are given. The grants for rural school sections are paid to the county treasurer to be by him subdivided through the township treasurer as sub-treasurer of this fund, not as a municipal officer. Grants to Separate schools, High schools and Collegiate institutes are paid direct to School Boards.

The following table compiled from the public accounts of the province shows the grants given to Public, Separate and High schools, Collegiate institutes, Poor schools and Model schools for the five years 1886-90; also, the indirect expenditure by the province on account of education:

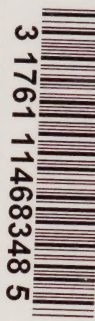
Legislative disbursements on education.	1890.	1889.	1888.	1887.	1886.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Public and separate schools	241,106	244,033	238,362	239,998	238,653
High schools and collegiate institutes	100,060	96,364	92,100	90,397	87,000
Poor schools	34,999	24,932	24,932	21,957	21,706
Model schools	9,300	8,699	8,661	8,399	8,103
Total direct grants.....	385,405	374,028	364,055	360,751	355,462
Additional expenditure on education	240,738	224,210	215,410	210,009	212,650
Total expenditure by Legislature of Province on education.....	626,143	598,238	579,465	570,760	568,112

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